



Kingdom of Lesotho
Ministry of Education and Training

LESOTHO GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

MARK SCHEME FOR SPECIMEN PAPER FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MARKERS

0182/ Development Studies **0182/01 maximum raw mark 80**

ECoL is publishing the mark schemes for the Specimen paper.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to markers, to indicate the requirement of the examination. It shows the basis which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussion that took place at an Examiner's meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- ECoL will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.



Examinations Council of Lesotho

Question 1

(a) (i) Ability to read and write (1)

(ii) Ways of improving literacy

- Free primary education
- Bursary for OVCs
- Textbook rental schemes
- Feeding scheme
- Building schools around the country etc

Award a mark for a point (3)

(iii) State **two** reasons why GDP is not a reliable measure of development.

- Average does not show the gap between rich and poor
- Unreliable statistical information
- Stale/inaccurate statistical information
- Informal sector normally neglected etc

Award 1 mark for a point (2)

(v) Explain **two** reasons why this may make it difficult to improve its economy.

- Value of raw (unprocessed) agricultural products is low(1) no much money accrued to finance other projects (1)
- Agricultural production or output is seasonal (1) not reliable
- Agricultural sector often subjected to series of climatic risks
- Agricultural output in developing countries is affected by low or poor technology
- Prices for raw materials are low in the market

Award1 mark for identification of a reason, 1 mark for explanation (4)

(b) (i) Define maternal mortality

Dying of women during pregnancy/giving birth /and after giving birth/ any cause of death related to or aggravated by the pregnancy/ the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, (1)

(ii) Explain how high maternal mortality may affect the population structure.

- Population will comprise of less number of women (1) due to high death rate related. (1)
- Population will comprise of few young women of age giving birth (1) because They are the ones affected by death associated with delivery (1)
- Population of Children may also decline (1) if more productive women die (1)
- Decline in the total population (1) due to death of productive women. (1)

1 mark for description of population composition, 1 mark for a reason

(3)

(iii) Suggest **four** reasons why Zambia has a high level of disease.

- Lack of vaccines/ inaccessibility of services/ health services
- Poor died
- Unaffordability to pay for medical services – some people die because they cannot afford to pay for special treatment.
- Lack of doctors – some people die even before they could see doctors
Due to high number of patients per doctor
- Lack of clean water

Award 1 mark for a valid point, 1 mark for a reason

(4)

(iv) Explain which country could be classified as the developed country.

- United Kingdom
- proved to lowest disease prevalence
- such - HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

1 mark for a country, 1 mark for evidence

(2)

Question 2

(a) (i) Define technology

technology tools and machinery use in the production of goods and services
(1)

(ii) Give **two** types of technology.

- simple,
- intermediate,
- complex/advanced technology

1 mark for any correct type, maximum of 2 (2)

(b) (i) Define appropriate technology.

Appropriate technology is the most suitable type of technology for production of goods and services in the given situation (1)

(ii) Identify **one** natural factor which may affect farming in fig.2.

- land/soil,
- water

Award 1 mark for a point (1)

(iii) Explain **two** reasons which type of technology is appropriate to use in the rural areas of Lesotho in fig 2.

- Photograph B/ intermediate (1)
- cost/affordability (1) because people are poor and cannot afford complex tech (1)
- accessibility(1) it is mostly sold in the rural areas (1)
- skill (1) is easy to use it because most people who farm are men/ herdboys with little knowledge
- environmental friendly (1) does not cause much soil erosion apply fertilizers

Award a mark for (1) identification of technology, 1 mark for identification of a reason, 1 mark for explanation (5)

(iv) Explain **two** ways in which climate change impacts negatively on crop farming.

- Too much rain (1) does not allow crops to manufacture food(1)
- Severe drought (1) plants wilt (1)
- Unpredictable climatic conditions (1) cause uncertainties as to when to grow crops (1)
- Unpredictable climatic conditions(1) cause short growing season.(1)

Award a mark for a reason, 1 mark for explanation (4)

(c) Using examples explain how the technology shown in the photograph **A** could be beneficial to a country.

Level 1 (1 – 2)

Two simple statements to attain maximum mark
 - High or increased quality, efficient, output

Level 2 (3 – 4)

two explained statements/ one statement with two different explanations efficient – ploughs a large field within a short time

Level 3 [5 – 6]

Justify the benefits with practical examples drawn from syllabus

- Output in the lowlands of Lesotho is high because terrain is suitable, in that it is flat and allows movement of ploughing machinery.

(Answer containing many simple statements is only worth level 1 or 2 marks, but when a statement is developed, then the answer moves into level 2. Whether the learner gains 2 or 3 marks depends on how many developed statements there are. For marks in level 3 or 4, the answer needs to be comprehensive).

(6)

Question 3

(a) (i) Define industrialization.

setting up of industries in a country (1)

(ii) State **two** benefits of industrialization.

Dealing with the problem of unemployment

- Increasing the economic production
- Improve trade

Award any two relevant benefits (2)

(iii) With a practical example in Lesotho, explain one negative impact of industrialization.

- e.g Moradi (Pty) (1) where rocks are blasted for making crushed (1)
stone. The people living there complain about the uncleanness caused by the dust there (1)
- also noise (1)
- Overturning of cars due to trucks dropping crush stones in the road (1)

Award 1 mark for an example, 1 mark for negative impact, 1 mark for explanation of how that is an impact (3)

(iv) Explain **two** difficulties Lesotho faces in establishing industries.

- Lack of capital (1) makes financing of construction of buildings for industries difficult (1)
- Lack of purchasing power (1) because limited local market/ people don't have purchasing power as a result they are reluctant to invest in Lesotho (1)
- Lack of skilled personnel (manpower) (1) makes a country to import labour and this is expensive for a country.

Award 1 mark for identification of a reason, 1 mark for explanation.

Maximum of 2 points (4)

(b) (i) identify which industry activity is least contributing to environmental pollution in Fig. 3.

- power production (1)

(ii) Explain how the economic activity in b(i) contributes to environmental pollution

- This is because power production uses coal as source of energy and during the production process when coal is burnt, gases, such as ,carbon dioxide are emitted into the atmosphere as pollutants.
- all these emit dangerous gases into the atmosphere

Award 1 mark for a reason, 1 for explanation (2)

(iii) Give **three** examples of polluting activities that may be entailed in 5% of other in fig.3.

- littering
- burning of trees/ fossil fuels
- applying pesticides/ fertilizers
- cow dung

Award 1 mark for a point. Do not award a mark for a point given on the chart.

(iv) Referring to the industrial activity in Fig. 3 that makes the largest contribution to environmental pollution, describe strategies that would significantly reduce environmental pollution of the most contributing activity.

- industrial activity: production process (1)
- encourage hydro electric production as it does not emit pollutants
- environmental regulations laws and policies forcing industries to take care of environment
- Reduce, re-cycle and re-use – to minimize littering, industries can produce re-cycable materials

Award 1 mark for identification of a strategy, 1 mark description of a strategy. (4)

Question 4

(a) (i) Define tourism.

Travelling for pleasure/sight-seeing/ for a purpose (1)

(ii) State three benefits of tourism.

- Tourists bring money in the country they have visited.
 - Job creation.
 - Foreign exchange is obtained by a country visited.
 - Infrastructure is improved.
 - Tourists buy goods and services in the country they have visited etc
- award 1 mark for a point. (3)

(iii) Describe **two** problems Lesotho faces in promoting tourism.

- Cultural barriers (1) people do not have a culture of traveling for fun (1)
- Land tenure system (1) land owned communally as a result people graze their animals anywhere and this spoils the physical beauty of the land (1)
- Lack of capital (1) inhibits infrastructural development such as good roads for tourists to access tourists' attractions. (1)

Award 1 mark for a point, 1 mark for description (4)

(b) (i) Using Fig. 4, state the type of industry that is likely to develop in this area.

- tourism Industry

(ii) Identify one piece of evidence from Fig. 4 which shows that the type of industry you have mentioned in b (iii) is likely to develop.

- Tourists may come to view sand dunes
- May come for wildlife
- May come for vegetation (1)

1 mark for any correct identification

(iii) Explain **two** reasons why crop production may not be successful on this land.

- It may be rocky (1) for plants roots to grow deep enough and they die (1)
- Too much sand (1) which does not hold water for a long time (1)
- Temperature too high (1) and plants are unable to survive. (1)

NB. 1 mark for identification of a reason, 1 mark for explanation. (4)

- (c) Explain the ways the government of Lesotho uses to improve tourism.
Support this with examples.

Level one (1 – 2 marks)

One simple statement without development nor practical examples.

e.g. the government has constructed roads to some tourist destinations.

Level two (3 – 4 marks)

At least two simple statement with development/practical examples only.

The government has constructed roads to some tourist destinations.
These roads help tourists to access these tourist destinations easily.

Level three (3 – 6 marks)

At least two simple statements with development and practical examples.

The government has constructed roads to some tourist destinations.
These roads help tourists to access these tourist destination easily.
For example, the government has constructed a tarred roads to
Tšehlanyane Nature Reserve easily and this eases movement any time
and tourists come to this area in large number using forms of transport
which need improved roads.

(6)