**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

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**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.

1. Which climatic region receives the lowest rainfall? (1)
2. Name the **two** climatic regions shown as **A** and **B** in Fig. 1 (2)
3. Describe **two** ways by which climatic regions **A** and **B** differ in altitude and rainfall. (2)
4. Explain **two** ways by which the Vegetation of the Middleveld can be used. (4)

(b) Swaziland is a landlocked country.

1. What is a land locked country? (1)
2. Name the **two** countries, shown as C1 and C2 in Fig. 1 (2)
3. Describe any **three** advantages of using rail transport. (3)
4. Explain **any two** economic uses of tarred roads in Swaziland. (4)

(c) There is only **one** mineral presently being exploited at Maloma in Swaziland.

1. Which mineral is mined at Maloma? (1)
2. Name **two** modes of transport used to transport the mineral mined at Maloma to its

market. (2)

1. 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 perenial and seasonal rivers.

1. What is seasonal river? (1)
2. Name dams D1 and D2 shown in Fig. 2 (2)
3. Describe **one** method of irrigation used to irrigate citrus fruits (2)
4. Explain **two** economic uses of rivers shown in Fig. 2 other than irrigation. (4)

(b) Subsistence farmers still produce low outputs in Swaziland.

1. What is the main crop produced by most subsistence farmers in Swaziland? (1)
2. Name any **three** characteristics of subsistence farming. (3)
3. List **four** causes of low output in subsistence farms. (4)
4. 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.

1. Give the name of the Association responsible for exporting sugar in Swaziland. (1)
2. Name **three** countries that import Swazi sugar. (3)
3. 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.

1. What is the name of the country shown as **C-Y**? (1)
2. Name the oceans marked **O1** and  **O2**. (2)
3. Describe the temperature of the ocean currents marked OC1 and OC2 (2)
4. 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.

1. Name the crop grown in the shaded area in **Fig. 3**. (1)
2. What are the names of the towns marked 3 and 4 in Fig.3? (2)
3. Give **three** cash crops other than the one grown in the shaded area. (3)
4. 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

1. What is the mineral that forms the back bone of the Republic of South Africa’s economy? (1)
2. Name **two** mining towns where diamond is mined in the Republic of South

Africa? (2)

(iii) Name **three** uses of copper. (3)

1. 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)

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**4** (a) **Fig. 4** shows calttle distribution in South Africa.

1. What is South Africa’s main cattle breed? (1)
2. Name **two** breeds of exotic cattle reared in South Africa. (2)
3. Give **two** by products of beef. (2)
4. 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.

1. In which part of South Africa, is fishing mostly practised? (1)
2. Name any **two** types of fish caught in South Africa. (2)
3. List **three** fishing methods used in South Africa. (3)
4. Discuss **two** factors that promote the fishing industry in South Africa. (4)

(c) South Africa boasts of high communication network.

1. What is the major international airport in South Africa? (1)
2. Give any **two** modes of communication in South Africa. (2)
3. List any **three** seaports found in South Africa. (3)
4. Explain any **two** economic advantages of Sea transport. (4)

(d) Discuss **three** inland tourism attractions in South Africa. (6)

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**5** (a) Study **Fig. 5**, a map of Botswana.

1. Name physical feature marked **W**. (1)
2. Name the rivers marked R1, R2 and R3. (3)
3. Describe **two** features of the climate of Western part of Botswana. (2)
4. 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.

1. Name the main tourist attraction areas in Botswana. (1)
2. Give **two** advantages of tourism in Botswana. (2)
3. List **three** diamond mining areas found in Botswana. (2)
4. Discuss **two** problems faced by cattle farmers in Botswana. (4)

(c) Study **Fig. 6** which shows a map of Lesotho.

1. In which physiographic region of Lesotho is the Sehlabathebe National Park found? (1)
2. With the aid of Fig. 6 name the highest peak and give its altitude. (2)
3. Which **three** forms of transport are used in the larger eastern part of Lesotho? (3)
4. 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.

1. Name ocean A. (1)
2. Name countries marked C2 and C3. (2)
3. Describe **two** characteristcs of the climate of West Africa. (2)
4. 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.

1. In which part of Africa is Nigeria found? (1)
2. Give any **three** uses of palm oil (3)
3. List **three** conditions that promote the growing of palm trees in Nigeria. (3)
4. Describe how palm oil is extracted traditionally from a palm tree. (4)

(c) Study **Fig 8** which shows information about tea growing in Africa.

1. What is the major producing area in Kenya? (1)
2. Using **Fig. 8**.Name **two** leading teaproducers in Africa. (2)
3. Describe **three** physical factors which favour the growing of tea. (3)
4. 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**

1. (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

(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 agricutural 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)

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**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.

1. What is a fazenda? (1)
2. Name any **two** crops shown in **Fig. 9** (2)
3. Describe any **three** characteristics of a Tazenda (3)
4. Discuss **two** physical conditions that favour the growing of coffee in Brazil. (4)

(c) The Northern part of Brazil is very difficult to explore.

1. What is the name of the highway that has been constructed in the North of Brazil? (1)
2. State **two** uses of the highway constructed in the North of Brazil. (2)
3. Name the **three** types of boats used in Brazil. (3)
4. 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)

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**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.**

1. What is Panktou? (1)
2. Name **two** uses of lower quality fish. (2)
3. Name any **three** fishing grounds in Japan. (3)
4. 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

1. What is the name of the land reclaimed from the sea? (1)
2. State **two** ways by which land reclamation is done. (2)
3. Name the provinces of the Netherland 1 and 3 (2)
4. 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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**Prepared by : Boy Dlamini**

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**T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6**