Junior Certificate

GEOGRAPHY SYLLABUS

Subject Code 527
For Examination in 2024 - 2026

CONTENTS

Broad Guidelines

The Ministry of Education is committed, in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Education, to provide a Curriculum and Assessment System (Form 1 to Form 3) so that at the completion of secondary education, learners will:

- be equipped to meet the changing needs of the Nation
- have attained internationally acceptable standards.

Eswatini's National Education Policy Directives

Junior Certificate (JC) syllabuses for studies in Form 1 to Form 3 will individually, and collectively, enable learners to develop **essential skills** and provide a broad **learning experience** that:

- inculcates values and attitudes as well as knowledge and understanding,
- encourages respect for human rights and freedom of speech,
- respects the values and beliefs of others, relating to issues of gender, culture and religion,
- develops desirable attitudes and behaviour towards the environment,
- provides insight and understanding of global issues which affect the quality of life in Eswatini and elsewhere, e.g. the HIV/AIDS pandemic, COVID-19, global warming, misdistribution of wealth and technological advances.

The National Curriculum for Form 1 to Form 3

Learners will be given opportunities to develop **essential skills** which will overlap across the entire range of subjects studied. These skills are listed below:

- Communication and language skills
- Numeracy skills: mathematical ideas, techniques, and applications
- Problem-solving skills
- Technological awareness and applications
- Critical thinking skills
- Work and study skills
- Independent learning
- Working with others

To develop these skills, learners must take **six compulsory subjects** and any other subjects selected from the electives below.

Compulsory Subjects

- English Language
- English Literature
- Mathematics
- Religious Education
- Science
- SiSwati

Electives

- Agriculture
- Bookkeeping and Accounts
- Business Studies
- Consumer Science
- Design and Technology
- Development Studies
- French
- Geography
- History

- Additional Mathematics

Fields of Study

- Agriculture
- Business Studies
- Consumer Science
- Pure Sciences
- Social Sciences and Humanities
- Technical Studies

INTRODUCTION

The Junior Certificate (JC) Syllabi are designed for three years, for examination in Form 3. Geography is designed to encourage candidates to use a range of geographical enquiry skills to develop their knowledge and understanding of places, patterns, processes, environmental change and sustainable development.

AIMS

The educational purposes of Junior Certificate Geography are to:

1. stimulate curiosity about the world.
2. introduce candidates to people, places, and environments.
3. contribute to environmental awareness and education for sustainable development.
4. develop an understanding of physical and human landscapes and introduce candidates to different societies and cultures, therefore enhancing awareness of global interdependence.
5. develop an understanding of physical, social, economic, environmental and cultural issues in Eswatini for sustainable development.
6. acquire techniques and develop skills such as map-reading, research, drawing and interpretation of geographical phenomena.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives in Geography are:

A. knowledge with understanding
B. analysis
C. judgement and decision making

A. KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDERSTANDING

Learners should be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:

1. physical, human and geographical features within the range of local, regional (and part of South African Development Community) and international scales;
2. geographical concepts, principles and processes; the inter-relationships between people's activities and the total environment and the ability to seek explanations for them;
3. the spatial patterns and an appreciation of the range of physical, economic, social, and political processes and interactions which are experienced by people in different environments;
4. the changes which occur through time in places, landscapes and spatial distributions;
5. causes and effects of geographical forces and processes;
6. the importance of scale (whether local, regional or global).

B. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Learners should be able to:

1 select, organise, present and interpret geographical data;
2 extract, use, apply and interpret geographical knowledge and understanding in numerical, diagrammatic, pictorial, graphical tables, maps, photographs and cartoon forms;
3 recognise patterns, deduce relationships, draw valid conclusions and make inferences;
4 use a variety of techniques for presenting geographical information in an acceptable, effective and appropriate way.

C. JUDGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING

Learners should be able to:

1 demonstrate an ability to make reasoned judgements;
2 suggest, justify and evaluate proposed solutions to environmental and socioeconomic challenges;
3 recognise how values and perceptions affect both individuals and groups in making decisions within a geographical context.

D INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION

Learners should be able to:

1. formulate the statement of a problem;
2. use different sources of gathering information including
   (a) Documentary: books, magazines, journals, newspaper
   (b) Audio-visuals: radio, television, films, pictures, photographs
   (c) Statistics
   (d) Maps and plans at a variety of scales
   (e) Internet;
3. use suitable techniques for observing, collecting, classifying, presenting, analysing and interpreting data;
4. depict information in a variety of effective ways.

SPECIFICATION GRID

Paper	Assessment Objectives			
	A. Knowledge with understanding	B. Analysis & Interpretation	C. Judgement and decision-making	D. Investigation and Evaluation
1	50%	20%	30%	
2	20%	55%	15%	10%

ASSESSMENT

Scheme of Assessment

All papers are compulsory. Candidates must enter for Paper 1 and 2 and are eligible for the award of Grades A to H. A description of each component follows:

Paper 1(1hour 45 minutes) consisting of 60 marks.

Candidates are expected to answer **three** questions.

Six questions will be set from Themes 4, 5, and 6. Two questions will be set from Theme 4 (Eswatini), two questions from Theme 5 (SADC) and two questions from Theme 6 (countries outside Africa). Candidates are expected to answer **one question** from each Theme.

Questions will be structured according to gradient of difficulty and will be resourced-based and allow free-response writing.

This paper will be mainly concerned with Assessment Objectives A, B and C.

Answers will be written on the question paper.

Paper 2 (2hours) consisting of 70 marks.

Candidates are expected to answer **all** questions.

Questions for this paper will be set from Themes 1 (map reading and research), 2 (physical world) and 3 (settlement and population). This paper will be mainly concerned with Assessment Objectives A, B, C and D.

This paper will be mainly skills-based and will test a candidate's ability to handle various ways of depicting geographical information.

Answers will be written on the question paper.

Weighting of Papers

Paper	Weighting
1	**50%**
2	**50%**

CURRICULUM CONTENT

Learners will study all themes in the Curriculum Content outlined below.

THEME 1 – MAP READING AND RESEARCH SKILLS

1.1 Map Reading

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1.1.1 Features of a map	• Different types of maps • Symbols used in maps • Draw and orient a map
1.1.2 Measuring distance	Different types of map scales • Measurement and conversion of map distance to ground distance • Relationship between map size and scale
1.1.3 Location in maps	• Demonstrate the principle of using the 4 and 6- figure grid references • Location of features on a map using 4 and 6 figure – grid references • Identify features shown on a simulated map
1.1.4 Direction in maps	• Features of a compass • How to use a compass • Measurement of whole circle bearings using a protractor • Relationship between whole circle bearings and compass directions
1.1.5 Relief on maps	• Ways of showing relief on topographic maps using contour lines, spot heights, trigonometrical stations etc. • Interpretation of relief depicted by contour lines • Gradient calculation
1.2 Research Skills	
1.2.1 Introduction to basic research methods. 1.2.2 Scope of Research Rivers (speed, depth and wth) Settlements Traffic/Pedestrian Counts	• Research definition • Importance of research • Identification of a problem area or topic; e.g. an environmental problem at school, community etc. • Describe the nature of the problem • Aims of the research • Hypothesis; formulation and definition • Types of data. • Types of sampling methods. • Advantages and limitations of the sampling methods. • Pilot survey definition • Advantages and disadvantages of a pilot survey • Methods of data collection • Data presentation using tables, graphs (bar, pie and line), pictograms etc. • Data analysis and interpretation • Make a conclusion on the hypothesis • Support conclusion with relevant data taken from tables and graphs

THEME 2 PHYSICAL WORLD

2.1 Physical Geography

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
2.1 The Solar System	
2.1.1 The sun and stars	• Solar system definition and composition • Names of planets • Characteristics of planets. • Illustration of the position of planets in relation to the sun • Characteristics of stars • Impact of the sun and stars on man and the environment.
2.1.2 Satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors and meteorites	• Different types of satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors and meteorites • The moon and phases of the moon • Types of eclipses (Lunar and Solar)
2.1.3 Planets	•
2.2 The Earth	
2.2.1 Shape and size of the Earth	• The shape and size of the Earth • Proofs of the spherical shape of the Earth
2.2.2 Movements of the Earth	• Rotation and revolution of the Earth • Illustration of the rotation and revolution of the earth. • Results of rotation and revolution of the Earth
2.2.3 The Earth's Graticule	• Latitude and longitude. • Lines of latitude and longitude • Characteristics of lines of latitude and lines of longitude • Uses of lines of latitude and lines of longitude (location of places on a map and time calculation)
2.2.4 Structure of the Earth	• Layers that make up the internal structure of the Earth • Composition of each of the layers of the Earth
2.3 Internal Movements of the Earth	
2.3.1 Earthquakes	• Earthquake definition • Causes of earthquakes • Measurement of earthquake intensity • Effects of earthquakes to man and the environment
2.3.2 Folding	• Folding definition • Formation of the different types of folds with illustrations (simple, asymmetrical, overfold, recumbent and over thrust fold)

	• Landforms resulting from folding • Examples of fold mountains • Positive and negative effects of fold mountains

2.3.3 Faulting	• Faulting definition • Formation of the different types of faults with illustrations (normal, reverse/thrust and tear/wrench) • Landforms resulting from faulting (rift valleys/grabens and block mountains/horsts) • Positive and negative effects of faulting
2.3.4 Volcanism	• Volcanism definition • Causes of volcanism • Stages of a volcano • Intrusive and extrusive volcanic landforms • The different types of volcanic cones • Benefits and hazards presented by volcanism
2.4 Weathering	
2.4.1 Weathering	• Weathering definition • The processes of mechanical/physical and chemical weathering
2.5 River Action	
2.5.1 Introduction to rivers	• Terms associated with river action (load, source, mouth, tributary, confluence, depth, velocity, gradient, distributary and volume)
	• The river's long profile • Drainage patterns
2.5.2 Processes of river action	• The work of a river (erosion, transportation and deposition) • Ways by which a river erodes its bed and banks • Types of river erosion (head-ward, lateral and vertical) • Factors which influence the rate of erosion and deposition • Ways by which a river transports its load
2.5.3 Features formed by a river	• List the different stages/courses of a river • List and identify features formed in each of the stages/courses of a river. Explanation of features limited to waterfalls, gorges, meanders, river cliffs, slip-off slopes, flood plain, deltas and ox-bow lakes. • Positive and negative impacts of rivers

2.6 Weather and Climate	

2.6.1 Weather	• The Atmosphere and its layers
	  • Functions of the layers
	  • Weather definition
	• Weather station
	• Stevenson screen
	• Weather elements
	• Measurements of weather elements
	• Siting of each of the instruments used for measuring the weather elements
	• Recording of each of the weather elements
	• Types of rainfall

2.6.2 Effects of human activities on the hydrological cycle	• The hydrological cycle description • Effects of the removal of trees on water collection in rivers • How dam construction interrupts flow of water in rivers • How people in cities and towns contaminate water sources • Water conservation techniques
2.6.3 Climate	• Climate definition • Factors influencing climate

2.6.4 Climate Change	• Define sustainable development
	  • Sustainable Development Goal 13
	  • Climate change definition
	• Features of a climate-changed environment
	• Human activities which lead to climate change
	• Impact of climate change on the environment and people (the concepts of El Nino and La Nina)
	• Climate change mitigation measures
	• Adaptation to a climate changed environment

2.6.5 Climatic Regions	• Location of Hot Deserts and Tropical Rainforest on a world map • Characteristics of the regions under the following headings (climate, vegetation, soils, and human activities) • The relationship between climate and vegetation of each of the religions

THEME 3 – SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION STUDIES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
3.1. Settlement and Population	• Sustainable Development Goal 11
3.1.1 Rural Settlements	• Settlement definition • Rural settlements and patterns of rural settlements • Physical and social factors which influence the location of rural settlements • The layout of a rural settlements • Functions of a rural settlement
3.1.2 Urban Settlements	• Classification of settlements according to size (hierarchy of settlements) • Physical and economic factors which promote urban growth • Functions of an urban settlements • Structure of a city (urban morphology) • Problems experienced in cities • Solutions to problems experienced by cities
3.2 Population	
3.2.1 Population Growth and Distribution	• Terms associated with population, (census, pressure, explosion, underpopulation, overpopulation, optimum population, population density and natural increase) • Population distribution/density in the world, in Africa and Eswatini. • Concepts of birth rate, death rate, natural increase and focus population • Causes of overpopulation with reference to Eswatini • Effects of overpopulation: social, economic and environmental • Solutions to the problems of overpopulation • Population structure/ age-sex pyramid • Progressive and Regressive pyramid structures from LEDCs and MEDCs. • Effects of the HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 pandemic on the structure, social and economic progress of a country • Ways of slowing down the pandemic and coping with the effects
3.2.2 Migration	• Terms associated with migration, immigration, emigration, immigrant, emigrant, temporal, permanent, internal (rural-urban, seasonal) and international migrations • Causes of migration (pull and push factors) • Effects of migration on the receiving

	(destination) area and area of departure (origin)

THEME 4 – ESWATINI

4.1 Physical Geography of Eswatini

4.1.1 Location	• Location of Eswatini in Africa and in relation to her neighbouring states • Advantages and disadvantages of the position of Eswatini • The physiographic regions of Eswatini • The topographic features of each region
4.1.2 Drainage	• The main rivers of Eswatini (perennial and seasonal rivers) • Domestic and economic uses of rivers • Pollution and degradation of rivers by man • Ways of using river products in a sustainable way
4.1.3 Rocks	• Rocks definition • The three classes of rocks • Formation of each class and their uses • Different kinds of rocks and most common • locations of each • Economic uses of rocks in Eswatini
4.1.4 Soils	• Different kinds of soils and where they are commonly found in Eswatini
4.1.5 Climate	• Factors influencing the climate (temperature and rainfall) in Eswatini • Effects of climate on land use
4.1.6 Vegetation	• Different types of natural vegetation found in Eswatini • Uses of the natural vegetation found in Eswatini
4.2 Economic Geography of Eswatini	
4.2.1 Land tenure system	• Definition of a land tenure system • Different types of land tenure systems found in Eswatini
4.2.2 Subsistence farming	• Definition of subsistence farming • Main characteristics of a subsistence farm • Subsistence farming inputs, processes and outputs • Causes of low productivity, in both crops and livestock in subsistence farming • Ways that could be undertaken/already in use to improve outputs

4.2.3 Commercial Farming	• Definition of commercial farming • Features/characteristics of a commercial farm • Inputs, processes and outputs of commercial farming. • Differences between intensive farming and extensive farming
	• Modern farming methods used in commercial farming • Advantages of modern farming methods over traditional farming methods • Impacts of crop farming on the environment • Ways of reducing the effects of crop farming on the environment
4.2.4 Sugar Cane	• Plants from where sugar can be extracted • Location of the main sugar growing areas in Eswatini • Factors favouring the growing of sugar cane • Processing of sugar cane • Products of sugar cane and their uses • Marketing of sugar and its products • Problems faced by the sugar industry (growing and marketing problems) • Ways of overcoming some of the problems
4.2.5 Citrus Fruits	• Location of the main citrus growing areas • Conditions that favour the growing of citrus fruits • Harvesting of citrus fruits • Problems faced by the citrus fruit industry
4.2.6 Pineapples	• Location of main pineapple growing areas • Favourable conditions for growing, harvesting and processing • Problems faced by the pineapple industry
4.2.7 Cattle farming	• Region most favourable for cattle rearing • Type of cattle reared in Eswatini (exotic or imported and indigenous) • Conditions which favour cattle rearing • Comparison between subsistence management of livestock with commercial management (inputs, outputs, cattle, problems and attempts at solving problems)

4.2.8 Soil Erosion	• Difference between weathering and erosion • Natural and human causes of soil erosion • Effects of soil erosion on the environment and people
4.2.9 Soil Conservation	• Soil conservation definition • Ways of soil conservation • Rehabilitation of infertile land
4.2.10 Forestry	• Differentiate between man-made or exotic and indigenous forests • Location man-made or exotic forests in Eswatini • Factors promoting the growth of exotic trees
	• Products of both man-made forests and indigenous forests • Problems faced by the forest industry • Definition of 'alien invasive species' and examples • The effects of these plants on indigenous ones
	• Ways of solving the problems posed by these plants • Importance of forests to the economy of the country • Importance of forests to the environment and climate • Ways of maintaining the balance between harvesting and sustainable growth of forests
4.2.11 Power	• Sustainable Development Goal 7 Sources of power used in Eswatini • Location of areas of power generation in Eswatini • Power generation from hydro and solar • Advantages and disadvantages of these sources of power • Energy-saving practices that could be used domestically and industrially • Alternative appliances that save energy • Effects of the limited use of energy on the environment
4.2.12 Mining	• Factors influencing the exploitation of minerals • Methods used in the exploitation of mineral • Location of the mining areas and mineral deposits in Eswatini

	• Geological occurrence of coal • Types of coal found in Eswatini • Methods used to mine coal in Eswatini • Uses of coal and its by-products • Main modes of transport used when transporting coal to its markets • Positive and negative impacts of coal mining on the people and environment
4.2.13 Industrial Development	• Sustainable Development goal 9 Differentiation of industry and industrial estate/site • Classification of industries • Location of the main industrial estates in Eswatini • Physical and economic factors influencing the location of industries • Factors which promote industrial development • Factors that hinder industrial development • Suggest ways of improving industrial development • Benefits to the country and people brought about by industrial development • Effects of industries on the environment • Solutions to minimizing the adverse effects of industries on the environment
4.2.14 Tourism	• Terms associated with tourism (tourism, tourist, eco-tourism) • Tourist destinations and attractions in the country • Advantages and disadvantages of tourism to the people and environment • Efforts made to develop and improve tourism • Ways of promoting sustainable tourism

THEME 5 - THE SADC REGION

5.1 The Republic of South Africa (RSA)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
5.1.1 Physical Geography of RSA	• Location of South Africa in relation to neighbouring states and other geographic features: oceans, seas, rivers and mountains • The political regions (provinces) and climatic regions of RSA
5.1.2 Selected crops grown in South Africa	• Location where the following crops are grown: maize, wheat, and grapes • Physical and economic factors which favour the growth of the crops • Uses of each of the crops • Problems encountered by the farmers of each of the crops
5.1.3 Mining of selected minerals in South Africa	• Location of the following minerals: coal, diamonds, and gold • Mining methods used for each mineral • Uses of each of the minerals and their by-products • Factors that favour the exploitation of coal and gold in South Africa • Mining problems experienced in South African mines
5.1.4 Industrial Development	• Location of the four main industrial regions of RSA • Industrial activities in each of the regions • Factors which promote industrial development in each of the four regions
5.1.5 Power Stations in South Africa	• Location of thermal and nuclear power stations • Factors influencing the location of the two power stations • Power generation in each of the power stations • Impacts of power stations on the environment • Ways of minimizing negative impacts
5.1.6 Coastal Tourism in South Africa	• Main tourist attraction areas • Factors which promote the growth of coastal tourism • Benefits of tourism to the country
5.2 Lesotho	
Economic Development in a country with rugged relief	
5.2.1 Location and physical geography of Lesotho	• Location of Lesotho in Africa and in relation to her neighbours • Physiographic regions of Lesotho and associated climates

5.2.2 Economic challenges	• Economic activities practised by the Basotho • Limitations and problems due to relief and climate • Impacts of these limitations (on migration, transport etc.)
5.3 Botswana	
Cattle Farming and tourism in a dry country	
5.3.1.Location and physical geography of Botswana	• Location of Botswana in Africa in relation to her neighbours • The physiographic regions • Climate of Botswana
5.3.2 Cattle farming in Botswana	• Cattle breeds in Botswana • Characteristics of cattle farming in the country • Factors which affect cattle distribution in the country • Ways by which the government assists the cattle farming industry • Problems of cattle farming in Botswana
5.3.3 Tourism in Botswana	• The main tourism attraction areas • Ways of promoting tourism
5.4 Namibia	
Economic Development in a semi-arid environment	
5.4.1 Location and physical geography of Namibia	• Location of Namibia in relation to her neighbours and other geographic features e.g. oceans, rivers and mountains
5.4.2 Water Supply	• The drainage system of Namibia • Water is harnessing for industry and farming • Water management and conservation measures
5.4.3 Car Assembly Industry (Citroen)	• Features of the assembly plant • The physical and economic features which favour the location of an assembly plant • The processes of an assembly line

THEME 6 – COUNTRIES OUTSIDE AFRICA

6.1 Japan Economic development in a limited space (More Economically Developed Country – MEDC)	
6.1.1.Location	• Location of Japan on a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans, seas • The various Islands that make up Japan
6.1.2 Industrial Development	• The various industries found in Japan • The location of each of the major industries • Factors that influence industrial development • Advantages and limitations Japan has for industrial development
6.1.3 Agriculture	• Major crops grown in Japan • Features of agriculture in Japan; (inputs, processes, outputs, problems and solutions)
6.1.4 Fishing	• Main fishing areas • Types of fish caught in the main fishing areas of Japan • Fishing methods used in Japan • Fish products • Problems facing the fishing industry in Japan • Solutions to the problems facing the fishing industry in Japan
6.2 Netherlands	
Dairy farming in a low altitude country – More Economically Developed Country (MEDC)	
6.2.1 Location	• Location of Netherlands in a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans, seas
6.2.2 Land Reclamation	• Definition of land reclamation • Steps taken when land reclamation is done • Reasons for land reclamation
6.2.3 Dairy Farming	• Types of dairy cows kept in the Netherlands • Advantages the cows have for the environment and milk production • The processes of dairy farming; from cow rearing to end products
6.3 Brazil	
Economic development in a Tropical Rain Forest – Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)	
6.3.1 Location	• Location of Brazil in a world map, with reference to her neighbours, oceans and seas

6.3.2.The Tropical Rainforest	• Features of the tropical rainforest (flora and fauna, temperature, humidity and rainfall) • The problems of exploiting the forest • Solutions to the problems
6.3.3 Rubber Production	• Differences between artificial and natural rubber • Rubber extraction from trees • Rubber processing • Products and by-products of rubber • Reasons for the decline of natural rubber production
6.4 India	
Economic development in a densely populated country – Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)	
6.4.1 Location	• Location of India on a world map with reference to her neighbours, mountains, rivers and oceans
6.4.2 Population	• Population distribution, density and statistics • Causes of high population/ population explosion • Problems arising from high population • Solutions to problems of high population
6.4.3 Tea production	• Location of the main tea growing areas • Physical and economic factors favouring the growing of tea • Tea processing • Products, by-products and their uses • Problems faced by the tea industry

GRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Grade descriptions are provided to give an indication of the standards of achievements awarded particular grades are likely to show. Weakness in one aspect of the examination may be balanced by a better performance in some other aspect.

A **Grade A** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will be able to:

- demonstrate good knowledge and understanding of a wide range of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- recognise and understand complex relationships between people and the environment and how and why they might change through time and space
- select and show good understanding of a wide range of relevant skills and appropriate techniques
- use and interpret geographical information and critically evaluate its validity, reflecting on the limitations and evidence
- make informed and reasoned judgements to present substantiated and appropriate conclusions
- make balanced judgements and show an awareness of the different attitudes and priorities of individuals and groups, and hence the problematic nature of the interaction of people with the environment.

A **Grade C** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will be able to:

- demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- understand relationships between people and the environment and show some understanding that they might change
- select and show sound understanding of a wide range of relevant skills and appropriate techniques
- use and interpret geographical information appropriately
- analyse and interpret geographical evidence, recognising some of the limitations of the evidence
- make plausible conclusions
- make balanced judgements on issues which have a geographical dimension through recognition of conflicting viewpoints and solutions.

A **Grade F** Junior Certificate Geography candidate will:

- demonstrate lack of understanding of geographical concepts, processes and patterns in a variety of physical and human contexts
- fail to recognise simple relationships between people and the environment
- show lack of understanding of a wide range of skills and techniques
- fail to use geographical information to communicate simple statements
- fail interpret evidence to reach some basic conclusions to make decisions informed by simple reasons and evidence
- fail to recognise the existence of differing systems of values which influence decisions which have a geographical dimension.

APPENDIX I GLOSSARY OF USEFUL TERMS

Air mass	**A very large body of air with relatively uniform temperature and moisture characteristics.**
Air pressure	**The weight of the air above a reference point, measured in millibars.**
Atmosphere	**the layer of air around the earth**
B.	
Bedding plane	**the line dividing successive layers of sedimentary rock**
Biodiversity	**the number and variety of all living things within an ecosystem**
C.	
Climate	**average weather over many years**
Compass	**an instrument used to determine direction relative to the earth's magnetic poles**
Condense	**gas becoming liquid**
Contour-line	**a line on an OS or topographic map joining all points of the same height**
Core	**the centre of the earth**
Crust	**the thin outer layer of solid rock round the earth's surface**
D.	
Dispersed	**spread out**
Dormant	**inactive**
Drought	**a prolonged period of below-average precipitation**
E.	
Energy	**source of power (e.g. wind, solar)**
Easting	**a vertical grid line on a topographic map**
Ecosystem	**an area displaying a distinctive interaction between plants, animals and the physical environment**
Eco-tourism	**low impact tourism aimed at protecting the natural environment and local cultures**
Environment	**the air, land, water, plants and wildlife**

Equator	**the imaginary line running around the middle of the earth**
Erosion	**the wearing away of the land by material carried in rivers, glaciers, waves and wind**
Evaporate	**liquid turning to gas**
Extinct	**no longer in existence (of animals) no longer active (of volcanoes)**
F.	
Fault	**a line of weakness in a rock**
Field work	**an enquiry which takes place outside the classroom**
Floodplain	**the gentle-sloping area on either side of a river which is regularly flooded**
Focus	**the point underground where the energy of earthquakes is released**
Fog	**cloud at ground level (visibility less than 1km)**
Front	**boundary between warm and cool air masses**
Function	**the activities of a settlement**
G.	
Gorge	**a deep, steep-sided valley**
Graph	**a drawing to show data**
Grid reference	**a number which locates an area on a map**
Globalisation	**the ways in which companies, ideas and lifestyles spread around the world and interact with one another.**
H.	
Habitat	**the area where plants and animals live**
Hemisphere	**half of the globe**
Hierarchy	**a ranking of settlements according to their size or importance**
High order settlement	**a settlement which contains top-level shops and services**
Humidity	**moisture in the air**
I.	
Infiltration	**the movement of water from surface into the soil**
Interception	**precipitation landing on plants, trees and buildings**

Irrigation	**the artificial watering of crops**
Isotherm	**a line on a map joining places of equal temperature**

J.

Joint	**a crack in the rock**

K.

Key	**a list giving the meaning of symbols on a map**

L.

Land use	**the way in which land is put to use by humans**
Landfill	**the disposal of waste in natural or man-made holes in the ground**
Lava	**molten rock at the earth's surface**
LEDC	**less economically developed country**
Levee	**an embankment next to a river channel raised above the flood plain**
Linear	**form a line along a physical or man-made feature**
Long shore drift	**movement of sand and pebbles along a beach by wave action**
Low order settlement	**a settlement which contains few basic shops and services.**

M.

Magma	**molten rock beneath the earth's crust**
Mantle	**the semi-solid mass of rock beneath the earth's crust**
Mass Movement	**the movement of weathered soil and rock on a slope**
Meander	**a bend in a river**
MEDC	**more economically developed country**

N.

Northing	**a horizontal grid line on an OS/ topographic map**
Nucleated	**clustered together**

O.

OS	**ordnance survey**

P.

Permeable	**allowing water to flow through, e.g. joints in rocks**
Plunge pool	**a deep pool which is eroded at the base of a waterfall**
Pollution	**damage to the environment as a result of human activity**
Porous	**able to hold water like a sponge**
Precipitation	**deposition of moisture from the atmosphere to the ground. It can be rain, snow, hail or sleet**
Primary data/information	**geographical data which are collected by oneself**
R.	
Raw material	**mineral and agricultural resources which can be processed to make something else**
Recycling	**reusing waste**
Relief	**the height and shape of the land**
Renewable resource	**a sustainable source of power which cannot be depleted and is able to supply a continuous source of clean energy**
Reservoir	**an artificial lake where water is stored**
Resource	**any product of the environment used by people**
River basin	**an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries**
River cliff	**a steep, undercut area on the outside of a river meander**
Runoff	**the movement of water across a surface**
Rural	**relating to the countryside**
S.	
Scree	**piles of broken rock/round beneath steep rock faces**
Secondary data/ information	**geographical data collected by someone else**
Sedimentary rock	**layered rock formed by deposition of sediments**
Service industry	**work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare or tourism**
Settlement Pattern	**the shape and spacing of settlements**
Site	**the exact location of a settlement**
Situation	**the location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area**

Slip-off slope	**a gently sloping area formed on the inside of a river meander**
Source	**the point where a river begins**
Stewardship	**looking after resources in a sustainable way for the future**
Suburb	**the residential and commercial development at the edge of a city**
Sustainable	**using resources in a way which prevents them from being exhaustive/running out**

T.

Tectonic plate	**a large, rigid section of the earth's crust**
Topographical map	**a map showing natural features**
Tourism	**travel involving an overnight stay away from home, and associated support industry**
Transportation	**the movement of eroded material**
Tributary	**a river joining a larger river**
Tsunami	**a sea wave caused by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions**

U.

Urban	**relating to a town or city**
Urbanisation	**the increase on the percentage of people living in cities**

V.

Vegetation	**trees, shrubs and plants**
Volcanic bomb	**lava exploded into the air which solidifies as it falls**

W.

Waste	**items which no longer have a use**
Waterfall	**a point in a river where water falls vertically**
Water table	**the upper surface of water in the ground**
Weathering	**the breakdown of rocks in by mechanical, chemical and biological means**

APPENDIX II COMMAND WORDS

Annotate	**add descriptive explanatory labels**
Calculate	**work out a numerical answer, in general, working should be shown, especially where two or more steps are involved**
Choose	**select carefully from a number of alternatives**
Complete	**finish, make whole**
Compare	**write about what is similar and different about things. For a comparison, two elements or themes are required. Two unrelated descriptions do not make a comparison**
Contrast	**write about what is similar and different about two things**
Define	**give an exact description or meaning of a word or phrase**
Describe	**write down what something is like or the nature of the feature**
Develop	**expand upon an idea**
Discuss	**present viewpoints from various aspects of a subject**
Draw	**Make a sketch of something, often coupled with a labelled diagram**
Explain	**write in detail how and why something has come into being, happen and/or changed**
How	**In what way? To what extent? By what means/method? my be coupled with show how(prove how, demonstrate how).**
Identify	**pick out something from information you have been given**
Justify	**say why you chose something or why you think in a certain way**
Label	**placing specific names or details to an illustrative technique in response to a particular requirement**
List	**identify and name a number of features to meet a particular purpose**
Locate	**find where something is placed or state where something is found or mark it on a map**
Mark and name	**show the exact location of and add the name of something**
Name	**to state or simply specify or identity. To give the word or words by which a specific feature is known or to give examples which illustrate a particular feature**

Predict	**use your own knowledge and understanding, probably along with information provided to state what might happen next**
Shade and name	**fill in the area of a feature and add the name**
State	**set down in brief detail. To refer to a particular feature by a short statement or by words or by a single word**
Study	**look carefully at (usually one of the figures in the question paper)**
Suggest	**set down your ideas on or knowledge of. Often coupled with why**
Use	**base your answer on the information provided**
With the help of	**write an answer that uses some of the information provided as well as additional material**

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