

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

JC

EXAMINATION REPORT

FOR

GEOGRAPHY

YEAR

2020

JC EXAMINATION REPORT

FOR 2020

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JC GEOGRAPHY

Paper 527/01

Key messages

- It is essential that candidates read the instructions carefully and answer the required three questions.
- Quality and clear explanations should form a substantial element of candidate' responses.
- It is essential that candidates are familiar with Geographical terms.
- Candidates need to fully understand the key word in a question before answering.
- Candidates should avoid using negative statements.

General comments

The candidature for the 2020 examination was 10 677 compared to 10 942 in 2019, which shows a decrease of 265 candidates. The examination comprised six questions from three sections: Section A - Swaziland, Section B - SADC and Section C - Countries outside Africa. Candidates were required to choose one question from each section. However, some candidates answered more than the required three questions and others answered less than the required number of questions. Other candidates did not choose a question from Sections B and C but chose two questions from Section A. The work seen by examiners in this series seemed to be of a very variable quality. A majority of candidates failed to achieve maximum marks per question. Quite a significant number of candidates struggled with explanation and suggestion questions. A correct explanation and suggestion approach would be to start with the point followed by the explanation in order to obtain maximum marks per question. Candidates are expected to fully suggest or explain instead of just giving simple statements.

Centres also need to discourage candidates from writing non-geographical statements like “flat land” instead of writing “undulating land”. Candidates should write the correct spelling of words. A majority of candidates demonstrated lack of understanding of the term “hindering” as they thought it meant “favourable”.

In Section A, questions 1 and 3, 5 were the most popular while questions 4 and 6 were the least popular. Sub-questions **1 a (iii), b (i), b (ii), b (iii), 1 (c), Question 2 a (iii) and Question 2 b (ii), Question 3 a (iii), b (i), (ii), (iii), 3 (c), Question 4 a (i), b (i), b (iii) and Question 4(c), Question 5(a)(iii), and Question 6(a) (iii) and b (i)** were not well done by candidates. In each of the questions above, candidates encountered difficulties in naming the items shown on the diagrams and they also encountered difficulties in giving full explanations to obtain maximum marks.

Comments on Specific Questions

Section A – SWAZILAND

Question 1

This was the most popular question among candidates and it was well done in some sub-sections.

(a) Sugar cane is Eswatini's most important agricultural product.

- (i) Name the region where sugar cane is grown in Eswatini. [1]**

This question was fairly done, but some candidates were giving administrative regions instead of the geographical regions.

Expected response:

Lowveld and Middleveld.

- (ii) Mention any two areas that grow sugar cane in Eswatini. [2]**

Candidates did well in this question. They were able to give the correct answers.

Expected responses:

Big Bend, Simunye, Mhlume, Malkerns, etc.

- (iii) Explain any two factors that favour the growing of sugar cane in Eswatini. [4]**

Most candidates were able to give the factors but some failed to explain hence they could not get maximum marks.

Expected response:

Gentle undulating land which allows the use of farm machinery, availability of water from rivers to irrigate, warm temperatures (15-29 degrees Celsius) which promotes the growth of sugar cane.

(b) Study figure 1 which shows the main citrus fruits growing areas in Eswatini marked as A, B and C.

- (i) Name three citrus fruits grown in areas shown as A, B and C in figure 1. [3]**

This question was poorly done as most candidates were giving names of the citrus fruit growing areas instead of giving the names of citrus fruits grown in the given areas.

Expected responses:

A- oranges/lemons

B- oranges/grapefruits/naartjies

C- oranges

- (ii) Mention any other two examples of citrus fruits grown in Eswatini. [2]**

This question was poorly done because the candidates failed to give more examples other than the ones they stated in b (i) above.

The correct response: limes, tangerines.

- (iii) **State any two problems faced by the citrus fruits industry in Eswatini.** [2]

This question was well answered, with the **correct answers as follows:** Drought, pests and diseases, hailstorms.

- (c) **Suggest three conditions favouring the growing of citrus fruits in Eswatini.** [6]

This question was fairly done but some candidates could not score maximum marks as they were unable to develop their points. Candidates are encouraged to give full explanations on this part of the question.

Expected response:

Warm temperatures (22-30 degrees Celsius) which favours the growth of citrus fruits, fertile soils which promotes the growth of citrus fruits, gently undulating land which allows the use farm machineries, availability of rainfall (600-1200 mm) which promotes growth of citrus fruits.

Question 2

This question was not popular among the candidates and even the few candidates that attempted it did not do well.

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

- (i) **Name the raw material used to generate hydro-electric power in Eswatini.** [1]

The correct response was water.

- (ii) **Mention any two domestic energy saving practices.** [2]

This question was fairly done.

The correct responses: switch off lights in rooms that are unused, purchase energy saving light bulbs, lower geyser temperatures, switch off electrical appliances when unused, hand wash clothes instead of using washing machines.

- (iii) **Explain two advantages of using hydro-electric power.** [4]

This question was poorly done by most candidates.

The correct responses: Clean source of power- free from pollution, the water in the dam can be used for irrigation, recreation, fishing and domestic purposes, easy to transport as it uses cables, Power is generated fast.

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

- (i) **Name the type of industries shown as D, E and F.** [3]

This question was poorly done as most candidates failed to give the types of industries but gave examples on each.

Expected responses:

D-secondary

E- tertiary

F-primary

- (ii) **Mention any two advantages of the type of industry marked as F.** [2]

Most candidates failed to identify the type of industry. The **correct responses**; Relies on nature, creates employment opportunities, boosts the economy.

- (iii) **State two factors promoting industrial development.** [2]

This question was poorly done. Most candidates were listing the factors without the descriptive words such as **availability, abundance, proximity**.

Expected responses; Availability of power, availability of transport, availability of capital, availability of labour.

- (c) **Suggest three problems hindering industrial development in Eswatini.** [6]

This question was poorly answered by most candidates.

Expected responses; Lack of capital to start business, lack of technology for use in industries, lack of skilled labour to work in industries, small domestic market since the country has a low population.

Section B – SADC

Question 3 – Republic of South Africa

This question was popular amongst candidates but most did not perform well.

- (a) **South Africa has a nuclear power station.**

- (i) **Name the nuclear power station found in South Africa.** [1]

Most of the candidates got this question wrong. The **correct answer** was Koeberg.

- (ii) **Mention any two requirements for nuclear power production.** [2]

Few candidates got this question correctly. Some candidates gave wrong responses such as coal as a raw material for nuclear power production. The **correct response** was; Availability of water, large open land, geologically stable land, away for settlements.

- (iii) **Explain two effects of nuclear energy to the environment.** [4]

This question was poorly done as candidates failed to explain the different forms of pollution thus could not score the maximum marks.

Expected responses:

Radioactive waste damages the environment as it contaminates water, soil and air, radioactive waste kills wildlife as the waste is poisonous, radioactive waste burns the vegetation, clearing of vegetation cause soil erosion.

(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. [3]

Some candidates were giving only names of a city instead of the industrial region thus could not score the full marks.

Correct responses:

G Gauteng/Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region

H Durban-Pinetown / EThekweni Metropolitan Region

I Port Elizabeth- Uitenhage/ Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Region

(ii) State any two types of heavy industries found in industrial region H. [2]

This question was well answered, as most candidates were able to state the types of industries. **Correct responses;** Motor/ Assembly industry, Ship-building, Oil refining.

(iii) Mention any two challenges faced by the industrial region shown as G. [2]

This question was poorly done as most candidates could not score.

Expected responses: Overcrowding, competition for labour, competition for resources, traffic congestion, industrial strikes.

(c) Suggest three reasons why Gauteng is the richest province in South Africa [6]

Most candidates were able to identify the reasons but could hardly explain their given responses.

Expected responses:

- It is highly populated thus it has a large market
- Has plenty of raw materials thus supports many industries
- Pretoria the country's capital is found in the region thus many services are found
- Many overseas companies are found in Gauteng which attract a lot of investors
- It's the hub of the financial town in South Africa (Johannesburg).

Question 4

This question was the most unpopular in the examination. The performance was below average.

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

(i) Name the highest point in Lesotho. [1]

Most candidates failed to name the highest point in the country. **The correct answer:**
Thabana Thlenyana

(ii) State two main economic activities practised by the Basotho. [2]

The candidates were able to list at least one activity. **The correct answers were:**
Handicraft, Crop farming, Stock farming, Mining.

- (iii) **Explain two reasons why most crops are grown in the lowlands and livestock reared in the highlands of Lesotho.** [4]

Most candidates performed below average in this question. The candidates concentrated on one aspect of the question and ignored the other, hence most did not score full marks.

The expected responses:

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

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

- (i) **Name the tourist attraction areas marked as J, K and L.** [3]

This question was poorly done.

Correct answers:

J- Chobe National Park

K- Okavango Delta

L- Central Kalahari

- (ii) **State two problems facing tourism in Botswana.** [2]

There were few candidates who were able to identify the problems.

Expected responses:

Drought, lack of good shopping areas, lack of new hotels, poor transport infrastructure, poaching

- (iii) **What role can be played by the government of Botswana to promote tourism.** [2]

This question was poorly done.

Expected answers:

- Advertising in newspapers and magazines
- Broadcasting on radio and television
- Distribution of pamphlets/ flyers, brochures.

- (c) **Suggest three ways Namibians can use to harness water.** [6]

This question was poorly done by the few candidates who attempted it.

Expected responses:

- Check tap pipes for leaks to conserve water
- Keep showers/ less than 5 minutes to conserve water
- Plant drought resistant plants to conserve water
- Use dirty water to irrigate plants

Section C - Countries outside Africa

Question 5 – MEDC’S: Japan and Netherlands.

This question was the most popular amongst candidates in this section and those who attempted it performed well except in a few sub–sections.

(a) Japan grows a variety of crops.

- (i) Name the main crop grown in Japan [1]**

Most candidates provided the correct response to this question. **The correct answer was;** Rice.

- (ii) Mention two ways by which the Japanese farmers solve the problem of steep slopes. [2]**

Most candidates were not able to state the ways to solve the problem of steep slopes. **Expected responses;** they practise land terracing, Use technology /machinery.

- (iii) Explain any two characteristics of intensive farming in Japan. [4]**

Most candidates were able to identify the characteristics but could hardly give a full explanation as required by the question.

Expected responses:

- High use of artificial fertilisers which increases yields
- High use of hybrid seeds which increases yields
- Highly mechanised which increases yields
- Crops are grown in small areas to increase land for production.

(b) Study figure 5 which shows the three types of dairy cows in the Netherlands.

- (i) Name the types of dairy cows shown as M, N and O. [3]**

Most candidates were able to list the types of cows although some lost marks because they referred to cattle breeds found in Swaziland.

Correct responses;

M-Holstein Friesian

N-Dutch-belted

O- Jersey

- (ii) Mention any two advantages of the dairy cattle of the Netherlands. [2]**

A majority of candidates struggled to answer this question correctly as they were giving general advantages of cattle rather than the specific advantage of dairy cattle of the Netherlands.

Expected responses;

- Highest yield of milk per day
- High quality of milk, fat and milk protein
- Long productive lifespan

(iii) State two factors promoting dairy farming in the Netherlands. [2]

This question was poorly done by most candidates as repeated responses given in b(ii) above.

Expected responses;

- Cool climate
- Availability of fodder
- Availability of skilled labour
- Improved technology/ milking machinery

(c) Explain three factors how industrial success was achieved in Japan. [6]

Most candidates were not able to explain the factors for industrial success; some were giving limitations of Japan on industrial development.

Expected responses;

- Government investment in building infrastructure.
- High level of education and willingness to learn from others.
- Highly disciplined and committed labour to increase production.
- Use of technology increases production.
- Merging of industries increases production.
- Spending less on buying weapons instead they invested in industry.

Question 6

Brazil and India (LEDC'S)

This question was unpopular amongst candidates and those who attempted it performed below average.

(a) Brazil is the leading country in producing natural rubber.

(i) Name the equatorial climatic region where natural rubber trees grow in Brazil. [1]

Amazon

(ii) Mention any two characteristics of natural rubber production in Brazil. [2]

This question was poorly done as most candidates failed to give the characteristics of rubber production in Brazil. **Expected responses;**

- Labour intensive
- Low use of technology
- Low production
- Obtained from natural rubber trees

- (iii) **Explain the first two stages in natural rubber production.** [4]

This question was poorly done as candidates failed to explain clearly their given responses. **Expected responses:**

- Diagonal cut – to release the latex from the rubber tree.
- Collection of rubber latex/ bucket is placed at the edge of the cut.

- (b) **Study figure 6 which shows the location of India.**

- (i) **Name the neighbouring countries shown as P, Q and R.** [3]

Most candidates were able to name the three countries which were;

P-Pakistan

Q-China

R-Bangladesh.

- (ii) **Name any two densely populated areas in India.** [2]

Candidates were able to name the areas as follows; Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi, Palma, Mumbai.

- (iii) **State any two problems of high population density in India** [2]

Candidates answered this question well.

Expected responses;

- Food shortages
- High crime rate
- Overcrowding
- Pressure on resources
- Prostitution
- High spread of diseases
- High unemployment

- (c) **Suggest any three causes of high population in India.**

This question was challenging to candidates as mostly failed to get maximum marks. **The correct answers were;**

- Desire for boys- to keep family name
- Cultural beliefs- to have large families
- Illiteracy- ignorance about family planning
- Polygamy-increase the birth rate
- Early marriages- increases birth rate

JC GEOGRAPHY

Paper 527/02

Key messages

- It is essential that candidates do not responded negatively to questions i.e. In Question 3(a) candidates responded by saying the site is with no obstructions or no buildings or no trees instead of saying the area is away from obstruction/away from trees /away from buildings.

General comments

The candidature for the 2020 examination was 9907 compared to 10 677 in 2019, which shows a decrease by 760 candidates. The question paper comprised four questions in all and candidates were required to answer all questions. **Questions 1 (Map Reading and Interpretation) and Question 2 (Research)** were fairly attempted by most candidates. Candidates were able to attempt all the four questions although some parts of the questions not answered by some candidates in some Centres. In **Questions 3 (Physical Geography) and 4 (Population and Settlements)** the candidates' performance was below average although in some Centres some candidates did well in both questions. Negative writing was evident among some candidates. In Question 3(a) (iii), for example, candidates were required to give one reason for a suitable position of the rain gauge and they responded negatively by saying the site is with no obstructions or no buildings or no trees instead of saying the area is away from obstruction/away from trees /away from buildings. Most candidates were able to use the given resources by referring to the given resource instead of using their own knowledge when responding to questions.

Comments on specific questions.

Question 1 – Map reading and Interpretation

This question was generally well done by most candidates. In some Centres candidates were able to score the maximum marks. Candidates' performance in sub-questions were **(a) (iii), (b) (iii) and (d) (ii)**, however, was generally below average.

(a) (i) What is the title of the map?

A well attempted question as most candidates were able to give the response as;

Arouca Trinidad.

(ii) Name the public building found at 834747.

Candidates were able to identify the public building as a **Post Office**. However, some candidates failed to interpret the symbol using the key and just wrote PO which was incorrect.

(iii) Give the six figure grid reference of the school in Kelly Village in the South western part of the map extract.

Candidates demonstrated ability to find the six figure grid reference although some were inaccurate which made their answers incorrect.

The correct answer was **788708**.

(iv) **What is the height of the trigonometrical station at 8371?**

A generally well attempted question as candidates were able to give the correct answer as **54 metres**. However, some candidates omitted the units which made their answers incorrect.

(b) (i) **What class of road is the Churchill Roosevelt Highway?**

A well attempted question as a majority of candidates were able to give the correct response as **First class**.

(ii) **Two tourists decide to drive from the town of Arouca along the Golden Groove road to visit the Piarco International Airport. What is the general direction did they drive towards?**

Candidates were able to give the correct answer as **South South West or South**. Few wrote South West which was incorrect.

(iii) **Measure the bearing of the Post Office in square 8374 from the Church in 8176.**

Candidates demonstrated the skill of measuring a bearing although some were inaccurate which made their answers to be incorrect. The expected answer was **142°**. Some candidates could not score because they omitted the units. It is highly recommended that teachers should remind candidates about the importance of writing units.

(c) (i) **Measure the distance along the Golden Groove road from its junction in Arouca (815752) to its junction with the Churchill Roosevelt Highway (810738).**

A Majority of candidates were able to give the correct answer as **1.5 km or 1500m**, however, some candidates mixed up the units by writing 1.5m or 1500km while some omitted the units which made their responses to be incorrect.

(ii) **The junction at Arouca is 100 metres and the junction with the Churchill Roosevelt Highway is 50 metres above sea-level. Calculate the gradient between the two points.**

A majority of candidates were able to calculate the gradient correctly. However, some candidates had a challenge with the horizontal equivalent, yet it was the distance they measured in (c) (i). Others got the fraction correct but had a problem when simplifying the fraction. Candidates should be made aware that they should divide both sides of the fraction by the numerator or simplify the fraction such that the numerator remains 1. The correct answer was

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{VI}{HE} &= \frac{100\text{m} - 50\text{m}}{1500\text{m}} \\ &= \frac{50\text{m}}{1500\text{m}} \\ &= \underline{1} \text{ or } 1:30 \text{ or } 1 \text{ in } 30 \end{aligned}$$

(d) (i) State two social facilities found in the town of Arouca.

A well answered question as candidates were able to bring out responses such as **sports ground, post office, police station, church, school, community centre and prison**. However, some candidates could not score because they wrote services, for example, education instead of school.

(ii) Give two reasons why part of the map on the north-eastern part of Arouca is without settlements.

Candidates' performance in this question was generally below average as most candidates wrote that there are many contours instead of interpreting the relief depicted by the contours, while some just wrote there are forests. The expected responses were; **steep slopes, rugged terrain, broken forest and scrub**.

Question 2 – Research Skills

This question was fairly well done as some candidates in some Centres scored maximum marks. The candidates' performance in sub-questions **(a) (ii) and (b) (i)**, however, was generally poor.

(a) (i) Define research.

A majority of candidates were able to define research as **an inquiry or investigation or systematic way of gathering, interpretation and analysing data**.

(ii) What is meant by population in research?

This sub-question was not generally well done as candidates gave a general definition of population without relating it to research. The expected answer was **a group of people with same characteristics/ to be included in the study or entities/ elements to be included in the study**.

(iii) Form 3 Geography students decided to carry out a research on why students decided to stop eating in the school kitchen. They decided to sample by asking every 10th student they came across. What is the method of sampling the students used?

Candidates were able to identify the method as **systematic sampling** although a few of them wrote random sampling which was wrong.

(b) (i) Write the following tally in figures.

A sizeable number of candidates were able to write **eighteen (18)** as the correct answer. However, most candidates wrote, 5,5,5,3 instead of writing the total of these numbers.

- (ii) **A Form 3 Geography teacher asked his student to read different books to find more information on the subject. What type of source is a book?**

A well attempted question as most candidates were able to give the correct answer as secondary source.

Question 3 – Physical Geography

This was generally a challenging question to most candidates. However, some candidates in some centres managed to score maximum marks. The most challenging sub-questions were **(b) (i) and (ii)**.

- (a) **A school has bought a rain gauge and there are five possible sites where the rain gauge can be placed or sited as shown in Fig. 1 below.**

- (i) **What weather element is measured using a rain gauge?**

A well answered question as a majority of candidates were able to identify the weather element as **rainfall**.

- (ii) **Which of the five sites, A, B, C, D and E is best for the location of the rain gauge?**

Most candidates were able to identify **Site C** as the correct answer although some missed the site.

- (iii) **Give one reason why you chose that site.**

A majority of candidates were able to give the correct reasons such as **clear site/ away from obstructions/ trees/ building and in grass**. However, some candidates could not score because of negative writing, e.g. the site has no obstructions.

- (iv) **Choose any two sites and give a reason why you rejected each one of them.**

A fairly well done question although some candidates just wrote the reasons without identifying which site thus their responses could not be awarded any marks. **The expected answers were:**

A – next to building/avoid run – off from the roof of the building

B – under trees/prevent drops from tree from dripping in/tree will prevent some rain drops from getting in.

D – stone path/avoid splashes from the ground from getting inside

E – it is a garden.

(b) Study Fig. 2 which shows part of a river valley.

(i) Name the features labelled X, Y and Z

Few candidates were able to identify all features correctly especially feature X. However, some candidates in some centres managed to identify all the features as;

X – interlocking spurs

Y – meander

Z – ox-bow lake.

(ii) Name the stages in which the following features are found.

A majority of candidates failed to identify the stages. They simply identified the stages as stage 1 and stage 3 instead of writing their names. Some candidates, however, were able to identify the stages as;

X – upper course/youthful stage /torrent stage

Z – lower course/old age stage/plain stage.

Question 4 – Population and Settlements

Most candidates performed below average in this question although some candidates performed well. The candidates' performance was generally below average in sub-questions (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (b) and (c) (i).

(a) Study Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C which show information on population growth rate. Fill in the correct information about the population change as shown by the arrows.

(i) When the death rate is more than the birth rate the population...

This was a poorly done question as most candidates failed to see that the population **decreases/ falls**. Candidates were writing under-population which was incorrect.

(ii) When the birth rate is more than the death rate the population...

Another poorly done question as most candidates giving the answer as over-population instead of **increases/rises**.

(iii) When both the birth and death rates are equal the population becomes...

This question was also not well done as most candidates gave the answer as optimum population instead of **static/stationary**.

(b) Fig. 4 shows factors that affect population growth. State the missing factors at X and Y

This question was generally poorly done as some candidates left blank spaces and those who attempted it were giving wrong responses such as baby for X and travelling for Y. Expected answers were:

X – births

Y – emigrants.

(c) Study Fig. 5 below which shows a method of reducing traffic congestion.

(i) Name the method of reducing traffic congestion shown in Fig. 5.

A majority of candidates failed to name the method of reducing traffic congestion as they wrote many roads or road instead of **free-way**.

(ii) Give one other way of reducing traffic congestion.

A generally well done question as candidates were able to bring out other methods of reducing traffic congestion such as; **traffic lights, paid parking, pedestrianisation, use of public transport, flexi-time, car-pooling, etc.**

(d) Fig. 6 below shows a settlement hierarchy.
State the missing settlements at A, B and C.

Few candidates were able to state all the missing settlements correct. Settlements A and B were not identified while C was fairly well identified. The correct answers were;

A – hamlet

B – village

C – city