



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

Geography

527/01

PAPER 1

For examination from 2024

SPECIMEN PAPER

MARK SCHEME

{527/01}

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

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

- **Highveld**

[1]

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

- **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 destinations in Eswatini.

- **Mahamba Gorge**

- **Mantenga falls**

- **Mlilwane game reserve/Hlane game reserve/Mlawula etc**

- **Hlane game reserve**

3x1= [3]

(ii) Name the tourist attractions shown in Photographs A and B.

- **Cultural activities/Umhlanga reed dance**

- **Hotels/accommodation**

(iii) State **two** 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 crops 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 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 Photograph **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 characteristics of the farming system shown in Photograph **D**.

- **Use of family/unskilled labour**
- **Traditional/outdated tools**
- **Farming practised in a smaller area**

2x1= [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**

2 X 1 = [2]

(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**
 - **Latitude**
 - **Ocean Currents** 2 x1 = [2]
- (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 - 700 mm) 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 methods shown as **A** and **B** in Fig. 1.
 - **Open Cast**
 - **Shaft mining** 2 x 1= [2]
- (iii) Describe the mining method shown as **B** in Fig. 1.
A - Diamond
B – Gold 2 x 1= [2]
- (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 x 2 = [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) Tourism and farming are the main activities that boost the economy of Botswana.
- (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) Give two examples of traditional cattle breeds reared in a type of farming as the one shown in Photograph E.
- **Tswana**
 - **Tuli**
- 2 x 1 = [2]
- (iii) State **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 from 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.

- **to 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 Photographs **F** and **G** which show 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 x 1 = [3]

(ii) Name the fishing methods shown in Photographs **F** and **G**

F - Coastal fishing

G – Offshore fishing

2 x 1 = [2]

(iii) Give **two** types of fish found in Japan.

- *Sea bass*

- *Japanese mackerel*

2 x 1 = [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 reduces** 2 x 2 = [4]

(b) Study Photographs **H** and **I** which show 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) Describe the vegetation shown in photograph **H** and **I**.

- *Thick Forest* - *Buttress Roots*
- *Dense Forest*
- *Tall Trees*
- *Climbing plants* [2]

(iii) State **two** problems of exploiting the Brazilian rainforest.

- **Dangerous animals**
- **High temperatures**
- **Difficult to penetrate**

[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]