EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

EPCSE

EXAMINATION REPORT

FOR

AGRICULTURE (5920)

YEAR

2022

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EPCSE AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Paper 5920/02

Theory

General Comments EPCSE Agriculture Technology Paper 2 consists of two (2) sections, **SECTION A:** - Structured Questions and **SECTION B**: - Essay questions. This paper contributes 40% of the overall mark.

SECTION A: Short Structured Questions

Section **A** required candidate to answer **all** questions. 60 Marks were allocated for this section.

Question 1

(a) State why a poultry house should be sited near a water source.

Expected response:

Water is needed to clean poultry houses and equipment; water is needed to feed poultry.

Comment

All candidates answered this question well.

(b) Differentiate between a good and a poor layer using the table below:

Characteristic	Good layer	Poor layer
Pubic bones	……	……..
Comb	……	……
Vent	……	…….

Expected response:

(i) Pubic bones: good layer – thin; pliable; spread apart; two-three fingers fit between bones.

poor layer- blunt; rigid; close together; less than two fingers fit between bones

(ii) Comb: good layer- bright red; large; smooth and shiny.

poor layer- dull; dry; shrivelled; scaly.

(iii) Vent: good layer- enlarged; smooth; moist.

poor layer- shrunken; puckered; dry.

Comment

A majority of candidates answered this question well whilst few candidates gave these wrong responses:

Pubic bones -thin; large in a good layer while in a poor layer, they are strong and muscular; they are invisible but strong inside in a good layer but visible and weak in a poor layer; a good layer can stand on one leg for a long time while a poor layer cannot; the bones are active in a good layer and lazy in a poor layer; the fingers go in the vent and come out in a good layer; the bones makes the vent wet in a good layer and damp in a poor layer.

Comb - In a good layer, the comb is upright; soft; hairy; slopping to the right; does not swell; is tender marble shiny. In a poor layer, it is not upright; slopping down; hard when you are feeling; swells sometimes; visible stressed.

Vent - In a good layer it is moisture; pale reddish; red and fresh looking; alert; dry and clear of droppings. In a poor layer, vent is unclear; brown and plucked; sleeping not active; open with difficulty; less moisture if you do not give layers water to drink.

Question 2

(a) State the time broilers need for the brooding stage.

Expected response:

first four weeks of the chick's life after hatching.

Comment

This question was answered well by a few candidates. A majority of the candidates gave the following wrong responses: day old; 0- 10 days; 7 – 8 weeks; cold days temperature; in winter.

(b) State any two ways of controlling diseases in broilers.

Expected response:

use a footbath; do not mix chickens of different ages; limit the number of people entering the poultry house; do not mix chickens from different flocks; manage the litter well; remove diseased/sick chickens; buy disease-free chickens; keep rats and mice (wild animals) out of the poultry house

Comment

This question was answered well by all the candidates.

(c) Explain any one benefit of keeping the correct stocking rate in broiler production.

Expected response:

avoid chicken vices; there will be no competition for food/water and space;

prevent spread of diseases; there will be less accumulation of droppings;

ensures dry litter; there is reduced incidence of water spillage.

Comment

A majority of the candidates answered the question well. However, a few candidates gave the following wrong responses: correct stocking rate prevent chickens from eating one type of food; keep brooding temperature at 37.5^{C}; reduce assorlet in sick chickens.

Question 3

(a) State the gestation period of a pig.

Expected response:

3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days/114 days

Comment:

A majority of candidates were able to answer the question correctly whilst a few candidates gave the following wrong responses: 24 hrs; 4 – 5 months; 8-9 months; 2-3 days; weaning; the time when pig is on heat; 8 weeks.

(b) Name the medications given to pigs during the following stages.

(i) sow immediately after furrowing

Expected response:

penicillin

Comment

A few candidates were able to answer the question correctly and a majority of the candidates gave the following wrong responses: pain killers; vitamins; deworming; litter guard; oxycin; minerals; Iron; Lasota clone 10; colostrum; starter mash; cut umbilical cord and disinfect with ash.

(ii) piglets within 3 days after birth

Expected response:

iron injection

Comment

This question was answered well by a majority of candidates whilst a few.

candidates gave these wrong responses: Ivomectin; Iodine; penicillin; blood booster; Gumbora; Sulphate; antibiotics; grow mash; vaccination; needle teeth.

(c) Describe how you would recognize a large white pig breed.

Expected response:

erect ears; face slightly dished; large, long body with well-developed rump and loins.

Comment

A majority of candidates were able to describe how to recognize a large white pig breed. A few candidates gave the following wrong responses: dropping ears; broad face; pink ears; ears drop down; mothering ability.

Question 4

Fig. 4.1 shows a tool used for castration.

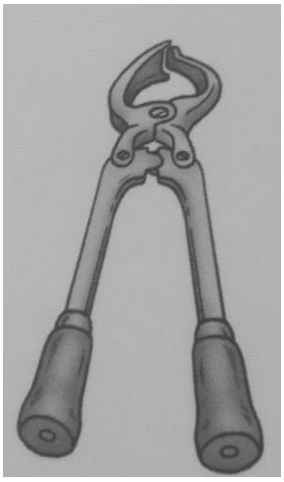

Fig. 4.1

(a) Name the tool in Fig. 4.1

Expected response:

burdizzo

Comment

This question was well answered by a majority of candidates with a few giving out wrong responses such as: castrator, clipping tool, testis remover, hoof trimmer.

(b) Explain how using the tool in Fig. 4.1 makes an animal infertile.

Expected response:

stops sperm production by crushing the blood and nerve supplies going to the testes.

Comment

A few of the candidates answered this question correctly. A majority of the candidates gave the following wrong responses: A burdizzo is used to open the scrotum and cut the veins for the sperm; crush testis to stop production of sperm; cut the animal testicles and kidney of goat to make it infertile; put in between the testicles; put force on the tool and cut them; press the male organs in that way the sperm are stopped; cut the scrotum of goat and sperm do not pass to the penis.

(c) Define drying-off in goat management.

Expected response:

reducing the number of milkings until the nanny goat stops producing milk.

Comment

Very few candidates were able to define drying-off in goats while a majority of candidates gave the following wrong responses: limit suckling time for the kid; prevent goat diseases; concrete kraal for goat; kid stop sucking for goat; goat baby separated from its mother to prepare it for mating; separate the kid from the goat so that milk stops; want goat to fast go to heat; when you do not give goat feed when it is about to kid; when you expose kid to sunlight.

(d) Differentiate between subcutaneous and intramuscular injection.

Expected response:

subcutaneous-under the skin; intramuscular- into the muscles

Comment

A majority of candidates answered this question correctly with a few candidates giving out wrong responses such as the following: Subcutaneous injection – inject in the skin; inject in the shoulder; inject anywhere in the body of the goat; inject inside the vein; inject behind the ears. Intra-muscular- inject in the leg; inject in the body; inject penicillin.

Question 5

(a) Suggest how a farmer can correct the following problems in plants growing in a nursery bed.

(i) weak, thin and tall seedlings

Expected response:

thinning.

Comment

A few candidates were able to give correct responses to this question. A majority of candidates gave the following wrong responses: give sunlight; give fertilizer; give soil nitrogen; pruning; remove mulch; spray with chemical, top dress plants, put plastic to allow sunlight.

(ii) yellow older leaves

Expected response:

add nitrogen

Comment

A few candidates were able to give good responses to this question while majority of candidates gave wrong responses. Some of the responses were as follows: avoid too much watering; too much sunlight; add phosphorus; poor watering; leaching off; Some candidates left blank spaces.

(b) Explain how aphids reduce yields in leafy vegetables.

Expected response:

leaf curls; reduce photosynthetic area; pierces the plant; entry point for diseases; feeds on plant juices; slow growth in plants.

Comment

Very few candidates were able to explain how aphids reduce yields in leafy vegetables. A majority of candidates gave wrong responses while some candidates left blank spaces. Some of the wrong responses were: Aphids eat leaves and destroy them; they water the plants; eat leaves and form holes; they remove older leaves; shortage of molybdenum; add manure; aphids destroy plant leaves then the vegetable cannot survive without leaves so they dry off or die in that way yield is reduced.

Question 6

(a) Outline any three factors to consider when choosing a suitable maize cultivar.

Expected response:

disease resistant; drought resistant; high yields; suitable for the climate; matures early

Comment

A few candidates answered this question correctly. A majority of candidates gave the following wrong responses: remove mulch; reduce soil pH to 7.8 to 9; soil with humus; flat land; well service tractor; type of seeds; gentle sloping area; type of seedling; protected from predators; near the road for easy access; Sunny place; topography; correct maize spacing; near a good cultivar like wheat.

(b) Explain why maize intercropped with legumes will produce high yields.

Expected response:

legumes act as ground cover- supresses growth of weeds; fix nitrogen – helps in leaf growth; conserves moisture- reduces evaporation.

Comment

A majority of candidates were able to state that legumes fix nitrogen in the soil but did not explain that nitrogen helps in leaf growth. They also gave the following wrong responses: Maize grow tall; they don't compete; maize is a high feeder while legume is a low feeder; have different rooting depth; legumes bring nitrates to the topsoil and maize eat; they belong to one family; this is because the farmer will harvest two crops in the same field also in the consumed space, the farmer can grow another crop thus increasing yield.

Question 7

Fig. 7.1 shows a cultivated area affected by erosion.

Fig. 7.1

(a) State any three effects of soil erosion in Fig. 7.1.

Expected response:

shortage of cropland; reduced crop yield/production; it would be difficult to work on the land using farm machinery and equipment due to the presence of the gulley.

Comment

An average number of candidates answered this question correctly. Others gave the following responses: Dongas are created; uncovered roots; desertification; overstocking; leaching of soil; destroys plantations; soil is capped; burning grass in the wrong season; kills animals like cattle; sloping areas; outside roots; change shape of the land; causes eye and respiratory problems; ploughing down the slope; cutting down trees not planting another; too much rainfall.

(b) Outline the roles of agroforestry in Eswatini.

Expected response:

prevent soil erosion, water conservation, job opportunities; reduce global warming; economic growth; increased habitat for plants and animals.

Comment

This question was well answered by all the candidates.

Question 8

(a) Suggest any two uses a living fence has in addition to fencing.

Expected response:

control soil erosion; dead plant add nutrients to the soil; provide habitat for insects and animals; provide food/ medicine; provide shade.

Comment

An average number of candidates were able to answer this question well. Other candidates gave the following wrong responses: protect farm from thugs; divide pasture; keep away animals; fence the land; animals protected from thieves; protect crops; limit wondering animals; improve ecosystem; by planting grass and trees; veld-span and concrete poles fence; anchor poles into the ground; use of rotational grazing.

(b) Fig. 8.1 shows a tool used during fence construction.

Fig 8.1

State the function of the tool shown in Fig. 8.1.

Expected response:

pulling/ tightening wires

Comment

A majority of candidates did not answer this question while a few candidates gave the following wrong responses: fasten poles, make poles strong, barbed wire fence, make fence tender, measuring the pole when positioned in the hole, for holding two fence together, to strengthen struts, for pulling droppers and fastening with nails.

(c) Describe how a farmer would put droppers when constructing a barbed wire fence.

Expected response:

attached vertically to horizontal wires; using wires; if wooden should not touch the ground; equally spaced apart.

Comment

Almost all the candidates failed to give correct responses to this question.

A majority of candidates opted not to answer the question while a few answered the question and gave the following wrong responses: they dig holes and put droppers; droppers tied to the corners to reinforce them; put droppers in the hole and put droppers for the fence to be strong and stable.

Question 9

(a) Define seed dormancy.

Expected response:

State / condition where seeds are prevented from germinating even under favourable environmental conditions for germination/ a period of inactivity

Comment

A majority of candidates did not answer this question. A few candidates who attempted the question gave the following wrong responses: keeping seeds in good condition to germinate; scatter seeds in gaps; seeds do not germinate while in the soil; production of seeds for planting; protect seeds from being attacked by pests; the seed is rotten and unable to germinate; is planting seed to germinate.

(b) Give any two reasons why floriculture is important.

Expected response:

human pleasure/ comfort; food; beauty

Comment

A majority of candidates answered this question well while a small number of candidates did not answer this question but left some blank spaces. Other candidates failed gave the following wrong responses: floriculture increases soil nutrients; produces different plants; develop biodiversity; a commercial producer; to improve health; to attract customers.

(c) Differentiate between the terms stratification and scarification in relation to germination.

Expected response:

Scarification - weakening, opening, or otherwise altering the coat of a seed to encourage germination.

Stratification - placing in cold or warm conditions before germination can occur.

Comment

All candidates failed to answer this question. Some candidates confused these terms with those used in lawn management. They gave the following wrong responses:

Scarification - seed germinate with ease; when seeds germinate in the field; seeds without chemicals; removal of dead seedlings; to make the wire strong; tight security; is a plant that is showing growing health; removal of dead grass in between the grass; seeds germinate and have a lot of gaps.

Stratification- difficult conditions for seed germination; seeds not germinating; putting seeds and growing them; removal of dead flower; is a plant that showed difficult growing; seeds germinate without any problem; when a seed is difficult to germinate due to lack of water; opening lines when planting and when the seed germinate they form a partner.

Question 10

(a) State any three materials collected by bees during foraging.

Expected response:

water; pollen; nectar; propolis.

Comment

A majority of candidates answered this question well. Very few candidates answered this question wrong, giving the following responses: honey; royal jelly; silage; hay; dead bees; leaves.

(b) Outline two things that may occur if hives are not placed on stands

Expected response:

hives will rot; hives will be attacked by ants.

Comment

An average number of candidates answered this question well while others gave these wrong responses: Misshaped combs; comb spoilage; bees have difficulties when landing from foraging; dirtying honey by wind; queen will have nowhere to release pheromones; queen will die; less drones; too much of small queen.

Question 11

(a) Give two reasons for swarming in honeybees.

Expected response:

overcrowding; plenty of food

Comment

A majority of candidates were able to give reasons for swarming in honeybees.

A few candidates gave the following wrong responses: no food for bees; bees want a good place; drones chasing queen; workers collecting nectar; to have a new queen; is not placed on stands; for mating with the queen; could be affected by moth; weather conditions; harvest all the honey; wildfires.

(b) State any two methods of rendering beeswax.

Expected response:

cooking; solar; boiling.

Comment

A few candidates were able to state the methods of rendering beeswax while a majority of them gave wrong responses such as the following: melting the honey; increase melt

box; increase space for queen; put shade in the bee hive; avoid direct sunlight; replace honey combs with the new ones; washing honey combs; inspecting the hive; artificial wax; make candles; lip balm; uncapping diluting nectar with water; squeezing and uncapping; canning.

(c) State a reason for rendering beeswax.

Expected response:

to separate wax from honey.

Comment

A few candidates were able to state a reason for rendering beeswax in honey beekeeping. A majority of candidates failed to respond to this question. They gave the following wrong responses: to make candles, create sculptures, to store honey, check if honey is ready, to have different products, for not going of bees, to prevent larva from growing in the honey.

Question 12

(a) State any **two** types of fish feed commonly used in Eswatini.

Expected response:

Fish meal; trash feed; vegetables

Comment

This question was answered well by a few candidates while the majority gave wrong responses such as: natural feed; man-made feed; tilapia; catfish; trout; natural feed meat; sardines.

(b) Describe how integrated fish farming maximizes the profitability of a farm.

Expected response:

Mixing fish farming with animal production reduces production costs as animal waste is used as fish feed; Reduces cost for pond fertilization as animal waste adds organic matter into the pond; Reduces labour costs for proper animal waste disposal as waste is channelled to the pond; Doubles income on the same farm using the same resources; Integrating fish farming with crop production e.g. reduces weed management cost as herbivore fish species feed on the weeds, plants benefit manure from fish wastes and food residues

Comment

An average number of candidates were able to describe how integrated fish farming maximizes profitability of a farm. However, their responses were limited to reduction of production costs since animal waste is given to fish as feed. Some candidates gave the following wrong

responses: provide minerals and proteins; too much managing and it costs too much; also difficult control according to choosing climate and variety; could need clean water and water must fall every day and it does not like too much temperature; maximize the profitability of the farm by not being good when the farmer sells fish; also the different feed that is given is expensive; maximize by that one group of livestock are performing well it affect the other types of livestock being kept on the farm as they rely on the other; integrated fish farming is to farm two different fish species on the same pond; it maximises the profit of the farm because it makes the farm to see what species is most marketable in the market, it is because you harvest different types of fish in the same pond customers like it if the number of fish to be harvested is high. There is an increasing profit. People pay you some money because they learn in the fish.

Section B

This section consisted of **40 marks** and candidates were required to answer any **two** questions.

Question 13

(a) Outline the kidding process in goats.

Expected response:

appearance of the water bag; front legs appear first; head appears; shoulders appear; hind legs; breaking of the navel cord as the kid falls to the ground; removal of water bag; clear the mucus from the kid's mouth and nose; placenta comes out after an hour.

Comment

A few candidates were able to give correct responses for this question. A majority of candidates gave the following wrong responses: disbudding; hoof-trimming; vaccination; identification; bleating; clear mucus from the vulva; goat mount other goats; swelling reddening of the vulva; goat becomes lazy; first of all during kidding the kid must be monitored by the farmer to check that the goat kid is able to suck in the morning; Kidding process must take place during autumn, because it is a pest-free season, the majority of plants during autumn are leafless; as the kid grows you must castrate the belly kid; castrate using a burdizzo; we castrate the goat in order to prevent it from unwanted breed; you must cut the horn by dehorning; this prevents the belly in the injuries from other belly; after you dehorning; you must do ear tagging; this will be a notification of your goats and it will be easy for you to identify the goat and you can do ear notching. This is the cutting of ear; cut off but is used to put the sign.

(b) Explain why a farmer would breed a Saanen with a Nguni goat.

Expected response:

Off-spring will have improved milk yields; improved resistance against ticks and diseases; resilient; improved weight; improved fertility.

Comment

A majority of candidates gave correct responses for this question while a few candidates gave wrong responses such as the following: When you mate it with Sanaan goat it will have good mothering ability; it will be a dual-purpose breed if you mate it with Nguni; if the farmer would mate the sanaan with the Nguni goat it will form another breed which is a Afrikaaner breed very strong for the climate in Swaziland; they have a lot of meat like a Boer goat; They give twins and can live in rocks; the Sanaan is not good mothers but Angora is good to cross with the Nguni.

(c) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of tethering goats.

Expected response:

Advantages: parasite infection is minimised; pasture utilisation is optimised, and its quality maintained; stock loss is minimised.

Disadvantages: a large area is needed; labour intensive; security from thieves and predators cannot be assured; the possibility of harm to goat due to tether entanglement.

Comment

A majority of candidates did not attempt to answer this question. A few candidates who answered this question gave the following wrong responses:

Advantages: conserve feed for goats; they are two types of tethering these are picket and running tether; they hunger and thirst if no one is looking after them.

Disadvantages: goats only mate with each other in the chain; the udder is injured; overgrazing is possible; erosion can happen.

Question 14

(a) Outline the stages required when transplanting fruit trees.

Expected response:

cut bottom of bag; place seedling in planting hole; remove plastic bag; put in stake; fill in topsoil; make a basin; water; add compost around; erect fence.

Comment

This question was answered well by almost all the candidates. Very few candidates gave the following wrong responses: look for a good climate zone; soil type and depth; choose a high-yielding fruit tree; gently sloping soil; add manure in the hole; wash the place where you are going to plant fruit trees.

(b) Explain how you would minimise loss of fruit during harvesting.

Expected response:

harvest on time, not too early or late; never drop fruits; never leave fruits lying in the sun; never mix diseased fruits/ damaged fruits with good ones; ever pick fruits in a wet weather.

Comment

This question was answered well by a majority of candidates. However, there were a few candidates who gave wrong responses, and these were: harvest at sunset; protect fruit from predators; use a trailer; clean around tree; put NPK; spray with chemicals; use manure and water.

(c) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of basin irrigation in fruit trees.

Expected response:

advantages: ensures uniform application of water; reduces soil erosion; initial set up cost slow; requires less labour; low maintenance cost.

disadvantages: wastage of water is high; encourages the spread of diseases; requires repair of ridges; requires supervision during irrigation; occupies a large area.

Comment

A majority of candidates were able to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of basin irrigation correctly while others gave the following wrong responses:

Advantages: It saves water; easy movement of water; conserves a lot of water; waterlogging is not possible; fewer drops to trees so there is no soil erosion.

Disadvantages: Expensive to build pipes; skills for moving the basin is needed; flooding kills crops leaves and fruits; it is dangerous to animals like cattle.

Question 15

(a) Outline soil preparation procedure for establishing lawns.

Expected response:

clear the land of all weeds and stones and dig out tree stumps, grade or level the site using a mechanical grader or a plank of wood and a spirit level; drain the site; dig the soil to a depth of at least 20cm; work the soil to a fine tilth; firm the site; fallow the site to get rid of dormant weed seeds that could germinate later; apply fertiliser to the soil; do a final level using a spirit level.

Comment

A majority of candidates did not answer this question well. They gave the following wrong responses: choose a sunny site near a source of water; mark the seedbed 1m by 1m; raise the soil 20cm from the ground surface; make the top surface dome shaped to allow drainage; open sowing lines 20cm from the edge of the seedbed; sow the seeds thinly and mulch and water.

(b) Explain the handling of fresh-cut flowers.

Expected response:

use a clean vase to prevent bacterial and fungi infection; use good quality water to protect and preserve the flower; use fresh flower food; remove the leaves below the water line/level; store in cool environment; check water daily**.**

Comment

Fewer candidates were able to explain how to handle fresh-cut flowers whilst a majority of the candidates gave the following wrong responses: Oil the flowers; avoid heat; cover them with cloth;

put them in a tin or glass and put in a fridge. Four candidates did not answer but left some blank spaces.

(c) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of raising seedlings in a nursery.

Expected response:

advantages: protection of young plants during the early stages of growth from environmental factors; easy to control weeds, pests and diseases; provides favourable growth conditions; eliminates problems of difficult soils; improves crop uniformity.

disadvantages: transplant shock; cost of seedlings which adds to production; extra labour to establish the crop.

Comment

Fewer candidates were able to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of raising seedlings in a nursery, although their responses were not satisfactory. A majority of the candidates did not answer this question but left some blank spaces.

EPCSE AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Paper 5920/03

Practicals

Candidates that sat for the 2022 Prevocational Certificate of Secondary Education Examination were 74 from 13 centres, which indicated a drop of 94 candidates from the 168 that wrote the examination in 2021.

General comments:

1. Assessment for the 2022 examination was based on the 2021–2023 Examination Syllabus.

2. The overall performance of candidates saw the lowest mark attained reach 55% which was a great improvement from the previous lowest score which was 18%. The highest obtained mark was 96 out of 100. The performance of the 13 centres showed that nine centres performed above the mean which was 73.6%, and only four centres performed below the mean, and the lowest centre average was 54.8% which was an improvement from the previous year which was 43.1%.

Paper 3 Stages

The 2022 EPCSE (Eswatini Pre-Vocational Certificate of Secondary Education) Agriculture Paper 3 examination had three stages namely: written proposal, product development and evaluation.

Stage 1: Proposal

The proposal should consist of the following:

- Introduction – background and purpose of the project.
- Problem statement – identification of a need or knowledge gap.
- Justification – why the project is a necessity.
- Methodology – a clear procedure to be followed to achieve the end product.
- Time frame – anticipated date of completion
- References – a list of sources of information.

Performance on the proposal stage

There was an improvement in the writing of the proposal and seemingly there were fewer challenges in this exam as the lowest mark out of a possible 15 was 8, compared to the previous year where the lowest mark was 3 out of 15.

Two of the candidates scored 15 out of 15 yet in the previous year the highest score was 14 out 15. It looks like this past year candidates had better guidance from educators than the previous year, and this is much appreciated.

Stage 2: Product Development Stage

The product development stage comprises the following:

2.1 Preparation

All candidates had plots which were 16m^2 as per the specification in the question paper. The performance seemed to have improved as the lowest mark was 4 marks out of a maximum of 10 marks.

2.2 Implementation

Out of the 74 candidates, there were only 2 candidates who got marks which were below 30 out of a maximum of 50 marks. This came about as a result of candidates showing the desired interest in the project or following proper management methods and procedures of the beetroot production.

2.3 End-product realisation

Most candidates realised the end products whilst fewer candidates could not realise the end product.

Stage 3: Project Evaluation Stage

Stage 3 comprises the following:

3.1 Product quality and standards; Grading and Specifications

Four candidates scored below 50% in the Evaluation stage, and 3 candidates collected all the five marks.

3.2 Project Write-up

In the write-up, firstly the Examiner was looking for presentation of results, conclusion of the project and challenges, if any, encountered during the course of the project. The results were captured even if they were written under the project realisation or project evaluation stages. Some candidates had a challenge in presenting the results.

Secondly, the Examiner was checking if the write-up did follow the specifications on how the write-up should be written. The syllabus specifies the following format:

- Font: Arial 12 point, single spacing
- Pagination: bottom centre

- Margins: top and left margin 3cm, bottom and right 2.54cm
- Number of words: 2500 – 3000
- Reference system: American Psychological Association (APA)

Some candidates came up with their own formats which made them lose some marks.

Registers

Some Centres did not submit their registers, yet they are very much helpful as the examiner has to ascertain if candidates wrote the paper, as well as to check the candidates' names against their examination numbers. In some registers, there were no page totals, dates, invigilator's name or signature. In some Centres, the registers did not indicate those candidates who were absent. It is a requirement that students who have submitted their write-up must be indicated in the registers. Teachers are reminded to complete the registers, sign them, and show the date of completion, as well as the name of the teacher responsible.

Teacher Summary Assessment Sheet

In the summary sheets, the following challenges were noted:

- Two centres presented the supervision scores in decimals, and they are advised to use whole numbers.
- Some Centres had the name of the Examiner, please leave the Examiner's slot empty because the Assessor may or may not be the Examiner.
- Centres are encouraged to indicate in the Summary sheet if a student is absent or missing. They should thoroughly check if the marks are completed, and the totals are correct. They are also encouraged to staple the summary sheets if they are more than one. No decimals should appear on the summary sheet.

References

This section should be written based on the American Psychology Association Style. Some of the candidates had a poorly presented list of references. References should be in line with the literature cited in the candidate's project work.