



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 0182/02, 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

1 (a)(i) Define a resource

Any item that is essential to humans. (1)

(ii) Define a natural resource.

Any resource that is not produced by people. (1)

(iii) state 3 natural sources of water

Wells, springs, underground water, rivers, lakes

Award 1 mark for a source (3)

(iv) State four ways in which people can conserve water.

- building tanks to collect water from a water source
- construct dams
- harvesting from house roofs during rainy period
- reduce / minimize use
- recycling
- Re- use e.g. water that has been used for washing can be used for watering of crops.

Award 1 mark for a point, accept any relevant point (4)

(b)(i) name one country which has over 1000mm surplus of water per year.

-Malaysia, Indonesia, Niger, Cote D'voire, Columbia, etc.

Accept any relevant country (1)

(ii) Explain which continent may opt to stop immigration due to its condition of water supply.

- Australia (1)
- because it has low supply of water in the whole continent(1)

(iii) Name two countries in Africa which have the greatest shortage of safe water.

Namibia, Morocco, Algeria, Lybia, Egypt, Sudan

Award 1 mark for a country, accept any relevant country shown by the map (2)

(iv) State the environmental problem faced by these countries you have named in (b)(iii) due to lack of water, which is currently a world concern

- Desertification

- (v) Referring to the map in fig 1, explain why it not possible for international tourists to use road transport to travel from Africa to Europe.

-This is because there is a sea (Mediterranean Sea) between Africa and Europe (1)

- so, vehicles cannot travel there on deep water (1)

1 mark for a reason , 1 mark for development/ explanation (2)

- (vi) Describe the difference between the supply pattern of water between Europe and South America.

- South America has varying supply of water

- Some south American countries have high, while other have medium and other high ranges from high to low

- Europe has uniform supply

- It is high in all the countries

(4)

- (vii) Explain the water distribution pattern in Africa in fig 1

Some African countries have high supply of water (1) because they are equatorial/ tropical regions where it rains throughout the year (1) while others have low supply (1) because they are desert regions, where there is limited rainfall (1)

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

- 2 (a)(i) What is meant by safe water?

-Water which is safe for human consumption/ water suitable for drinking/ water that will not harm anyone if comes in contact with it/ drinking water

(1)

- (ii) Describe **two** ways that Government can use to make safe water accessible to people.

-Construct dams (1). Then that water can be piped to communities (1).

-Dig boreholes especially in rural areas (1) where water supplying companies do not usually operate (1).

Etc e.g –covering natural sources to avoid contamination

(2)

- (iii) Explain **two** reasons why inaccessibility to water can be an obstacle to development.

-Industrial development cannot occur (1) because industries need plenty of water to operate, e.g to wash raw materials (1).

-Agricultural production will decline (1) because water is needed for irrigation (1)

Etc e.g –Schools may close down

-Diseases associated with lack of water may attack people, this will demand government to pay more attention on health services at the expense of other development.

1 mark for a point , 1 mark for explanation of identified point

Accept any relevant point (4)

(iv) Establish the relationship between safe water and population growth.

- Where there is a good supply of safe water population growth tends to increase (1) because life expectancy increases (1). but where there is a lack it (1) does not grow(1) because of diseases which can kill people(1).

- Where population growth is high,(1) there is pressure on supply of safe water/ supply becomes difficult (1)/ vice versa (3)

(b)(i) Identify an African country with lowest access to safe water in rural areas.

- Zambia

(1)

(ii) Describe the accessibility pattern to safe water in countries in Fig. 2.

In all the countries, urban areas have greater accessibility than rural ones (1)

(iii) Give the type of migration likely to occur in these countries in **b (ii)**.

Rural-Urban migration

(iv) Suggest four problems that are likely to be caused by this type of migration.

-Decline in farming in the hands of old people in rural areas as it is mostly young people who migrate

-Unbalanced development between rural and urban areas as governments tend to focus on the increasing urban population

-Overcrowding in urban areas

-Pressure on water supply and other services in urban areas

-Rural depopulation

Accept either pull or push factors (4)

- (d) Evaluate the impact of a large dam construction on the natural environment

Levels marking

Level 1 (1 – 2 marks)

At least one simple statement, without explanation

E.g. wild vegetation loss, extinction of wildlife, change in water flow

Level 2 (3 – 4 marks)

At least **two** statements with further explanation without practical examples.

E.g. water collected by the constructed dam will cover natural vegetation
Which may lead to extinction of some plants which local people use as food
or medicine.

Level 3 (5 – 6 marks)

At least two statements with further explanation and relevant examples.

E.g. water collected by the dam will cover the the natural vegetation
which may lead to extinction of some plants which local people use as
food or medicine. For example, Katse Dam water covered the herbs
that the people around there use as medicine. (6)

(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).

- 3 (a)(i) Define 'population' as used in research.

The total number of people who have the potential of being selected for a particular study. (1)

- (ii) Give **one** example of secondary data:

- Books
- internet
- journals etc (1)

- (b)(i) What was the researcher's study area?

-A factory in Maseru (1)

- (ii) What was his sample size?

51 (i.e. 50 factory workers and the leader of the worker's union).

- (iii) Name **one** component of the researcher's sample.

-Factory workers and the leader of the workers' union. (1)

- (iv) Provide **three** pieces of evidence from the questionnaire to support that this questionnaire is not well designed.

- The questions are not asked logically
- Some of the questions are asking for unnecessary information such as people's names.
- Some questions are rather sensitive, etc (3)

- (v) With evidence from the respondents' responses state which respondent is likely to receive the highest wage per month if they work for 22 days a month.

It is respondent 21 (1) because he / she gets the highest wage per day of M27.00 (1) which totals M594 per month (1). (3)

NB: Award a 1 mark for the correctly stated respondent and 2 marks for the evidence.

- (c) (i) Suggest **one** other suitable method the researcher could use in this study and state **three** advantages the method has in this study.

Method: Interview method

Advantages: -It allows the researcher to clarify his questions to the factory workers who may not easily follow some questions due to their low level of education.

-It may be suitable to factory workers who may not know the value of a questionnaire

-It allows the researcher an opportunity to ask for clarification on the respondents' answers, etc. (3)

- (ii) Explain **two** reasons why a questionnaire was not appropriate for the researcher's study.

- Factory workers work long hours so they may not have time to answer the questionnaire
- factory workers often less educated so they may not fully appreciate the importance of a questionnaire it and may not answer it.
- factory workers may not understand it may leave some questions unanswered Accept any relevant point.

Award 1 mark for relevant point, 1 mark for explanation (4)

Award maximum of 2 reasons.

- (iii) Describe **two** ways how the researcher could select this sample of 50 factory workers.

E.g. he could use opportunity sampling technique. (1) He could do this by selecting any factory workers he comes across / He could do so by standing at the factory gate and selecting the first factory workers he comes across.(1)

Convenience sampling (1); the researcher goes to those people he/she is most Comfortable with. It can be those whom he/she knows (1)

Accept any two relevant and well-described sampling techniques.

Award 1 mark for identified technique, 1 mark for description of a technique (4)

- (iv) Explain why the researcher's sample is appropriate for this study.

It is appropriate since the study appears to be intended to investigate the problems of factory workers, factory workers are appropriate since they

experience those problems so they they can provide first hand information which is often more reliable.

The leader of the union can also provide more relevant information as he deals with factory workers' problems from time to time.

Accept any relevant positive explanations.

Award 1 mark for a reason, 1 mark for well-developed reason (4)

- (v) The researcher's study was conducted on the factory workers and the union. Explain fully which two other relevant groups of People could have been included in this study. Justify your answers.

E.g. the management of the factory. (1) This is because the management's responses could help to provide the information which the factory workers may not provide maybe because it is against their desires concerning what they want to portray to the researcher.(1) Therefore, the information does not become biased/ is balanced. (1)

Labour department officer (1)

-He/she can provide more neutral information. This is because he/she has no interest in either for the workers nor the management.

Accept any relevant groups of people.

1 mark for identified group, 1 mark for explanations, 1 for justification.