



# EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

**Geography**

**527/02**

**October/November 2010**

**Paper 2**

**2 hours 30 minutes**

**Additional Material:** Answer Booklet  
Set of Mathematical Instruments

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST.**

1. Answer **four** questions in all.
2. Answer **one** question from each section.  
SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.
3. The **fourth** question may be taken from any of the three sections.

Write your **Name**, **Centre Number** and **Candidate Number** on all the work you hand in.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

**NB.** Candidates are advised not to spend more than **35 minutes** on each question.

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 11 PRINTED PAGES AND 1 BLANK PAGE.**

## SECTION A - SWAZILAND

- 1 (a) Swaziland has **four** climatic regions.
- (i) Which climatic region receives the lowest rainfall? (1)
  - (ii) Name the **two** climatic regions shown as **A** and **B** in Fig. 1 (2)
  - (iii) Describe **two** ways by which climatic regions **A** and **B** differ in altitude and rainfall. (2)
  - (iv) Explain **two** ways by which the Vegetation of the Middleveld can be used. (4)
- (b) Swaziland is a landlocked country.
- (i) What is a land locked country? (1)
  - (ii) Name the **two** countries, shown as C1 and C2 in Fig. 1 (2)
  - (iii) Describe any **three** advantages of using rail transport. (3)
  - (iv) Explain **any two** economic uses of tarred roads in Swaziland. (4)
- (c) There is only **one** mineral presently being exploited at Maloma in Swaziland.
- (i) Which mineral is mined at Maloma? (1)
  - (ii) Name **two** modes of transport used to transport the mineral mined at Maloma to its market. (2)
  - (iii) Describe the mining method used when extracting the mineral mined at Maloma. (3)
  - (iv) Explain any **two** mining problems experienced at Maloma mine. (4)
- (d) Swaziland attracts a lot of tourists but, there are some problems tourists experience, in the country.

Discuss any **three** problems faced by tourists in Swaziland. (6)

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- 2 (a) Swaziland has perennial and seasonal rivers.
- (i) What is seasonal river? (1)
  - (ii) Name dams D1 and D2 shown in Fig. 2 (2)
  - (iii) Describe **one** method of irrigation used to irrigate citrus fruits (2)
  - (iv) Explain **two** economic uses of rivers shown in Fig. 2 other than irrigation. (4)
- (b) Subsistence farmers still produce low outputs in Swaziland.
- (i) What is the main crop produced by most subsistence farmers in Swaziland? (1)
  - (ii) Name any **three** characteristics of subsistence farming. (3)
  - (iii) List **four** causes of low output in subsistence farms. (4)
  - (iv) Explain **two** ways by which the government of Swaziland has used to increase crop yields. (4)
- (c) Sugar cane is grown in many places in Swaziland.
- (i) Give the name of the Association responsible for exporting sugar in Swaziland. (1)
  - (ii) Name **three** countries that import Swazi sugar. (3)
  - (iii) List **four** factors favouring the growth of Sugar Cane in areas A, B, C, in Fig. 2 (4)
- (d) Swaziland generates Hydro-Electric Power from Dwaleni and Luphohlo Power Stations.  
Discuss the advantages of using Hydro-electric Power. (6)

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## SECTION B - AFRICA

- 3** (a) Study the map of South Africa, **Fig. 3**, and answer the following questions.
- (i) What is the name of the country shown as **C-Y**? (1)
  - (ii) Name the oceans marked **O1** and **O2**. (2)
  - (iii) Describe the temperature of the ocean currents marked OC1 and OC2 (2)
  - (iv) Explain why rainfall in South Africa decreases from East to West. (4)
- (b) The climate of South Africa allows the country to grow a variety of crops.
- (i) Name the crop grown in the shaded area in **Fig. 3**. (1)
  - (ii) What are the names of the towns marked 3 and 4 in Fig.3? (2)
  - (iii) Give **three** cash crops other than the one grown in the shaded area. (3)
  - (iv) Explain **two** physical conditions that promote the growing of the crop in the shaded area. (4)
- (c) Mining is one of the **major** economic activities in South Africa
- (i) What is the mineral that forms the back bone of the Republic of South Africa's economy? (1)
  - (ii) Name **two** mining towns where diamond is mined in the Republic of South Africa? (2)
  - (iii) Name **three** uses of copper. (3)
  - (iii) Discuss **three** factors that have contributed to industrial development in Republic of South Africa. (6)
- (d) South Africa grows cereal crops such as wheat.
- Discuss **four** problems faced by wheat farmers in South Africa. (4)

- 4 (a) **Fig. 4** shows cattle distribution in South Africa.
- (i) What is South Africa's main cattle breed? (1)
  - (ii) Name **two** breeds of exotic cattle reared in South Africa. (2)
  - (iii) Give **two** by products of beef. (2)
  - (iv) Explain **two** physical reasons why cattle are found in the Eastern side. (4)
- (b) Fishing is one of the most important economic activities in South Africa.
- (i) In which part of South Africa, is fishing mostly practised? (1)
  - (ii) Name any **two** types of fish caught in South Africa. (2)
  - (iii) List **three** fishing methods used in South Africa. (3)
  - (iv) Discuss **two** factors that promote the fishing industry in South Africa. (4)
- (c) South Africa boasts of high communication network.
- (i) What is the major international airport in South Africa? (1)
  - (ii) Give any **two** modes of communication in South Africa. (2)
  - (iii) List any **three** seaports found in South Africa. (3)
  - (iv) Explain any **two** economic advantages of Sea transport. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** inland tourism attractions in South Africa. (6)

- 5 (a) Study **Fig. 5**, a map of Botswana.
- (i) Name physical feature marked **W**. (1)
  - (ii) Name the rivers marked R1, R2 and R3. (3)
  - (iii) Describe **two** features of the climate of Western part of Botswana. (2)
  - (iv) Explain **two** ways by which the vegetation of Botswana has adapted to the climatic conditions. (4)
- (b) Botswanas' economy is dependent on mining cattle farming and tourism.
- (i) Name the main tourist attraction areas in Botswana. (1)
  - (ii) Give **two** advantages of tourism in Botswana. (2)
  - (iii) List **three** diamond mining areas found in Botswana. (2)
  - (iv) Discuss **two** problems faced by cattle farmers in Botswana. (4)
- (c) Study **Fig. 6** which shows a map of Lesotho.
- (i) In which physiographic region of Lesotho is the Sehlabathebe National Park found? (1)
  - (ii) With the aid of Fig. 6 name the highest peak and give its altitude. (2)
  - (iii) Which **three** forms of transport are used in the larger eastern part of Lesotho? (3)
  - (iv) Explain **two** reasons that make the eastern part of Lesotho to be densely populated. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** positive effects of migrant labour in Lesotho. (6)

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- 6 (a) **Fig. 7** shows part of the West African Coast.
- (i) Name ocean A. (1)
  - (ii) Name countries marked C2 and C3. (2)
  - (iii) Describe **two** characteristics of the climate of West Africa. (2)
  - (iv) Explain **two** ways by which aerial roots for this coastal area have adapted to this climatic conditions (4)
- (b) Nigeria is the leading palm oil produce in Africa.
- (i) In which part of Africa is Nigeria found? (1)
  - (ii) Give any **three** uses of palm oil (3)
  - (iii) List **three** conditions that promote the growing of palm trees in Nigeria. (3)
  - (iv) Describe how palm oil is extracted traditionally from a palm tree. (4)
- (c) Study **Fig 8** which shows information about tea growing in Africa.
- (i) What is the major producing area in Kenya? (1)
  - (ii) Using **Fig. 8**. Name **two** leading teaproducers in Africa. (2)
  - (iii) Describe **three** physical factors which favour the growing of tea. (3)
  - (iv) Explain how tea is harvested. (3)
- (d) Discuss **three** ways by which the Kenya Tea Development Authority promote the tea industry. (6)

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## SECTION C - REGIONS OUTSIDE AFRICA

### 7 India

- (a) (i) Name the mountain which exists in the North of India. (1)
- (ii) State **two** India's neighbouring countries. (2)
- (iii) List **two** of the three seasons of India. (2)
- (iv) Describe the climate of India, under (i) Rain Fall (1)
- (ii) Monsoon winds (4)
- (b) Agriculture is an important activity in India.
- (i) What is the farming system used to grow rice in India? (1)
- (ii) Name **two** types of rice grown in India. (2)
- (iii) Describe **three** farming methods used to increase farmland in India (3)
- (iv) Explain **two** problems that affect agricultural production in India. (4)
- (c) India is one of the less economically developed countries with high population density.
- (i) What is population density? (1)
- (ii) Name **two** regions in India that have the highest population density. (2)
- (iii) List **three** regions in India besides Jamshedpur - Damodar (3)
- (iv) Discuss **two** advantages of the high population of India for Industrial development. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** factors that have made the Jamshedpur Damodar area the leading industrial region in India. (6)



**8 Brazil**

- (a) (i) What is the name of the main river in Brazil? (1)
- (ii) Name **two** important lines of latitude that cut across Brazil. (2)
- (iii) Name any **two** physiographic regions of Brazil. (2)
- (iv) Describe the drainage and rainfall of Brazil. (4)
- (b) Study Fig. 9 which shows a Fazenda in Brazil.
- (i) What is a fazenda? (1)
- (ii) Name any **two** crops shown in Fig. 9 (2)
- (iii) Describe any **three** characteristics of a Fazenda (3)
- (iv) Discuss **two** physical conditions that favour the growing of coffee in Brazil. (4)
- (c) The Northern part of Brazil is very difficult to explore.
- (i) What is the name of the highway that has been constructed in the North of Brazil? (1)
- (ii) State **two** uses of the highway constructed in the North of Brazil. (2)
- (iii) Name the **three** types of boats used in Brazil. (3)
- (iv) Explain **two** reasons why it is difficult to use road transport in most parts of Brazil. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** reasons why Brazil is no longer a leading producer of rubber in the world. (6)

## 9 Japan

- (a) Japan is a country made out of four Islands.
- (i) What is an Island? (1)
  - (ii) Using Fig. 10 name water masses labelled X and Y. (2)
  - (iii) Give the **two** types of forests in Japan. (2)
  - (iv) Discuss how relief and the Asian land Mass affect the climate of Japan. (4)
- (b) Japan is a highly industrialised country
- (i) What is an industry? (1)
  - (ii) Give any **two** products from heavy industry (2)
  - (iii) Using Fig. 10 name the **three** industrial zones of Japan. (3)
  - (iv) Discuss **two** reasons for the location of the manufacturing areas of Japan. (4)
- (c) Japan has a **thriving fishing industry**.
- (i) What is Panktou? (1)
  - (ii) Name **two** uses of lower quality fish. (2)
  - (iii) Name any **three** fishing grounds in Japan. (3)
  - (iv) Explain **two** measures that have been taken to protect the fishing industry in Japan. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** ways step taken by Japanese farmers to get the most out of their small farms. (6)

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## 10 The Netherlands

- (a) Study Fig. 11 which shows provinces of the Netherlands
- (i) What is the name of the land reclaimed from the sea? (1)
  - (ii) State **two** ways by which land reclamation is done. (2)
  - (iii) Name the provinces of the Netherland 1 and 3 (2)
  - (iv) Describe the climate of Netherlands under the following headings:
    - Distance from the sea
    - Rainfall (4)
- (b)
- (i) What is the river used for transport in the Netherlands? (1)
  - (ii) Name the **two** tributaries of the major river of Netherlands. (2)
  - (iii) Give any **three** types of factories in Netherlands. (3)
  - (iv) Explain **two** reasons why water transport is used in the Netherlands. (4)
- (c)
- (i) Give the name of the cattle breed kept for milk in Netherlands (1)
  - (ii) Name the **two** classes of milk in Netherlands. (2)
  - (iii) Give examples of **three** processed milk products (3)
  - (iv) Discuss any **two** problems faced by the Dairy industry. (4)
- (d) Discuss **three** factors that have promoted industrial development in the Rhur industrial region. (6)

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<b>C.Y</b>		<b>C.X</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>T1</b>	<b>T2</b>	<b>T3</b>	<b>T4</b>	<b>T5</b>	<b>T6</b>		