EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
OF ESWATINI

Syllabus

For Examination in 2027

Geography

JC

Junior Certificate
Examination

CONTENTS

Broad Guidelines

The Ministry of Education is committed, in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Education, to provide a Curriculum and Assessment System (Form 1 to Form 3) so that at the completion of secondary education, learners will:

- be equipped to meet the changing needs of the Nation
- have attained internationally acceptable standards.

Eswatini's National Education Policy Directives

Junior Certificate (JC) syllabuses for studies in Form 1 to Form 3 will individually, and collectively, enable learners to develop **essential skills** and provide a **broad learning** experience that:

- inculcates values and attitudes as well as knowledge and understanding,
- encourages respect for human rights and freedom of speech,
- respects the values and beliefs of others, relating to issues of gender, culture and religion,
- develops desirable attitudes and behaviour towards the environment,
- provides insight and understanding of global issues which affect the quality of life in Eswatini and elsewhere,
- e.g. the HIV/AIDS pandemic, COVID-19, global warming, misdistribution of wealth and technological advances.

The National Curriculum for Form 1 to Form 3

Learners will be given opportunities to develop **essential skills** which will overlap across the entire range of subjects studied. These skills are listed below:

- Communication and language skills
- Numeracy skills: mathematical ideas, techniques, and applications
- Problem-solving skills
- Technological awareness and applications
- Critical thinking skills
- Work and study skills
- Independent learning
- Working with others

To develop these skills, learners must take six compulsory subjects, and any other subjects selected from the electives below.

Compulsory Subjects

- English Language
- English Literature
- Mathematics
- Religious Education
- Science
- SiSwati

Electives

- Agriculture
- Bookkeeping and Accounts
- Business Studies
- Consumer Science
- Design and Technology
- Development Studies
- French
- Geography
- History
- Additional Mathematics

Fields of Study

- Agriculture
- Business Studies
- Consumer Science
- Pure Sciences
- Social Sciences and Humanities
- Technical Studies

INTRODUCTION

The Junior Certificate (JC) Syllabi are designed for three years, for examination in Form 3. Geography is designed to encourage candidates to use a range of geographical enquiry skills to develop their knowledge and understanding of places, patterns, processes, environmental change and sustainable development.

AIMS

The educational purposes of Junior Certificate Geography are to:

1. stimulate curiosity about the world.
2. introduce candidates to people, places, and environments.
3. contribute to environmental awareness and education for sustainable development.
4. develop an understanding of physical and human landscapes and introduce candidates to different societies and cultures, therefore enhancing awareness of global interdependence.
5. develop an understanding of physical, social, economic, environmental and cultural issues in Eswatini for sustainable development.
6. acquire techniques and develop skills such as map-reading, research, drawing and interpretation of geographical phenomena.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives in Geography are:

A. knowledge with understanding
B. analysis
C. judgement and decision making

A. KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDERSTANDING

Learners should be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:

1. physical, human and geographical features within the range of local, regional (and part of South African Development Community) and international scales;
2. geographical concepts, principles and processes; the inter-relationships between people's activities and the total environment and the ability to seek explanations for them;
3. the spatial patterns and an appreciation of the range of physical, economic, social, and political processes and interactions which are experienced by people in different environments;
4. the changes which occur through time in places, landscapes and spatial distributions;
5. causes and effects of geographical forces and processes;
6. the importance of scale (whether local, regional or global).

B. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Learners should be able to:

1. select, organise, present and interpret geographical data;
2. extract, use, apply and interpret geographical knowledge and understanding in numerical, diagrammatic, pictorial, graphical tables, maps, photographs and cartoon forms;
3. recognise patterns, deduce relationships, draw valid conclusions and make inferences;
4. use a variety of techniques for presenting geographical information in an acceptable, effective and appropriate way.

C. JUDGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING

Learners should be able to:

1. demonstrate an ability to make reasoned judgements;
2. suggest, justify and evaluate proposed solutions to environmental and socioeconomic challenges;
3. recognise how values and perceptions affect both individuals and groups in making decisions within a geographical context.

D. INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION

Learners should be able to:

1. formulate the statement of a problem;
2. use different sources of gathering information including
   - **(a)** Documentary: books, magazines, journals, newspaper
   - **(b)** Audio-visuals: radio, television, films, pictures, photographs
   - **(c)** Statistics
   - **(d)** Maps and plans at a variety of scales
   - **(e)** Internet;
3. use suitable techniques for observing, collecting, classifying, presenting, analysing and interpreting data;
4. depict information in a variety of effective ways.

SPECIFICATION GRID

Paper	Assessment Objectives			
	A. Knowledge with understanding	B. Analysis & Interpretation	C. Judgement and decision- making	D. Investigation and Evaluation
1	50%	20%	30%	
2	20%	55%	15%	10%

ASSESSMENT

Scheme of Assessment

All papers are compulsory. Candidates must enter for Paper 1 and 2 and are eligible for the award of Grades A to H. A description of each component follows:

Paper 1 (1hour 45 minutes) consisting of 60 marks.

Candidates are expected to answer **three** questions.
Six questions will be set from Themes 4, 5, and 6. Two questions will be set from Theme 4 (Eswatini), two questions from Theme 5 (SADC) and two questions from Theme 6 (countries outside Africa). Candidates are expected to answer **one question** from each Theme.

Questions will be structured according to gradient of difficulty and will be resourced-based and allow free-response writing.

This paper will be mainly concerned with Assessment Objectives A, B and C. Answers will be written on the question paper.

Paper 2 (2hours) consisting of 70 marks.

Candidates are expected to answer **all** questions.

Questions for this paper will be set from Themes 1 (map reading and research), 2 (physical world) and 3 (settlement and population). This paper will be mainly concerned with Assessment Objectives A, B, C and D.

This paper will be mainly skills-based and will test a candidate's ability to handle various ways of depicting geographical information.

Answers will be written on the question paper.

Weighting of Papers

Paper	Weighting
1	**50%**
2	**50%**

CURRICULUM CONTENT

Learners will study all the themes in the Curriculum Content outlined below.

THEME 1 – MAP READING AND RESEARCH SKILLS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1.1 Map Reading	
1.1.1 Features of a map	• Different types of maps • Symbols used in maps • Draw and orient a map
1.1.2 Measuring distance	• Different types of map scales • Measurement and conversion of map distance to ground distance • Relationship between map size and scale
1.1.3 Location in maps	• Demonstrate the principle of using the 4 and 6-figure grid references • Location of features on a map using 4 and 6 figure – grid references • Identify features shown on a simulated map
1.1.4 Direction in maps	• Features of a compass • How to use a compass • Measurement of whole circle bearings using a protractor • Relationship between whole circle bearings and compass directions
1.1.5 Relief on maps	• Ways of showing relief on topographic maps using contour lines, spot heights, trigonometrical stations etc. • Interpretation of relief depicted by contour lines • Gradient calculation

1.2 Research Skills	
1.2.1 Introduction to basic research Methods. 1.2.2 Scope of Research Rivers (speed, depth and width) Settlements Traffic/Pedestrian Counts	• Research definition • Importance of research • Identification of a problem area or topic; e.g. an environmental problem at school, community etc. • Describe the nature of the problem • Aims of the research • Hypothesis formulation and definition • Types of data. • Types of sampling methods. • Advantages and limitations of the sampling methods • Pilot survey definition • Advantages and disadvantages of a pilot survey • Methods of data collection • Data presentation using tables, graphs (bar, pie and line), pictograms etc. • Data analysis and interpretation • Make a conclusion on the hypothesis • Support conclusion with relevant data taken from tables and graphs

THEME 2 PHYSICAL WORLD

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
2.1 The Solar System	
2.1.1 The sun and stars	• Solar system definition and composition • Names of planets • Characteristics of planets • Illustration of the position of planets in relation to the sun • Characteristics of stars • Impact of the sun and stars on man and the environment
2.1.2 Satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors and meteorites	• Different types of satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors and meteorites • The moon and phases of the moon • Types of eclipses (Lunar and Solar)
2.1.3 Planets	• Names of planets • Positions of planets • Characteristics of planets
2.2 The Earth	
2.2.1 Shape and size of the Earth	• The shape and size of the Earth • Proof of the spherical shape of the Earth
2.2.2 Movements of the Earth	• Rotation and revolution of the Earth • Illustration of the rotation and revolution of the Earth • Results of rotation and revolution of the Earth
2.2.3 The Earth's Graticule	• Latitude and longitude • Lines of latitude and longitude • Characteristics of lines of latitude and lines of longitude • Uses of lines of latitude and lines of longitude (location of places on a map and time calculation)

2.2.4 Structure of the Earth Earth's Graticule	• Layers that make up the internal structure of the Earth • Composition of each of the layers of the Earth
2.3 Internal Movements of the Earth	
2.3.1 Earthquakes	• Earthquake definition • Causes of earthquakes • Measurement of earthquake intensity • Effects of earthquakes to man and the environment
2.3.2 Folding	• Folding definition • Formation of the different types of folds with • illustrations (simple, asymmetrical, overfold, recumbent and over thrust fold) • Landforms resulting from folding • Examples of fold mountains • Positive and negative effects of fold mountains
2.3.3 Faulting	• Faulting definition • Formation of the different types of faults with illustrations (normal, reverse/thrust and tear/wrench) • Landforms esulting from faulting (rift valleys/grabens and block mountains/horsts) • Positive and negative effects of faulting
2.3.4 Volcanism	• Volcanism definition • Causes of volcanism • Stages of a volcano • Intrusive and extrusive volcanic landforms • The different types of volcanic cones • Benefits and hazards presented by volcanism
2.4 Weathering	
2.4.1 Weathering	• Weathering definition • The processes of mechanical/physical and chemical weathering

2.5 River Action	
2.5.1 Introduction to rivers	• Terms associated with river action (load, source, mouth, tributary, confluence, depth, velocity, gradient, distributary and volume) • The river's long profile • Drainage patterns
2.5.2 Processes of river action	• The work of a river (erosion, transportation and • deposition) • Ways by which a river erodes its bed and banks • Types of river erosion (head-ward, lateral and vertical) • Factors which influence the rate of erosion and deposition • Ways by which a river transports its load
2.5.3 Features formed by a river	• List the different stages/courses of a river • List and identify features formed in each of the stages/courses of a river • Explanation of features limited to waterfalls, gorges, meanders, river cliffs, slip-off slopes, flood plain, deltas and ox-bow lakes • Positive and negative impacts of rivers
2.6 Weather and Climate	
2.6.1 Weather	• The Atmosphere and its layers • Functions of the layers • Weather definition • Weather station • Stevenson screen • Weather elements • Measurements of weather elements • Siting of each of the instruments used for measuring the weather elements • Recording of each of the weather elements • Types of rainfall
2.6.2 Effects of human activities on the hydrological cycle	• The hydrological cycle description • Effects of the removal of trees on water collection in rivers • How dam construction interrupts flow of water in rivers • How people in cities and towns contaminate water sources • Water conservation techniques

2.6.3 Climate	• Climate definition • Factors influencing climate
2.6.4 Climate Change	• Define sustainable development • Sustainable Development Goal 13 • Climate change definition • Features of a climate-changed environment • Human activities which lead to climate change • Impact of climate change on the environment and people (the concepts of El Nino and La Nina) • Climate change mitigation measures • Adaptation to a climate changed environment
2.6.5 Climatic Regions	• Location of Hot Deserts and Tropical Rainforest on a world map • Characteristics of the regions under the following headings (climate, vegetation, soils, and human activities) • The relationship between climate and vegetation of each of the religions

THEME 3 – SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION STUDIES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
3.1 Settlement and Population	
3.1.1 Rural Settlements	• Sustainable Development Goal 11 • Settlement definition • Rural settlements and patterns of rural settlements • Physical and social factors which influence the location of rural settlements • The layout of a rural settlement • Functions of a rural settlement
3.1.2 Urban Settlements	• Classification of settlements according to size (hierarchy of settlements) • Physical and economic factors which promote urban growth • Functions of an urban settlement • Structure of a city (urban morphology) • Problems experienced in cities • Solutions to problems experienced by cities
3.2 Population	
3.2.1 Population Growth and Distribution	• Terms associated with population, (census, pressure, explosion, underpopulation, overpopulation, optimum population, population density and natural increase) • Population distribution/density in the world, in Africa and Eswatini • Concepts of birth rate, death rate, natural increase and focus population • Causes of overpopulation with reference to Eswatini • Effects of overpopulation: social, economic and environmental • Solutions to the problems of overpopulation • Population structure/ age-sex pyramid • Progressive and Regressive pyramid structures from LEDCs and MEDCs • Effects of the HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 pandemic on the structure, social and economic progress of a country • Ways of slowing down the pandemic and coping with the effects

3.2.2 Migration	• Terms associated with migration, immigration, emigration, immigrant, emigrant, temporal, permanent, internal (rural-urban, seasonal) and international migrations • Causes of migration (pull and push factors) • Effects of migration on the receiving (destination) area and area of departure (origin)

THEME 4 – ESWATINI

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
4.1 Physical Geography of Eswatini	
4.1.1 Location	• Location of Eswatini in Africa and in relation to her neighbouring states • Advantages and disadvantages of the position of Eswatini • The physiographic regions of Eswatini • The topographic features of each region
4.1.2 Drainage	• The main rivers of Eswatini (perennial and seasonal rivers) • Domestic and economic uses of rivers • Pollution and degradation of rivers by man • Ways of using river products in a sustainable way
4.1.3 Rocks	• Rocks definition • The three classes of rocks • Formation of each class and their uses • Different kinds of rocks and most common locations of each • Economic uses of rocks in Eswatini
4.1.4 Soils	• Different kinds of soils and where they are commonly found in Eswatini
4.1.5 Climate	• Factors influencing the climate (temperature and rainfall) in Eswatini • Effects of climate on land use
4.1.6 Vegetation	• Different types of natural vegetation found in Eswatini • Uses of the natural vegetation found in Eswatini

4.2 Economic Geography of Eswatini	
4.2.1 Land tenure system	• Definition of land tenure system • Different types of land tenure systems found in Eswatini
4.2.2 Subsistence farming	• Definition of subsistence farming • Main characteristics of a subsistence farm • Subsistence farming inputs, processes and outputs • Causes of low productivity, in both crops and livestock in subsistence farming • Ways that could be undertaken/already in use to improve outputs
4.2.3 Commercial Farming	• Definition of commercial farming • Features/characteristics of a commercial farm • Inputs, processes and outputs of commercial farming. • Differences between intensive farming and extensive farming • Modern farming methods used in commercial farming • Advantages of modern farming methods over traditional farming methods • Impacts of crop farming on the environment • Ways of reducing the effects of crop farming on the environment
4.2.4 Sugar Cane	• Plants from which sugar can be extracted • Location of the main sugar growing areas in Eswatini • Factors favouring the growing of sugar cane • Processing of sugar cane • Products of sugar cane and their uses • Marketing of sugar and its products • Problems faced by the sugar industry (growing and marketing problems) • Ways of overcoming some of the problems
4.2.5 Citrus Fruits	• Location of the main citrus growing areas • Conditions that favour the growing of citrus fruits • Harvesting of citrus fruits • Problems faced by the citrus fruit industry
4.2.6 Pineapples	• Location of main pineapple growing areas • Favourable conditions for growing, harvesting and processing • Problems faced by the pineapple industry

4.2.7 Cattle farming	• Region most favourable for cattle rearing • Type of cattle reared in Eswatini (exotic or imported and indigenous) • Conditions which favour cattle rearing • Comparison between subsistence management of livestock with commercial management (inputs, outputs, cattle, problems and attempts at solving problems)
4.2.8 Soil Erosion	• Difference between weathering and erosion • Natural and human causes of soil erosion • Effects of soil erosion on the environment and people
4.2.9 Soil Conservation	• Soil conservation definition • Ways of soil conservation • Rehabilitation of infertile land
4.2.10 Forestry	• Differentiate between man-made or exotic and indigenous forests • Location man-made or exotic forests in Eswatini • Factors promoting the growth of exotic trees • Products of both man-made forests and indigenous forests • Problems faced by the forest industry • Definition of 'alien invasive species' and examples • The effects of these plants on indigenous ones • Ways of solving the problems posed by these • plants • Importance of forests to the economy of the country • Importance of forests to the environment and climate • Ways of maintaining the balance between harvesting and sustainable growth of forests
4.2.11 Power	• Sustainable Development Goal 7 • Sources of power used in Eswatini • Location of areas of power generation in Eswatini • Power generation from hydro and solar • Advantages and disadvantages of these sources of power • Energy-saving practices that could be used domestically and industrially • Alternative appliances that save energy • Effects of the limited use of energy on the environment

4.2.12 Mining	• Factors influencing the exploitation of minerals • Methods used in the exploitation of minerals • Location of the mining areas and mineral deposits in Eswatini • Geological occurrence of coal • Types of coal found in Eswatini • Methods used to mine coal in Eswatini • Uses of coal and its by-products • Main modes of transport used when transporting coal to its market • Positive and negative impacts of coal mining on the people and environment
4.2.13 Industrial Development	• Sustainable Development goal 9 Differentiation of industry and industrial estate/site • Classification of industries • Location of the main industrial estates in Eswatini • Physical and economic factors influencing the location of industries • Factors which promote industrial development • Factors that hinder industrial development • Suggest ways of improving industrial development • Benefits to the country and people brought about by industrial development • Effects of industries on the environment • Solutions to minimise the adverse effects of industries on the environment
4.2.14 Tourism	• Terms associated with tourism (tourism, tourist, eco-tourism) • Tourist destinations and attractions in the country • Advantages and disadvantages of tourism to the people and environment • Efforts made to develop and improve tourism • Ways of promoting sustainable tourism

THEME 5 - THE SADC REGION

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
5.1 The Republic of South Africa (RSA)	
5.1.1 Physical Geography of RSA	• Location of South Africa in relation to neighbouring states and other geographic features: oceans, seas, rivers and mountains • The political regions (provinces) and climatic regions of RSA
5.1.2 Selected crops grown in South Africa	• Location where the following crops are grown: maize, wheat, and grapes • Physical and economic factors which favour the growth of the crops • Uses of each of the crops • Problems encountered by the farmers of each of the crops
5.1.3 Mining of selected minerals in South Africa	• Location of the following minerals: coal, diamonds, and gold • Mining methods used for each mineral • Uses of each of the minerals and their by- products • Factors that favour the exploitation of coal and gold in South Africa • Mining problems experienced in South African mines
5.1.4 Industrial Development	• Location of the four main industrial regions of RSA • Industrial activities in each of the regions • Factors which promote industrial development in each of the four regions
5.1.5 Power Stations in South Africa	• Location of thermal and nuclear power stations • Factors influencing the location of the two power stations • Power generation in each of the power stations • Impacts of power stations on the environment • Ways of minimizing negative impacts
5.1.6 Coastal Tourism in South Africa	• Main tourist attraction areas • Factors which promote the growth of coastal tourism • Benefits of tourism to the country
5.2 Lesotho	
Economic Development in a country with rugged relief	
5.2.1 Location and physical geography of Lesotho	• Location of Lesotho in Africa and in relation to her neighbours • Physiographic regions of Lesotho and associated climates

5.2.2 Economic challenges	• Economic activities practised by the Basotho • Limitations and problems due to relief and climate • Impacts of these limitations (on migration, transport etc.)
5.3 Botswana	
Cattle Farming and tourism in a dry country	
5.3.1 Location and physical geography of Botswana	• Location of Botswana in Africa in relation to her neighbours • The physiographic regions • Climate of Botswana
5.3.2 Cattle farming in Botswana	• Cattle breeds in Botswana • Characteristics of cattle farming in the country • Factors which affect cattle distribution in the country • Ways by which the government assists the cattle farming industry • Problems of cattle farming in Botswana
5.3.3 Tourism in Botswana	• The main tourism attraction areas • Ways of promoting tourism
5.4 Namibia	
Economic Development in a semi-arid environment	
5.4.1 Location and physical geography of Namibia	• Location of Namibia in relation to her neighbours and other geographic features e.g. oceans, rivers and mountains
5.4.2 Water Supply	• The drainage system of Namibia • Water is harnessing for industry and farming • Water management and conservation measures
5.4.3 Car Assembly Industry (Citroen)	• Features of the assembly plant • The physical and economic features which favour the location of an assembly plant • The processes of an assembly line

THEME 6 – COUNTRIES OUTSIDE AFRICA

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
6.1 Japan	
Economic development in a limited space (More Economically Developed Country – MEDC)	
6.1.1 Location	• Location of Japan on a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans, seas • The various Islands that make up Japan
6.1.2 Industrial Development	• The various industries found in Japan • The location of each of the major industries • Factors that influence industrial development • Advantages and limitations Japan has for industrial development
6.1.3 Agriculture	• Major crops grown in Japan • Features of agriculture in Japan; (inputs, processes, outputs, problems and solutions)
6.1.4 Fishing	• Main fishing areas • Types of fish caught in the main fishing areas of Japan • Fishing methods used in Japan • Fish products • Problems facing the fishing industry in Japan • Solutions to the problems facing the fishing industry in Japan
6.2 Netherlands	
Dairy farming in a low altitude country – More Economically Developed Country (MEDC)	
6.2.1 Location	• Location of Netherlands in a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans, seas
6.2.2 Land Reclamation	• Definition of land reclamation • Steps taken when land reclamation is done • Reasons for land reclamation

6.2.3 Dairy Farming	• Types of dairy cows kept in the Netherlands • Advantages the cows have for the environment and milk production • The processes of dairy farming; from cow rearing to end products
6.3 Brazil	
Economic development in a Tropical Rain Forest – Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)	
6.3.1 Location	• Location of Brazil in a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans and seas
6.3.2 The Tropical Rainforest	• Features of the tropical rainforest (flora and fauna, temperature, humidity and rainfall) • The problems of exploiting the forest • Solutions to the problems
6.3.3 Rubber Production	• Differences between artificial and natural rubber • Rubber extraction from trees • Rubber processing • Products and by-products of rubber • Reasons for the decline of natural rubber production
6.4 India	
Economic development in a densely populated country – Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)	
6.4.1 Location	• Location of India on a world map with reference to her neighbours, mountains, rivers and oceans
6.4.2 Population	• Population distribution, density and statistics • Causes of high population/ population explosion • Problems arising from high population • Solutions to problems of high population
6.4.3 Tea production	• Location of the main tea growing areas • Physical and economic factors favouring the growing of tea • Tea processing • Products, by-products and their uses • Problems faced by the tea industry

GRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Grade descriptions are provided to give an indication of the standards of achievements awarded particular grades are likely to show. Weaknesses in one aspect of the examination may be balanced by better performance in some other aspect.

A **Grade A** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will be able to:

- demonstrate good knowledge and understanding of a wide range of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- recognise and understand complex relationships between people and the environment and how and why they might change through time and space
- select and show good understanding of a wide range of relevant skills and appropriate techniques
- use and interpret geographical information and critically evaluate its validity, reflecting on the limitations and evidence
- make informed and reasoned judgements to present substantiated and appropriate conclusions
- make balanced judgements and show an awareness of the different attitudes and priorities of individuals and groups, and hence the problematic nature of the interaction of people with the environment.

A **Grade C** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will be able to:

- demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- understand relationships between people and the environment and show some understanding that they might change
- select and show sound understanding of a wide range of relevant skills and appropriate techniques
- use and interpret geographical information appropriately
- analyse and interpret geographical evidence, recognising some of the limitations of the evidence
- make plausible conclusions
- make balanced judgements on issues which have a geographical dimension through recognition of conflicting viewpoints and solutions.

A **Grade F** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will:

- demonstrate lack of understanding of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- fail to recognise simple relationships between people and the environment
- show lack of understanding of a wide range of skills and techniques
- fail to use geographical information to communicate simple statements
- fail to interpret evidence to reach some basic conclusions to make decisions informed by simple reasons and evidence
- fail to recognise the existence of differing systems of values which influence decisions which have a geographical dimension.

APPENDIX I GLOSSARY OF USEFUL TERMS

Air mass	A very large body of air with relatively uniform temperature and moisture characteristics.
Air pressure	The weight of the air above a reference point, measured in millibars.
Atmosphere	the layer of air around the earth
B.	
Bedding plane	the line dividing successive layers of sedimentary rock
Biodiversity	the number and variety of all living things within an ecosystem
C.	
Climate	average weather over many years
Compass	an instrument used to determine direction relative to the earth's magnetic poles
Condense	gas becoming liquid
Contour-line	a line on an OS or topographic map joining all points of the same height
Core	the centre of the earth
Crust	the thin outer layer of solid rock round the earth's surface
D.	
Dispersed	spread out
Dormant	inactive
Drought	a prolonged period of below-average precipitation
E.	
Energy	source of power (e.g. wind, solar)
Easting	a vertical grid line on a topographic map
Ecosystem	an area displaying a distinctive interaction between plants, animals and the physical environment
Eco-tourism	Low impact tourism aimed at protecting the natural environment and local cultures
Environment	the air, land, water, plants and wildlife

Equator	the imaginary line running around the middle of the earth
Erosion	the wearing away of the land by material carried in rivers, glaciers, waves and wind
Evaporate	liquid turning to gas
Extinct	no longer in existence (of animals) no longer active (of volcanoes)

F.

Fault	a line of weakness in a rock
Field work	an enquiry which takes place outside the classroom
Floodplain	the gentle-sloping area on either side of a river which is regularly flooded
Focus	the point underground where the energy of earthquakes is released
Fog	cloud at ground level (visibility less than 1km)
Front	boundary between warm and cool air masses
Function	the activities of a settlement

G.

Gorge	a deep, steep-sided valley
Graph	a drawing to show data
Grid reference	a number which locates an area on a map
Globalisation	the ways in which companies, ideas and lifestyles spread around the world and interact with one another.

H.

Habitat	the area where plants and animals live
Hemisphere	half of the globe
Hierarchy	a ranking of settlements according to their size or importance
High order settlement	a settlement which contains top-level shops and services
Humidity	moisture in the air

I.

Infiltration	the movement of water from surface into the soil
Interception	precipitation landing on plants, trees and buildings

Irrigation	the artificial watering of crops
Isotherm	a line on a map joining places of equal temperature
J.	
Joint	a crack in the rock
K.	
Key	a list giving the meaning of symbols on a map
L.	
Land use	the way in which land is put to use by humans
Landfill	the disposal of waste in natural or man-made holes in the ground
Lava	molten rock at the earth's surface
LEDC	less economically developed country
Levee	an embankment next to a river channel raised above the flood plain
Linear	form a line along a physical or man-made feature
Long shore drift	movement of sand and pebbles along a beach by wave action
Low order settlement	a settlement which contains few basic shops and services.
M.	
Magma	molten rock beneath the earth's crust
Mantle	the semi-solid mass of rock beneath the earth's crust
Mass Movement	the movement of weathered soil and rock on a slope
Meander	a bend in a river
MEDC	more economically developed country
N.	
Northing	a horizontal grid line on an OS/ topographic map
Nucleated	clustered together
O.	
OS	ordinance survey

P.

Permeable	allowing water to flow through, e.g. joints in rocks
Plunge pool	a deep pool which is eroded at the base of a waterfall
Pollution	damage to the environment as a result of human activity
Porous	able to hold water like a sponge
Precipitation	deposition of moisture from the atmosphere to the ground. It can be rain, snow, hail or sleet
Primary data/information	geographical data which are collected by oneself

R.

Raw material	mineral and agricultural resources which can be processed to make something else
Recycling	reusing waste
Relief	the height and shape of the land
Renewable resource	a sustainable source of power which cannot be depleted and is able to supply a continuous source of clean energy
Reservoir	an artificial lake where water is stored
Resource	any product of the environment used by people
River basin	an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
River cliff	a steep, undercut area on the outside of a river meander
Runoff	the movement of water across a surface
Rural	relating to the countryside

S.

Scree	piles of broken rock/round beneath steep rock faces
Secondary data/ information	geographical data collected by someone else
Sedimentary rock	layered rock formed by deposition of sediments
Service industry	work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare or tourism
Site	the exact location of a settlement
Situation	the location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area

Slip-off slope	a gently sloping area formed on the inside of a river meander
Source	the point where a river begins
Stewardship	looking after resources in a sustainable way for the future
Suburb	the residential and commercial development at the edge of a city
Sustainable	using resources in a way which prevents them from being exhaustive/running out

T.

Tectonic plate	a large, rigid section of the earth's crust
Topographical map	a map showing natural features
Tourism	travel involving an overnight stay away from home, and associated support industry
Transportation	the movement of eroded material
Tributary	a river joining a larger river
Tsunami	a sea wave caused by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions

U.

Urban	relating to a town or city
Urbanisation	the increase on the percentage of people living in cities

V.

Vegetation	trees, shrubs and plants
Volcanic bomb	lava exploded into the air which solidifies as it falls

W.

Waste	items which no longer have a use
Waterfall	a point in a river where water falls vertically
Water table	the upper surface of water in the ground
Weathering	the breakdown of rocks in by mechanical, chemical and biological means

APPENDIX II COMMAND WORDS

Annotate	add descriptive explanatory labels
Calculate	work out a numerical answer, in general, working should be shown, especially where two or more steps are involved
Choose	select carefully from a number of alternatives
Complete	finish, make whole
Compare	write about what is similar and different about things. For comparison, two elements or themes are required. Two unrelated descriptions do not make a comparison
Contrast	write about what is similar and different about two things
Define	give an exact description or meaning of a word or phrase
Describe	write down what something is like or the nature of the feature
Develop	expand upon an idea
Discuss	present viewpoints from various aspects of a subject
Draw	make a sketch of something, often coupled with a labelled diagram
Explain	write in detail how and why something has come into being, happen and/or changed
How	In what way? To what extent? By what means/method? May be coupled with show how (prove how, demonstrate how).
Identify	pick out something from information you have been given
Justify	say why you chose something or why you think in a certain way
Label	placing specific names or details to an illustrative technique in response to a particular requirement
List	identify and name a number of features to meet a particular purpose
Locate	find where something is placed or state where something is found or mark it on a map
Mark and name	show the exact location of and add the name of something
Name	to state or simply specify or identity. To give the word or words by which a specific feature is known or to give examples which illustrate a particular feature

Predict	use your own knowledge and understanding, probably along with information provided to state what might happen next
Shade and name	fill in the area of a feature and add the name
State	set down in brief detail. To refer to a particular feature by a short statement or by words or by a single word
Study	look carefully at (usually one of the figures in the question paper)
Suggest	set down your ideas on or knowledge of. Often coupled with why
Use	base your answer on the information provided
With the help of	write an answer that uses some of the information provided as well as additional material