

G9 ECZ SOCIAL STUDIES 2014 SPECIMEN PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 9 ECZ Social Studies 2014 Specimen Paper 2 (207/2)

2 hours 30 minutes | Section A (compulsory, 30 marks) + Section B (1 of 3 per part x 3 parts, 30 marks)

on paper appears first -- worked answers follow. Section B model answers cover all 3 alternative questions in each part, since a student may ch



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 8) – 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES 207/2

PAPER 2 (SPECIMEN)

(INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

TIME: TWO AND HALF HOURS (2 ½)

MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper.
- 2 Write your name, examination number and school/centre name on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 There are **two (2)** sections in this paper, **A** and **B**.
- 4 Answer **all** questions from section **A** and **three** from section **B**.
- 5 Write **ALL** your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
Do not write anything on this question paper.
- 6 Indicate questions attempted in the box on the front page of the **Answer Booklet**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

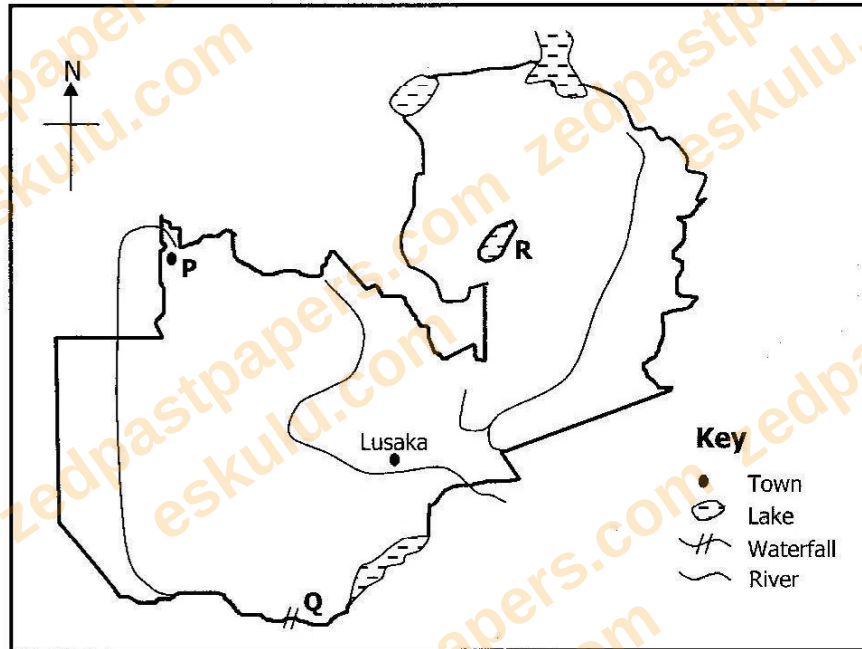
Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section.
Write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided

1 Study the map of Zambia below and answer the questions that follow.



- A Name town **P**. [1]
- B What is the name of waterfalls **Q**? [1]
- C Give **two** reasons why Lusaka is densely populated. [2]
- D Name fishery **R**. [1]
- E State **two** benefits of fishing to the people who live around fishery **R**. [2]
- F State **two** disadvantages of open pit mining. [2]
- G What is a primary industry? [1]

[10 marks]

2 Study the diagram below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- A** The drawing above represents a ceremony by one of the Zambian tribes.
Name the ceremony depicted by the drawing. [1]
- B** What does the name of the ceremony shown in the above diagram mean? [1]
- C** Give the special name of the royal boat they use during this ceremony. [1]
- D** Identify a Zambian tribe associated with this traditional ceremony. [1]
- E** Name a foreign group from South Africa that conquered the above named tribe around 1840. [1]
- F** Who was the leader of this foreign group? [1]
- G** What is the title of the ruler of the people who practice this ceremony? [1]
- H** Who was the first man to be called by this title? [1]
- I** State **one** importance of this ceremony to Zambia. [1]
- J** Name the place where the King goes during this ceremony. [1]

[10 marks]

- 3 Study the diagram below of the Coat of Arms and answer the questions that follow.



- A What is the importance of the Coat of Arms? [2]
- B Where is it used? [1]
- C What do the hoe and the pick on the Coat of Arms stand for? [2]
- D What does the Zebra symbolise? [1]
- E Identify the feature that is found on the Coat of Arms and also on the Zambian flag. [1]
- F Explain the meaning of the black and white wavy lines on the Coat of Arms. [1]
- G Apart from the Zebra which features represent Zambia's natural resources? [2]

[10 marks]

SECTION B

There are three parts in this section. Answer one question from each part.

PART ONE

1 (a) Briefly describe the relief levels of Zambia. [6]

(b) State the uses of Zambia's main rivers. [4]

[10 marks]

2 (a) Explain the importance of forests in Zambia. [5]

(b) Suggest the ways of conserving and preserving forest in Zambia. [5]

[10 marks]

3 (a) State the types of industries found in Zambia. [3]

(b) Describe the factors influencing the location of manufacturing in Lusaka. [4]

(c) Explain the problems faced by manufacturing and processing industries in Zambia. [3]

[10 marks]

PART TWO

1 Write an essay on learning about the past.

– Importance of learning about the past [4]

– Methods of learning about the past. [6]

[10 marks]

2 Give an account of the origin and expansion of the Bemba Kingdom

– Origin [3]

– Expansion [7]

[10 marks]

3 Account for the work of David Livingstone in Central Africa.

– Aims [3]

– Journeys [7]

[10 marks]

PART THREE

- 1** The body that conduct elections in Zambia is called the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). The commission carries out a number of functions before and after election is held. Describe the election procedure in Zambia.
- Meaning of election [2]
 - Election procedure [8]
- [10 marks]**
- 2** Why are laws needed? Explain the types of laws.
- Importance of laws [5]
 - Types of laws [5]
- [10 marks]**
- 3** Explain the functions and qualities of money.
- Functions of money [5]
 - Qualities of money [5]
- [10 marks]**

Map of the Republic of Zambia

HEIGHTS IN METRES

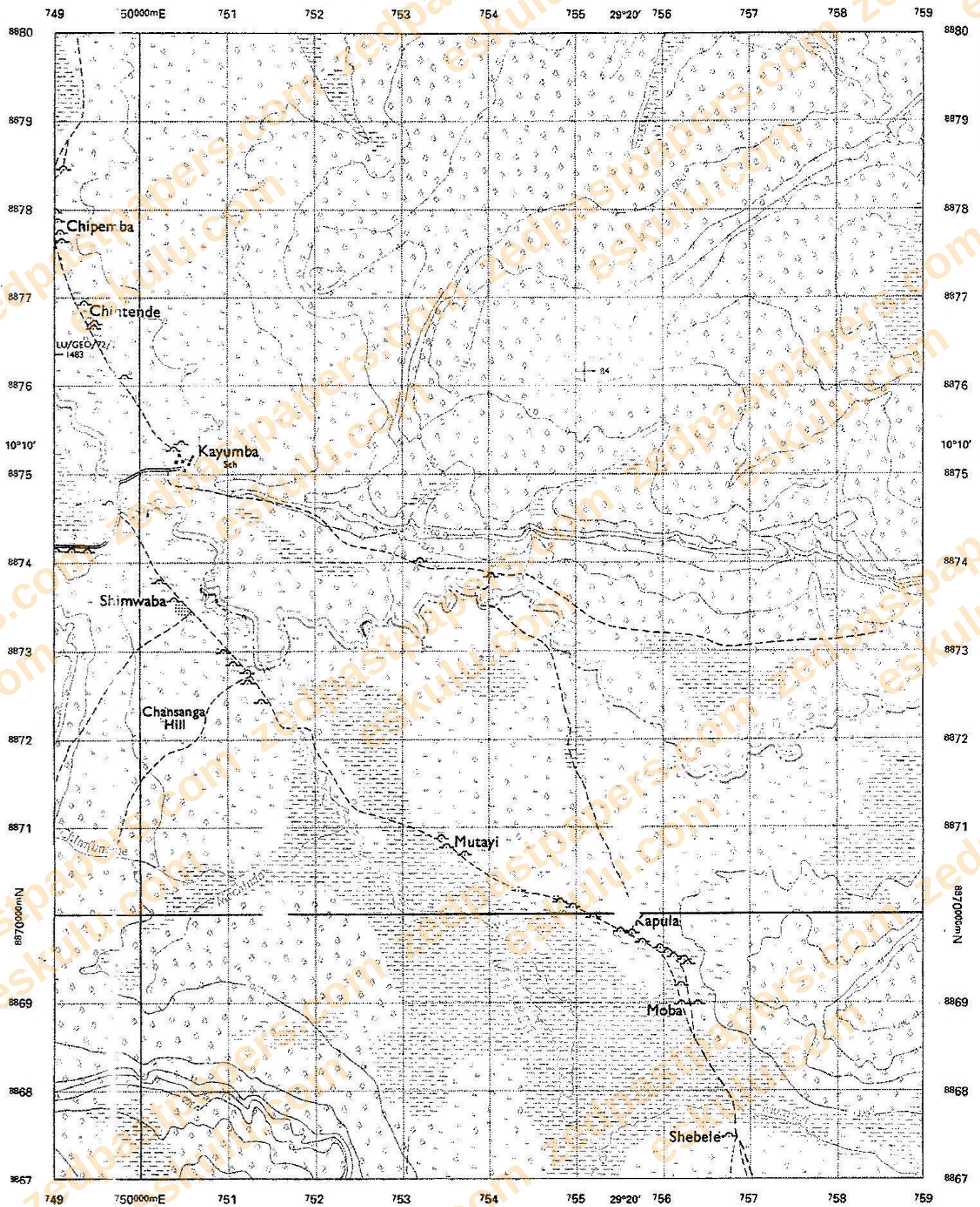
Town or village with permanent buildings		Boundaries: International		Thick forest		Watercourse Waterfall Rapids Dam	
Other populated areas		Provincial		Woodland		(Wide) Waterfall Rapids	
Huts Villages		District		Thicket		(Medium)	
Roads - Main Trunk, with Culvert		Reserve Division, Profit Land National Park		Open Bush and Tree Grassland		Sand or Mud	
Regularly Maintained with Bridge		City, Municipal Township Area		Scattered Cultivation		Outcrop Rock	
Maintained with Causeway		Cadastral with Number		Cultivation and Plantation			
Motorable Tracks or Firm Roads		Game Reserve, Forest Reserve, Intensive Conservation Areas		Bush Group			
Other Tracks		Trigonometrical Stations		Dunbos and other Areas Liable to Flood			
Aerodrome, Landing Area		Primary, Secondary, Unclassified		Marsh or Swamp			
Railway Station Level Crossing		International Boundary Pillar		Rice			
Power Line		Spot Height (in Metres)					
Mine		Contours					
Radio Telephone Mast		Air Photo Principal Point with Film No.					
		Well, Spring, Borehole, Reservoir					
		Furrow Pipeline					

ABBREVIATIONS

- Ch Church
- DG District Governor
- DS District Secretary
- LC Cr. Local Court
- M Mission
- Mkt Market
- Men Mosque
- PO Post Office
- PS Police Station
- RH Rest Hut
- Sch School

The alignment of the Contour boundaries appearing on this map are not to be taken as evidence for the location of the legal boundaries.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



SCALE 1:50,000

METRES 1000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 KILOMETRES

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Question 1. SECTION A. Study the map of Zambia below (town P in the far north-west, fishery R near the centre-north, waterfalls Q near the southern border, Lusaka marked centrally) and answer the questions that follow. (A) Name town P. [1] (B) What is the name of waterfalls Q? [1] (C) Give two reasons why Lusaka is densely populated. [2] (D) Name fishery R. [1] (E) State two benefits of fishing to the people who live around fishery R. [2] (F) State two disadvantages of open pit mining. [2] (G) What is a primary industry? [1]

(A)

Answer: Mwinilunga (judgment call -- see docstring, read from its position at the far north-western tip of the map)

(B)

Answer: Victoria Falls

(C)

Answer: Two reasons Lusaka is densely populated: it is the capital city, offering many government and industry job opportunities, and it is a major transport hub (road/rail junction) linking many parts of the country

(D)

Answer: Lake Bangweulu (judgment call -- see docstring, read from its central position on the map)

(E)

Answer: Two benefits of fishing: it provides a source of food/protein for the local population, and it provides income/employment through the sale of fish

(F)

Answer: Two disadvantages of open pit mining: it causes land degradation and destruction of vegetation over a large area, and it causes pollution (dust and contamination of nearby water sources)

(G)

Answer: A primary industry is one that extracts raw materials directly from nature, e.g. mining, farming or fishing

Question 2. Study the diagram below (a royal barge/canoe with many paddlers, decorated with tall regalia) carefully and answer the questions that follow. (A) The drawing above represents a ceremony by one of the Zambian tribes. Name the ceremony depicted by the drawing. [1] (B) What does the name of the ceremony shown in the above diagram mean? [1] (C) Give the special name of the royal boat they use during this ceremony. [1] (D) Identify a Zambian tribe associated with this traditional ceremony. [1] (E) Name a foreign group from South Africa that conquered the above named tribe around 1840. [1] (F) Who was the leader of this foreign group? [1] (G) What is the title of the ruler of the people who practice this ceremony? [1] (H) Who was the first man to be called by this title? [1] (I) State one importance of this ceremony to Zambia. [1] (J) Name the place where the King goes during this ceremony. [1]

(A)

Answer: The Kuomboka ceremony

(B)

Answer: Kuomboka means 'to get out of water' (or 'to move out of water') in Lozi

(C)

Answer: The Nalikwanda

(D)

Answer: The Lozi (Barotse) people of Western Province

(E)

Answer: The Kololo

(F)

Answer: Sebetwane

(G)

Answer: The Litunga

(H)

Answer: Mboo Muyunda, the first Litunga according to Lozi oral tradition

(I)

Answer: The Kuomboka ceremony is important to Zambia because it preserves and promotes Zambia's cultural heritage and unites the Lozi people (it is also a major tourist attraction)

(J)

Answer: The King (Litunga) moves from Lealui, his capital on the Zambezi flood plain, to Limulunga, his upland dry-season capital

Question 3. Study the diagram below of the Coat of Arms and answer the questions that follow. (A) What is the importance of the Coat of Arms? [2] (B) Where is it used? [1] (C) What do the hoe and the pick on the Coat of Arms stand for? [2] (D) What does the Zebra symbolise? [1] (E) Identify the feature that is found on the Coat of Arms and also on the Zambian flag. [1] (F) Explain the meaning of the black and white wavy lines on the Coat of Arms. [1] (G) Apart from the Zebra, which features represent Zambia's natural resources? [2]

(A)

Answer: The Coat of Arms is important as a symbol of Zambia's national identity, unity and sovereignty, and it is used to authenticate official government documents

(B)

Answer: It is used on official government documents/letters, on currency, and on the cars/buildings of high-ranking government officials

(C)

Answer: The hoe and the pick stand for agriculture and mining, Zambia's two main economic activities

(D)

Answer: The Zebra symbolises Zambia's wildlife/tourism resources

(E)

Answer: The fish eagle

(F)

Answer: The black and white wavy lines represent Victoria Falls (the Zambezi River/water resources)

(G)

Answer: The hoe and pick (representing agriculture and mining) and the black-and-white wavy lines (representing Victoria Falls/water resources)

Question Part One - Q1. (a) Briefly describe the relief levels of Zambia. [6] (b) State the uses of Zambia's main rivers. [4]

Answer: (a) Zambia is mostly a high plateau lying between 1,000 and 1,500 metres above sea level; it has highland areas such as the Nyika Plateau and Mafinga Hills (Zambia's highest point); it has low-lying rift valley areas such as the Luangwa and Zambezi valleys; and escarpments (steep slopes) link the plateau to these valley floors.

Answer: (b) Uses of Zambia's main rivers: generating hydro-electric power (e.g. on the Kafue and Zambezi); irrigation for agriculture; fishing; water transport; domestic and industrial water supply; and tourism (e.g. Victoria Falls on the Zambezi).

Question Part One - Q2. (a) Explain the importance of forests in Zambia. [5] (b) Suggest the ways of conserving and preserving forest in Zambia. [5]

Answer: (a) Forests are important because they provide timber and building material, firewood/charcoal energy, habitat for wildlife, help prevent soil erosion, help regulate climate and rainfall, and provide medicine and wild fruits.

Answer: (b) Ways of conserving forests: afforestation/reforestation (planting new trees); controlling and preventing veld/bush fires; enacting and enforcing forestry laws against illegal cutting; promoting alternative energy sources to reduce demand for charcoal; and educating communities on sustainable forest use.

Question Part One - Q3. (a) State the types of industries found in Zambia. [3] (b) Describe the factors influencing the location of manufacturing in Lusaka. [4] (c) Explain the problems faced by manufacturing and processing industries in Zambia. [3]

Answer: (a) Types of industries: Primary industries (e.g. mining, farming, fishing); Secondary/manufacturing industries (processing raw materials into finished goods); Tertiary/service industries (e.g. banking, transport, retail).

Answer: (b) Factors influencing the location of manufacturing in Lusaka: availability of a large market (dense population to sell to); good transport network (road and rail links to the rest of the country); availability of labour; access to infrastructure and utilities (power, water); and proximity to government/administrative services.

Answer: (c) Problems faced by manufacturing and processing industries: high cost and frequent shortages of electricity; poor transport infrastructure; high cost of imported machinery and spare parts; competition from cheaper imported goods; and shortage of skilled labour.

Question Part Two - Q1. Write an essay on learning about the past. - Importance of learning about the past [4] - Methods of learning about the past [6]

Answer: Importance: learning about the past helps us understand our origins and culture, helps us avoid repeating past mistakes, helps us appreciate the achievements of our ancestors, and builds national identity and pride.

Answer: Methods: Archaeology (excavating and studying artefacts and remains); Oral tradition (stories, songs and history passed down by word of mouth); written records/documents; and linguistic evidence (studying the origin and spread of languages).

Question Part Two - Q2. Give an account of the origin and expansion of the Bemba Kingdom. - Origin [3] - Expansion [7]

Answer: Origin: the Bemba migrated from the Luba-Lunda kingdom in the Congo (DRC), led by Chief Chiti and his brothers and sisters, and settled in present-day Northern/Muchinga Province of Zambia around the 17th century.

Answer: Expansion: the kingdom expanded through conquest and absorption of smaller neighbouring groups; strong centralised leadership under successive Chitimukulus held the kingdom together; a well-organised system of chieftainship (Bashilubemba) extended control over a wide area; and tribute and alliances with surrounding chiefdoms strengthened the kingdom's reach.

Question Part Two - Q3. Account for the work of David Livingstone in Central Africa. - Aims [3] - Journeys [7]

Answer: Aims: to explore and map Central Africa; to spread Christianity; to help abolish/suppress the slave trade; and to open up Africa to legitimate commerce (his '3 Cs': Christianity, Commerce and Civilisation).

Answer: Journeys: he explored the Zambezi River; became the first European to see and name Victoria Falls (Mosi-oa-Tunya) in 1855; crossed Africa from the Atlantic (Angola) to the Indian Ocean (Mozambique); explored Lake Ngami, Lake Nyasa (Malawi) and the area around Lake Tanganyika; and died at Chitambo in 1873 while still searching for the source of the Nile.

Question Part Three - Q1. The body that conducts elections in Zambia is called the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). Describe the election procedure in Zambia. - Meaning of election [2] - Election procedure [8]

Answer: Meaning: an election is a process by which citizens choose their leaders/representatives through voting.

Answer: Election procedure: voter registration; nomination of candidates; campaigning; polling day (casting of votes); counting of votes; and announcement/declaration of results.

Question Part Three - Q2. Why are laws needed? Explain the types of laws. - Importance of laws [5] - Types of laws [5]

Answer: Importance of laws: they maintain order and peace in society; protect citizens' rights and property; guide acceptable behaviour; provide a means of resolving disputes; and punish wrongdoers, deterring crime.

Answer: Types of laws: Written (statutory) law versus Unwritten (customary) law based on tradition; Criminal law versus Civil law; and Public law versus Private law.

Question Part Three - Q3. Explain the functions and qualities of money. - Functions of money [5] - Qualities of money [5]

Answer: Functions of money: medium of exchange; measure of value (unit of account); store of value; and standard/means of deferred payment.

Answer: Qualities of money: durability; portability; divisibility; scarcity (limited supply); uniformity/homogeneity; general acceptability; and difficulty to counterfeit.

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