

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND

Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

527/01

Paper 1

October/November 2018

Candidates answer on the question paper.

1 hour 45 minutes

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the spaces provided.

Write in **blue** or **black** pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions. Choose **one** question from each section.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn wherever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
SECTION A	
Question 1	
Question 2	
SECTION B	
Question 3	
Question 4	
SECTION C	
Question 5	
Question 6	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

SECTION A - SWAZILAND

For
Examiner's
Use

1 (a) Swaziland is one of the countries that grow cotton.

(i) Name the region where cotton is mainly grown in Swaziland.

.....[1]

(ii) Give any **two** cotton products.

1.....

2.....[2]

(iii) Explain any **two** problems faced by cotton farmers.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....[4]

(b) The forestry industry is faced with the problem of 'alien invasive species'.

(i) Describe **three** ways by which the 'alien invasive species' pose a problem to the forestry industry in Swaziland.

1.....

2.....

3.....[3]

(ii) Suggest **four** strategies that are being made to solve the problem posed by the 'alien invasive species'.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....[4]

(c) Explain **three** reasons why forests are important to the environment.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

2 (a) Swaziland is a landlocked country.

(i) What does this statement mean?

.....[1]

(ii) Name the countries that are neighbours of Swaziland.

.....
.....[2]

(iii) Explain any **two** economic disadvantages of Swaziland being landlocked.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....[4]

(b) Swaziland is divided into different land tenure systems.

(i) Describe **three** types of land tenure systems in Swaziland.

1.....

2.....

3.....[3]

(ii) Suggest any **four** ways of reducing soil erosion in Swaziland.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....[4]

(c) Explain any **three** causes of low productivity for subsistence livestock farmers in Swaziland.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

SECTION B – SADCFor
Examiner's
Use

3 (a) Study Figure.1 which shows some climatic regions in southern Africa.

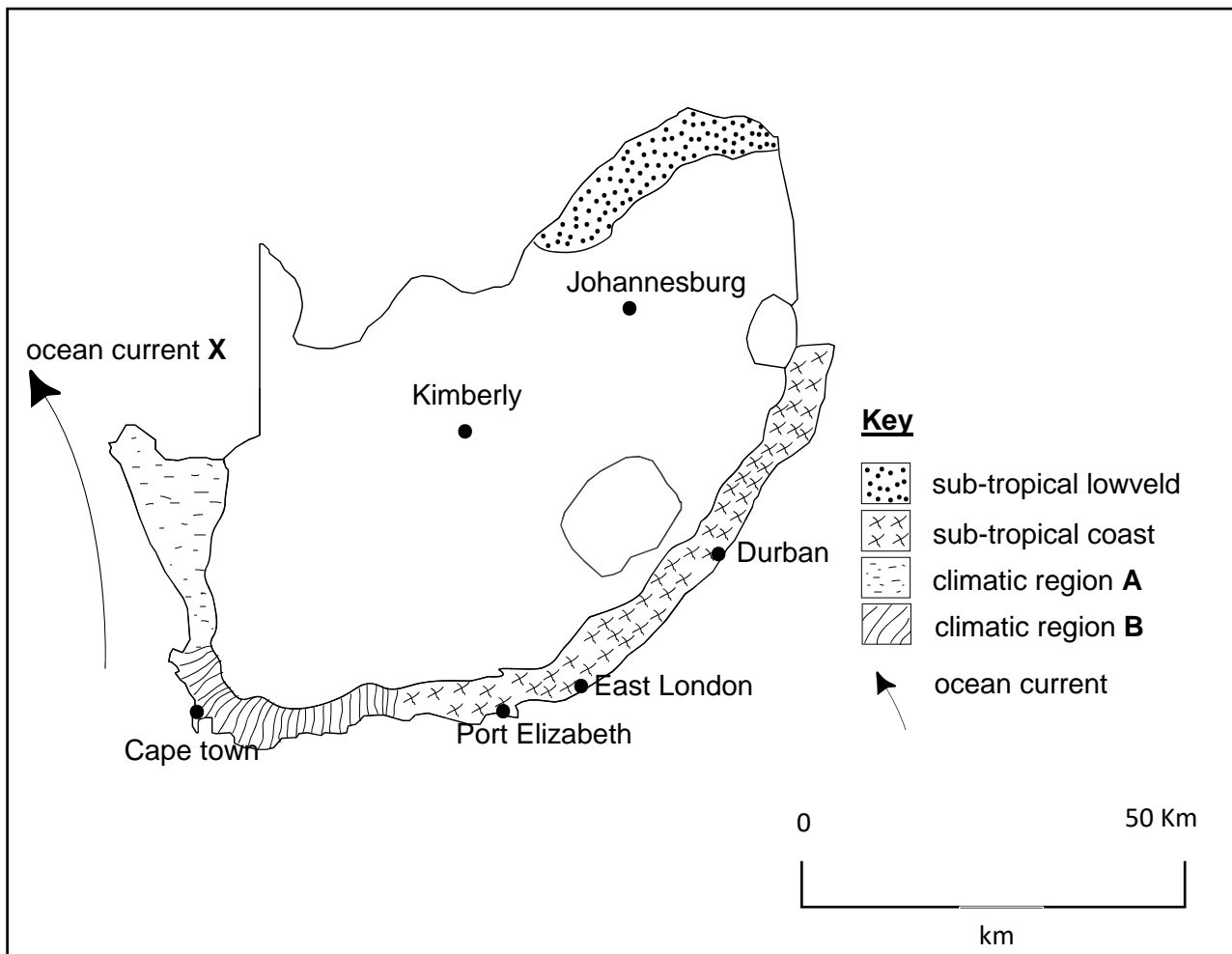


Fig. 1

(i) Name the ocean current marked as **X** on figure.1.

.....[1]

(ii) Give the names of the climatic regions marked as **A** and **B** on figure.1.

A.....[1]

B.....[1]

(iii) Explain **two** factors which favour the growing of grapes in the climatic region marked as **B**.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....[4]

(b) South Africa has a nuclear power station at Koeberg.

(i) Describe **three** factors that influenced the location of the nuclear power station.

1.....

2.....

3.....[3]

(ii) Suggest any negative impacts of the nuclear power station on:

people.....

.....

the environment.....

.....[4]

(c) Explain any **three** problems faced by wheat farmers in South Africa.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

4 (a) Botswana has a successful cattle industry.

(i) Name the main traditional cattle breed of Botswana.

.....[1]

(ii) Where are the **two** cattle abattoirs of Botswana located?

1.....

2.....[2]

(iii) Explain **two** advantages of Botswana's traditional cattle breed over other breeds.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....[4]

(b) Lesotho has two distinct physiographic regions.

(i) Describe the climate associated with the highlands region.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(ii) Suggest **four** effects of the mountainous relief of Lesotho on transport.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....[4]

(c) Explain **three** ways of saving water in Namibia by domestic users.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

SECTION C- REGIONS OUTSIDE AFRICA

For
Examiner's
Use

5 (a) Japan is a country made out of Islands.

(i) Name the biggest Island of the four Islands of Japan.

.....[1]

(ii) List any **two** types of industries found in Japan.

1.....

2.....[2]

(iii) Explain **two** reasons why Japan's industries are located mainly along the south coast.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....[4]

(b) Rice is a staple food of the Japanese and the farmers intensively use land for rice farming.

(i) Describe **three** ways used by the farmers to make sure there is enough rice in the country.

1.....

2.....

3.....[3]

(ii) Suggest **four** ways used by Japanese farmers to solve the problem of land shortage.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....[4]

(c) Explain **three** ways used by dairy farmers in the Netherlands to make sure that the cows produce high volume of milk.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

6 (a) In Brazil a large area of the country is covered with natural forests.

(i) Name the type of natural forests that exist in the north central part of Brazil.

.....[1]

(ii) List the **two** natural factors that favour the growing of the natural forests in Brazil.

1.....

2.....[2]

(iii) Explain any **two** problems faced when exploiting natural forests in Brazil.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....[4]

(b) India's population is unevenly distributed.

(i) Describe **three** factors that affect population distribution in India.

1.....

2.....

3.....[3]

(ii) Suggest **four** solutions to the problems caused by large population in India.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....[4]

(c) Explain any **three** causes of the decline in natural rubber in Brazil.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....[6]

[Total : 20 Marks]

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