PRINCIPAL EXAMINER'S REPORT

BOTSWANA
EXAMINATIONS
COUNCIL

BGCSE GEOGRAPHY

2024

PAPER 1: WRITTEN PAPER

General Comments

Candidates for the 2024 examinations series for this paper were generally about the same in terms of performance compared to the 2023 candidature. They displayed adequate knowledge in section A of the paper as the 2023 cohort. However, some centres performed dismally low in this section, thus raising much concern as to the preparedness of the candidates for the paper. Weaker candidates failed to score on elementary skills such as giving direction and identifying land use from the map. Nonetheless very excellent performance was noted in some of the centres where candidates displayed in-depth knowledge of map interpretation. These candidates demonstrated brilliant skills in use of the map key. This was shown by responses they gave on questions that required identifying services, land use and factors influencing location of the settlement. Correct formulae were applied in calculation of gradient as well as appropriate use of scale in measurement of distance. Overall marks ranging from 0 to 20 were recorded in section A of this paper.

The 2024 Candidates displayed much better performance in Section A of the paper than section B. The second part of the paper required interpretation of a data table and a bar graph. Most of the candidates demonstrated the ability to read and extract information from the graph. However, the questions that required application and analysis were poorly done by majority of candidates. Candidates were required to give a simple idea or description linked with development to score. Instead, they mostly gave basic descriptions and simple ideas as responses, consequently they failed to get marks since the answers were incomplete. Candidates should be advised to develop points given rather than state simple descriptions for question that ask for evaluation, justification and decision making. Nonetheless, few candidates from some centres presented very good responses in this section where they demonstrated wide understanding of the subject.

The 2024 cohort presented very neat work with legible handwriting, tidy paragraphs, except for a few of the weaker candidates who would use very small handwriting that made it difficult to read. Candidates for this series presented most of the responses in very long paragraphs. Despite this welcome effort on the part of candidates, the weaker would write very long and at times contradicting responses within the same answer and consequently failing to get marks. For a question that required 1 mark, very long sentences would be presented, coupled with repetition thus having a negative effect since a lot of time is lost on 1 mark. In addition, few spelling errors were observed from the work of some of the weaker candidates in some Centres. Cancellation of correct answers that were replaced with wrong alternatives was also observed in this cohort. Incidence of providing alternatives or different worked out responses where only one correct answer should be given, were noted among the weaker candidates. The practice should be seriously discouraged since candidates lose marks due to guess work. Very few occurrences of rubric were observed; where candidates would either mix up the order of question numbering or fail to number their answers.

Comments on Individual Items

Section A

1 (a) This question was well done by majority of the candidates. Most candidates demonstrated skill in the use of gridlines to locate the point. They were able to accurately workout the six-figure grid reference of the Hospital as **517712**. However, some of the weaker candidates managed to identify the figures accurately but swapped eastings with northings instead when presenting the answer.

This led to a failure to get a mark. Furthermore, few of the weaker candidates would present four figure grid reference, consequently failing to score.

(b) Most candidates performed well in this question. The correct **northwest** direction was given. The alternative, NNW direction was also awarded a mark. On the contrary, very few weaker candidates either gave northeast or northwest as the answer hence failure to score a mark.

2 **(a)** This question was well done by most of the candidates across centres. The answers given indicated that candidates have mastered the skill of measuring of map distance. The expected distance in kilometres was a range from **6.6 to 6.9**. A range was allowed since the road in question is a curved feature. However, centres are cautioned not to assume that a margin of error will always apply, therefore candidates should be advised to always exercise precision when measuring distances on the map. Despite very good performance in this question, few of the weaker candidates failed to apply scale accurately, hence common distances like 7.6 to 7.9 were recorded. This resulted in a failure to get a mark. In addition, some of these candidates would give the answer in centimetres without converting to km despite the guide given in the question. This shows a failure to carefully read questions that ultimately lead to loss of marks.

(b) The question on gradient was fairly done by most candidates. The correct formulae were applied by majority of candidates. This showed preparedness on the part of the candidates. The expected heights **1090** and **1050** were identified accurately from the map. Identification of the two correct heights attracted a mark each. The other mark was reserved for the subtraction and conversion of the distance to metres i.e**. (40/6600).** The final mark was awarded to the final answer **1 :165** as well as its alternatives since a range was given on distance. Most of the candidates were able to get all the 4 marks in this question, except for those who would fail to correctly identify the heights. The most common height identified by those candidates who could not score was **1080**. On the other hand, candidates would provide alternative calculations using different contour heights. This was interpreted as guesswork thus loss of marks. Caution must be given to candidates to avoid presenting alternative answers as it could disadvantage them.

3 **(a)** **(i)** Most candidates performed fairly in this question. An improvement was noticed on interpretation of contour lines. **Gentle slope** was the correct answer that was given by the candidates. However, few weaker candidates only gave descriptions of the contour lines without stating the slope. For example, ‘contour lines are widely spaced on the eastern side’. Furthermore, some would write numerous types of slopes such as, convex, concave, steep, to score. This consequently spelled guesswork hence failure to get a mark.

(ii) This question was fairly done. Most candidates accurately gave the correct answer as **steep slope. Concave and convex slope** were also awarded a mark as alternatives. In the same manner as the previous question the weaker candidates would describe the contour lines without stating the type of slope resulting in a failure to score.

(b) Majority of the candidates performed poorly in this question. This question was testing candidates on how to show highest point on a hill. Most candidates failed to Identify the trigpoint on top of Ramaphate hill. The correct answer that is the reading of the trigpoint is **1224.6m**. However, the

common response given by the candidates was 1220m which is the contour line at the top of the hill. This could not attract any mark hence majority of the candidates failed to score. Furthermore, some candidates who identified the trigpoint would write the station number instead, consequently failing to get a mark.

4 The question on the relief of Thamaga village was performed poorly. Most Candidates failed to interpret the question hence the responses given addressed relief rainfall. Candidates would refer to the presence of hills and link them to the formation of relief rainfall. On the other hand, some of the weaker candidates merely described the orientation of contour lines without indicating what they represent. Furthermore, some of the candidates would describe the climate characteristics like hot and wet summers, cold winters. This was a clear indication that these candidates misread the question. These candidates could not get marks. Nonetheless, fewer candidates understood that the question was asking for description of the landscape. Responses like '**gently sloping land', 'near hills'** and **'has a hill in the middle of the village'** were accepted.

5 This question was well done by majority of candidates. The services were identified accurately as, **Education, Transport, Power supply Administration** to state a few. Most Candidates scored maximum marks in this question, showing skill in interpretation of human features on the map. However, few weaker candidates would give facilities instead. Responses like spiritual upliftment, Christianity, counselling, deliverance were common among the weaker candidates. These could not attract any mark either as the main service for the Church is religious. Some of the candidates identified the services and the facilities correctly and presented them on a table, only to swap the labelling. This also led to failure to get marks since the candidate should be able to differentiate between facilities and services.

6 Most candidates performed very well in this question. Majority of the candidates were able to give **Rainfed Cultivation** which is the expected main land use activity on the map. Candidates were tested on the ability to read the map key in this question. However, it was evident that few of the weaker candidates could not differentiate between land use and landcover, because savanna was one of the common answers they gave. Furthermore, irrigated cultivation and arable farming given as responses by Candidates could not attract score. Irrigated cultivation could not score since there is no symbol to show the activity on the map except on the legend. Arable farming included all other types of farming like orchard and irrigated farming thus it could not attract a mark.

7 This question was well done by majority of the Candidates. They demonstrated wide understanding of locational factors. Responses like **'Road for transport', flatland/gentle slopes for construction of buildings'**, '**rivers for water supply'** and '**hills for defence'** were accepted as correct answers. However, answers like **'river'** given without '**water supply'** or **'road'** given without **'for transport'** could not attract a mark. It is necessary in this type of question for candidates to show how the factor influenced the location of the settlement. There were few weaker candidates who would write answers like mountains instead of hills or school for education. The candidates could not get a mark since there no mountains, but hills shown on the map, while a school is part of the settlement hence it cannot be credited as a factor.

Section B

8 **(a)** This question was well answered by majority of the candidates. The question tested candidates on reading the table and extracting information. The place that recorded the highest water production was accurately identified from fig 1. as Gaborone by most of the candidates. However, a few weaker candidates failed to interpret the data correctly by stating the answer as Mochudi. This indicated that instead of reading the totals, they read off the percentage change where the named place recorded the highest percentage. This inevitably led to a failure to get the mark.

(b) The question was well done by majority of the candidates who were able to state from the table 1429514 kilolitres. Despite the units being given in the stem of the question, few of the weaker candidates stated the correct figure without units, inevitably failed to get a mark.

(c) Candidates performed very poorly in this question. Most candidates failed to understand the question because the responses they gave focused mainly on water conservation strategies instead of describing the factors that could have led to reduced supply (water production). It was evident from the responses candidates gave that they were addressing a decline in consumption. For example, 'education on conservation', 'reduce', 'population increase' instead' of 'population decrease' were an answer that showed that the question was misinterpreted by the candidates. Candidates who would have acquired marks failed to fully show how the reason given lead to decline in water production; for instance, they would write 'deep water table', 'water salinity', 'pollution'. On the other hand, few of the candidates would give a correct answer and its alternatives as separate responses. The most common was low rainfall and drought. This resulted in less marks acquired. The responses expected for this question were '**high evaporation rate', 'low water recharge in dams', 'broken pipes', 'high rate of infiltration', 'reduced demand'.**

(d) This question was poorly done by most candidates. Most of the candidates merely listed responses like, delayed industrial development, low service delivery, low food production. That would be considered as development of the answer. They gave incomplete answers that did not fully address the question thus they could not get marks. Candidates were expected to show the processes or activity and how it results in the outcome they have given. For example. Shortage of water **for processing lead to closure/delay in industrial development**, lack of **water for irrigation lead to death of crops/low crop production**. **Poor sanitation cause outbreak of diseases.** Some of the candidates who gave answers such as 'people will migrate to other areas', people will fight for the little water', could not get any marks either.

(e) Candidates performed poorly in this question. A serious concern was noted on misinterpretation of the question. A significant number of candidates from some of the centres gave responses such as '**the government can hold meetings', 'talk to people on television or radio'**, indicating contextual misinterpretation of the word 'address', which instead meant 'solution' in this question. On the other hand, Candidates who could interpret the question very well, gave descriptive answers only or rather simple ideas without developing the answer, as such could not score. Few of the candidates would give answers that were close to the expected responses, such as 'connect pipes in the village, but fail to show that water is transferred from another place to score. They were required to give a full answer where the simple idea linked with development to get a mark. Furthermore, candidates would make recommendations to the people instead of the government as the question requires. For example, '**people should collect rainwater'**., as such they could

not get a mark. The following were some of the expected responses; **drill more boreholes/construct more dams to increase supply, education to curb waste, recycling/ re-use grey water, fix broken pipes to reduce wastage. Water rationing to reduce consumption.**

9 **(a)** Majority of the candidates performed very well in this question. Almost all Candidates extracted the correct age group of **under 15** from the bar graph and got a mark. Few weaker candidates wrote **15 without the word 'under',** consequently forfeiting the mark. It is important that candidates extract information as given in the source where a question requires so.

(b) This question was fairly done by most of the candidates. The question required candidates to show understanding on the relationship between age groups and tourist visits. The expected responses include **'they are working/financially stable, they are active/adventurous, have more access to advertising/media coverage.**

(c) A poorly done question by most candidates across centres. Candidates interpreted the question well by identifying the problems but failed to develop the responses they gave inevitably failing to score. For example, they would write; noise **pollution, cultural erosion, air pollution, spread of diseases**. It should be noted that these are simple ideas that must be developed to attract a mark. For instance, '**there is noise pollution as more tourist vehicles enter the parks',** 'noise pollution' being the simple idea and 'as more tourist vehicles enter the park' becomes the development. The following are more of the answers that were accepted; **'air pollution due to more vehicles in the park', 'increased crime rate as more criminals enter the country/ as more tourist become targets of local thieves', 'cultural erosion due to increased interaction/locals copy foreigners', increased land pollution due to increase in the amount of litter they produce, destruction of tourists sites as more people visit the areas.**

(d) Majority of the candidates performed poorly in this question. The question was interpreted well by most of the candidates, but like in the previous question, they left out development of the answers. Candidates were expected to give the strategy and indicate in what way it attracted more tourists as the development. For example, **diversify tourist attractions to ensure continuity/avoid it being seasonal.** In this example, diversify tourist attractions is the simple idea and 'ensure continuity is the development of the point. Candidates were to provide both the idea and its development to score. The following were also accepted as correct answers; '**protection of tourist sites to ensure sustainability', 'increasing government funding of the tourism sector to aid development', 'improve infrastructure to/and to tourist site to allow easy access', 'allow direct flights to reduce transport costs', 'increased advertising to reach foreign markets', 'reduce visa restriction to ease access/entry'.**

PAPER 2: WRITTEN

General Comments

The general performance of the 2024 cohort was lower than the previous year mainly because most candidates did not observe marks allocated to structured questions and they also failed to develop their points hence they could not maximise marks in most cases. **Centres should emphasise the development of points regardless of the command words in structured, essay questions**. Most candidates could not give the required simple ideas and their developments to maximise marks in questions that required them to go further and express themselves. As a result, most of them could only score half of the allocated marks hence a lot of marks were lost across all sections. However, there was a noticeable number of candidates who excelled in this component with some scoring marks in the **70s** and **80s**. They were able to give more developed points hence maximised marks in most structured questions of **4**, **5** and **6** marks. Centres are urged to make this a norm for candidates to observe mark allocation when answering questions to reduce loss of marks. For example, in questions that require candidates to describe, state, suggest or explain with **6** marks allocation, candidates are expected to give a minimum of **six** points and further develop them to maximise marks. Candidates who would not correctly develop their **six** points, give less developed points or fail to develop them will lose marks even if the points are correct. The concept of **'MARKING AT THE END'** should be used in Centres to prepare candidates for final exams.

All questions were selected across all sections, however the popular choice for many candidates was questions **1, 4, 5 and 8**. Candidates who chose less popular questions such as question 2 scored very low marks as compared to its rival question in the section. It is worth noting that generally most candidates lack knowledge and preparation for high order questions which require skills of analysing, interpreting, and evaluating hence most of them attained marks ranging from as low as 10% up to 50s across all Centres. Candidates should also be encouraged to follow the sequence when answering questions that describe processes such as formation of volcanoes, mid oceanic ridge to reduce loss of marks as it was noticed in all Centres.

Most Candidates wrote neatly and correctly numbered their questions with a few rubrics identified across Centres. This is commendable as it shows adherence by candidates in following instructions.

Comments on Individual Questions

Section A

1 This is the most popular question across all sections with very few candidates choosing its rival question. However, most candidates could not score above **20** marks due to failure to develop points, giving less answers than expected and also failure to interpret the diagram.

(a) (i) Most candidates were able to label A (Oceanic plate) but failed to label B which is Subduction zone/ Fault/ Focus/ foci/ Hypocentre. Those who failed to correctly label part B gave answers such as faulting which is not a process. There was a noticeable number of candidates who were completely clueless about both parts as they gave answers such as crust and mantle. Centres should always emphasise the importance of studying diagrams on different plate boundaries.

(ii) The question was fairly answered as a considerable number of candidates failed to understand what it was looking for. Some of those who noticed that plates were converging

wrote tension instead of compression as the cause of convergence. Other candidates wrote about the process at constructive plate margins hence lost marks. There were those who focussed on formation of fold mountains and those who did not follow the correct sequence of processes hence failed to maximise marks. Given all the scenarios of how candidates failed to correctly answer the question, Centres are advised to give more practice and feedback on formation of various landforms in different plate margins. Expected answers were: Plates move towards each other/ converge; due to compression force; The lighter continental plate overrides the heavier oceanic plate/ zone of subduction; The oceanic plate will be destroyed by heat from the mantle; Molten rock accumulates to form magma chamber; Pressure builds up; Faulting occurs and pressure is released; Magma will be forcefully brought to the surface/ molten rock or magma erupts/ magma will be forced through cracks; Lava flows/ accumulates; Lava cools/ solidify/ hardens.

(iii) Most candidates wrote points that were not developed hence lost marks either by giving simple ideas or developments alone. Those who tried developing were repeating words from the question which could not score as developments. This led to many candidates scoring half of the allocated marks. Another observation was that candidates who developed their simple ideas fell short of maximising marks because they wrote only half of the required points which were inadequate to score 6 marks allocated to the part question. Centres are urged to sensitise candidates to **always provide points as per mark allocation and the points should be correctly developed** as it was seen with some candidates who maximised marks. Answers for the part question were as follows: Bare rocks/ acidic soils/ acidic rain not good for arable farming/ destroys property or crops/ no pastures for pastoral farming; Cold hence not suitable for growing crops/ human survival/ unbearable or harsh weather; Active / dormant volcano may cause destruction to property/ loss of lives; Air pollution/ toxic or poisonous gases that may cause respiratory diseases/ breathing problems; Steep slopes which are not good for construction of buildings/ not suitable for arable farming; Heavy rain increases risk of floods/ landslides/ mudslides or Little rainfall on leeward side leads to limited water supply/ not suitable for arable farming; Thin/ rarefied air leading to breathing difficulties/ respiratory diseases.

(iv) The question was fully well answered as most candidates wrote simple ideas only without developments hence lost marks. Some used negative answers such as ‘Avoid settling near volcanoes.’ which does not address measures or what should be done to reduce impacts of volcanoes. Some of the expected answers were: Early warning/ Predict/ forecast the eruption of a volcano to prepare for the disaster; Research/ monitoring to provide valuable insight/ information management/ ways to improve mitigation processes; Public education to raise awareness on disaster management strategies; Well prepared rescue teams to improve efficiency of rescue operations/ to save lives; Redirect lava flow to protect lives and valuable resources from destruction; Relocation/ evacuation to reduce death toll/ injuries/ damage to property etc.

Most candidates maximised marks in this question as they fully developed their answers and gave the expected number of six points or more. Those who did not maximise marks were mainly giving less points, undeveloped points or wrong answers such as ‘source of

employment, minerals for foreign exchange etc. Some of the correct responses were: Lakes provide water for irrigation/ livestock/ fishing/ navigation/ HEP, Scenic beauty for tourism/ recreation, Fertile soils for arable farming, Forests for lumbering, Minerals for mining, Gentle slopes for easy construction of buildings/ arable farming.

2 The question was very unpopular and poorly answered by almost all candidates who selected it.

(a) (i) This question was poorly done as most candidates failed to develop their points and those who scored mostly got one mark. Expected answers were as follows: Open space/ Away from trees to avoid obstruction/ drips from tree leaves, Flat land for easy erection/ stability/ correct reading, Open space/ Away from buildings to prevent obstruction/ excess water from roof tops, On grassy surface/ soft ground to avoid splashing.

(ii) The question was not well answered by most candidates as they showed lack of knowledge on steps to follow when taking readings from a rain gauge. Most of them wrote about suitable places for the location of the rain gauge. Expected answers were: Empty the contents of the collecting can into a measuring cylinder; Place the measuring cylinder on a flat surface; Let the water to settle; Position your eyes with meniscus level; Take readings at the lower part of the meniscus; Record in millimetres; every 24 hours; Empty the water from the measuring cylinder.

OR

Position your eyes with the meniscus; Take readings at the lower part of the meniscus; Record in millimetres; every 24 hours; Empty the water from the rain gauge.

NB: The second process is for a rain gauge that does not have a collecting can. Readings are taken directly from it.

(b) (i) This question was poorly answered as most candidates showed lack of content on climatic characteristics of the Savannah. Most of them were giving conclusions from the graph using individual months rather than using monthly ranges of summer and winter seasons. Incorrect responses from candidates included answers such as 'The highest temperatures were recorded in April, the highest rainfall of 280 mm was recorded in August'. There were those who identified how rainfall and temperatures were in particular seasons but failed to give supporting evidence from the graph hence lost marks. Appropriate answers on characteristics were as follows: Hot summers with temperatures ranging between 27 °C and 37 °C, Wet summers between April and October/ Summer rainfall between 20 mm and 280 mm, Cool winters with temperatures ranging between 17 °C and 25 °C, Dry winters with little or no rainfall between November and March, High annual temperature range of 20 °C/ Annual temperature ranges between 17 °C and 37 °C.

(ii) Most candidates wrote developments alone and some repeated the word 'vegetation' from the part question as a simple idea hence lost marks. They were supposed to identify various vegetation types in the savannah and use them as simple ideas. Expected answers were: Trees/ herbs/ tubers/ roots for medicine, Grasses/ trees/ wood for raw materials/ lumbering / (timber) industries, Trees/ grass/ for building materials/ constructing houses or kraals,

Trees/ wood for firewood, Wild fruits/ wild melons/ roots/ tubers for food/ income/ employment, Grasses/ shrubs for pastures/ livestock/ pastoral farming, Parkland/ trees/ shrubs/ forests for tourism

(iii) The question was poorly answered as most candidates gave developments only and others identified 'deforestation ' as the only human activity without looking at various activities that can cause it such as arable farming, lumbering, pastoral farming and mining. Centres are advised to also emphasise that developments should not be repeated to avoid losing marks etc. Answers anticipated were: Continuous/ excessive arable farming/ deforestation leading to soil erosion/ bare land/ loss of animal habitat/ imbalance of the ecosystem/land pollution, Mining/ deforestation leads to slime dams/ waste heaps/ land scarring/ soil erosion/ loss of animal habitat/ bare land etc., Pastoral farming/ overstocking/ overgrazing leads to soil erosion/ loss of animal habitat/ bare land, Firewood gathering/ overharvesting of resources/ deforestation leads to soil erosion/ depletion or extinction of plant species/ bare land etc., Hunting/ over hunting of wild animals leads to migration of animals/ imbalance of the ecosystem/ depletion or extinction of animal species, Tourism may lead to soil erosion/ littering or land pollution, Veld fires lead to extinction/ depletion of species/ loss or migration of animals/ bare soils/ soil erosion, Lumbering/ deforestation leads to bare soils/ soil erosion/ depletion/ extinction of plant species etc., Settlements/ deforestation leads to depletion/ extinction of plant species/ soil erosion/ bare land/ loss of animal habitat or migration of animals.

Section B

3 The question was less popular with average performance noticed across all Centres. The lacklustre performance was mostly attributed to lack of developments from candidates' responses. It is worth noting that this paper requires candidates to elaborate or expand their answers and more practice is needed in preparation for exams.

(a) (i) This question was fairly answered as a considerable number of candidates gave wetlands without naming them and as a result they lost marks. Others managed to name wetlands but repeated the same wetland instead of varying them e.g. naming dams only. Candidates should be advised to always vary their answers to demonstrate a wider knowledge and understanding. Expected answers were ' Gaborone dam, Okavango River, Lake Ngami, Phakalane sewage ponds, Okavango delta, Makgadikgadi pan etc.

(ii) The question was well answered with most candidates developing their points. Candidates who failed to maximise marks included answers that were relevant to the government instead of concentrating on local communities. Some of the answers included: Water for transport/ navigation or water transport for easy service delivery or income generation, Fish/ water lily for food or Food/ fish to reduce poverty/ self-reliance/ supplement their diet/ nutritional value/ income generation, Raw materials for basket making/ craft industries or Water/ reeds/ sand for raw material/ building materials, Scenic beauty for tourism/ recreation/ economic diversification or Tourism for income generation/ economic diversification/ employment, Water for domestic use/ industries/ irrigation/ HEP/ pastoral farming, Fertile soils for arable farming, Pastures for pastoral farming, Employment/ income to reduce poverty/ improve standards of

living/ reduce dependence on the government, Sewage ponds for improved sanitation or improved sanitation to reduce land/ water pollution/ reduced spread of diseases.

(iii) This question was not well understood by most candidates, and they gave incorrect answers. Some of them failed to develop the few points they managed to identify. Expected answers included: Deposition of waste resulting in water pollution, Over abstraction of water leading to drying, Poaching lead to depletion of wild animals of species or reduced numbers/ loss of aesthetic value, Over abstraction of water resources leading to extinction, depletion, imbalance of the ecosystem, Construction of dams leads to drying of rivers/ reduced water downstream/ imbalance in the ecosystem, Land pollution/ water pollution results in loss of aesthetic value/ spread of diseases/ loss of aquatic life.

(iv) Most candidates failed to come up with restoration measures except a few who managed to identify ' fencing. laws and education' but failed to develop them. Answers that were anticipated were: Rain cloud seeding to recharge wetlands, Fencing to prevent water pollution/ abuse or vandalism, Channelling water back into wetlands to refill wetlands, Education/ research/ involve local communities in management to raise awareness on conservation or sense of ownership, Laws/ policies/ regulations to control usage/ to ensure sustainable usage, Backfill ditches to improve water flow, Afforestation/ seeding/ planting to improve vegetation growth/ to reduce evaporation or siltation, Unblock culverts/ remove weeds/ dredging or removal of silt to improve flow/ volume of water, Cleaning of wetlands to restore beauty or improve aesthetic value.

(b) This question was poorly answered by most candidates as they gave undeveloped points. Some of them concentrated on developments only which did not score when mentioned without simple ideas. Common answers for those who gave undeveloped points were ' closure of industries and low production'. Anticipated answers included the following: Compromised livelihood leading to easy spread of diseases/ poor hygiene or sanitation, More money spent on storage or buying water hence loss of income, Closure of industries resulting in loss of jobs/ increased imports/ low productivity, Low agricultural output leading to high cost of food/ shortage of food/ increased imports/ poverty, Shortage of market leading to migration, Low or declining production (in industries) leading to shortage goods or services/ closure of industries/ high prices of goods/ increased imports.

4 The question was popular and fairly answered with a considerable number of candidates scoring above- average marks.

(a) **(i)** This question was fairly answered with a considerable number of candidates managing to maximise marks. However, there were those who gave wildlife management areas without naming them resulting in loss of marks. A noticeable number also showed lack of knowledge as they could not distinguish names between game reserves and national parks. For example incorrect answers such as' Chobe game reserve, Moremi national park' were identified across all Centres. Candidates should also be advised to vary their answers and not give all answers on one type of wildlife management area. Some of the correct answers included: Chobe

national Park, Central Kalahari Game Reserve/ CKGR, Mmokoldi Nature Reserve, Khama Rhino Sanctuary, Nata Bird Sanctuary etc.

(ii) Fairly answered with a noticeable number of candidates giving correct answers but failed to reach the target points as per mark allocation. Some candidates could not develop their points hence lost marks too. Expected answers were as follows: Source of employment/ jobs/ income leading to improved standards of living/ reduced poverty, Source of food to supplement diet/ reduce dependence on government/ reduce poverty, Source of building materials for easy access/ reduce transport access/ to avoid getting them far, Source of raw materials to promote (craft) industries, Source of local revenue for infrastructural development, Acquire knowledge/ education/ training on conservation to help preserve biodiversity/ protect or conserve species/ sustainable utilisation, Attract tourists leading to provision of market for local businesses/ revenue/ income/ self-employment, Source of medicinal plants/ animal waste or products to cure diseases/ improve health, Promotes infrastructural development which improves service delivery.

(iii) Most candidates managed to give simple ideas but failed to develop them and some also failed to give the expected number of points (6). As a result, most of them could not maximise marks. Answers for the question included the following: Wild animals spread diseases and parasites to livestock causing reduced production/ death of livestock/ loss of income/ increased costs in treatment, Wild animals kill livestock resulting in loss of income/ poverty, Poaching leading to loss / extinction/ depletion of animals, Settlements expand into WMAs resulting in loss of habitat/ migration of animals/ competition for land or resettlement, Wild animals kill or injure people resulting in loss of breadwinners/ loss of loved ones/ increased poverty/ trauma/ increased compensation, Wild animals destroy property leading to loss of income or crops/ shortage of food/ high costs in replacing repairs, Wild animals pollute water resulting in reduced clean water

(b) **(i)** The question was poorly answered as most candidates could not identify human activities and their impacts on the environment. Those who managed to score some marks failed to develop their points hence lost marks. Some of the answers expected were: Uncontrolled/ continuous harvesting/ overharvesting leading to depletion/ extinction of resources/ desertification/ soil erosion/ bare soils/ loss of animal habitat/ imbalance of the ecosystem, Non-selective harvesting results in extinction/ depletion etc., Camping harvesters encourage land pollution/ water pollution/ cause veld fires, Deforestation results in soil erosion/ gullies/ bare soils/ loss of animal habitat etc.

(ii) This question was fairly answered but most candidates could not develop their points, and they lost some marks. Some failed to give the required number of points. Answers were as follows: Fencing/ reserves for easy management of resources/ to protect forests and veld products, Harvesting seasons allow for regrowth/ regeneration of resources, Licences to control harvesting of resources, Set quotas to control harvesting of products, Legislation/ laws/ policies to guide/ monitor/ promote compliance to set standards/ to protect forest and veld products, Education on conservation to increase public awareness, Afforestation/ Bee keeping/ cultivation of some plants to ensure continuous availability, Fire breaks to prevent or control fires, Finance/ funds for research on management or protection of products.

Section C

5 A popular choice for candidates as compared to question 6 and it was fairly performed with a considerable number of candidates scoring above average marks.

(a) (i) Although most of the candidates were able to describe the location of farms, there was a noticeable number of those who were clueless as they used places on the map to describe the distribution instead of the general appearance in relation to the map of Botswana. e.g. in Francistown, Bobonong, Gantsi etc. Expected answers were: Near (large) rivers; South Eastern Botswana; Eastern Botswana; North West Botswana; North Eastern Botswana; Northern Botswana; Western Botswana; Along the border/ international boundary.

(ii) This question was well answered with most candidates maximising marks by giving relevant factors. Anticipated answers were as follows: Availability of water/ rainfall/ boreholes/ rivers, Availability of power/ electricity, Fertile soils, Market, (Large) capital, Access to transport, Government policy, (Skilled) labour, Moderate/ suitable temperatures.

(iii) This question was not well answered by many candidates as some of them repeated ' Use of machinery and deforestation' as simple ideas which led to loss of marks. Candidates also failed to develop their points, and some gave less than the required points hence could not maximise marks. There should be no repetition of developments as this hinders maximising marks. Answers for the question included: Deforestation may lead to imbalance of the ecosystem; depletion; extinction of plant species; bare soils; soil erosion; loss of animal habitat etc. Continued tilling of the soil/ over cultivation may lead to soil erosion/ soil exhaustion/ destruction of soil structure; Use of pesticides/ fertilisers/ herbicides lead to water pollution/ land pollution; Use of herbicides/ pesticides/ fertilisers lead to salinisation; Use of fertilisers leads to greenhouse gases/ global warming/ air pollution; Use of machinery leads to soil compaction/ air pollution/ land pollution/ kill small organisms; Monocropping leads to soil exhaustion/ soil erosion; Overuse of water in crops/ irrigation leads to soil leaching/ salinisation/ drying of water sources.

(iv) The question was fairly answered with a noticeable number of candidates scoring high marks. However, there were those who gave simple ideas without developing them and others undersubscribed points as per the marks allocated to the part question and as a result lost some marks. Answers for the question were as follows: Financial assistance/ loans to buy machinery; hybrid seeds etc.; Irrigation for continuous production; Use of herbicides to control weeds; Use of hybrid/ certified seeds to improve quality of products/ ensure germination/ control pests/ early maturing or drought resistant crops; Fencing of farms to prevent animals from destroying crops; Education/ training/ hiring skilled labour to improve skills; Co-operative farming to share costs/ resources; Use of fertilisers to improve soil fertility; Use of machinery to increase efficiency; Tunnels/ greenhouse to protect against harsh weather e.g. strong winds; frost; Crop rotation/ fallow period for land to regain fertility/ reduce pests/ improve soil quality.

(b) (i) Well answered as the majority of candidates were able to give correct tourist attractions. Some candidates could only score one mark as they gave the same features which were marked as alternatives e.g. Chobe National Park, CKGR. Expected answers included: Landscape

attractions e.g. Okavango river/ delta; salt pans; sand dunes; hills; caves; Baines baobab; Kgalagadi desert; lakes; Historical sites e.g. Legaga la ga Kobokwe; Matsieng foot prints etc.; Cultural activities/ festivals e.g. Dikgafela; Dithubaruba; Domboshaba; Morobosi etc.; Wild animals in game reserves/ national parks/ nature reserves/ caracal biodiversity centre; Sporting activities/ events e.g. Makgadikgadi Epic; Kgalagadi desert race; horse races; Rasesa air show; Khawa desert festival.

(ii) The question was generally well answered except for candidates who either did not develop their points or under subscribed points leading to loss of valuable marks. Answers were as follows: Create employment/ jobs/income which improve standards of living or eradicates poverty; Development of infrastructure for improved service delivery; Source of government revenue/ tax for development of the country/ roads/ hospitals/ schools; Training/ education of locals leading to improved human resources/ increased skilled labour; Generates foreign exchange to pay for imports/ develop infrastructure; Helps conserve wildlife/ heritage sites/ preserve culture for sustainable utilisation; Attracts/ promotes other industries hence diversifies the economy/ create more job opportunities; Diversification of the economy reduces reliance on one or few economic sectors.

6 The question was less popular with candidates performing the same as question 5. Most candidates managed to attain above average scores. Low performance by some candidates was attributed to failure develop points and also disregarding marks allocated to the part questions.

(a) (i) This question was fairly answered except for those candidates who gave distribution wrongly by using names of places where minerals are mined instead of using general appearance using the map of Botswana. Expected answers were: Eastern Botswana; South Eastern Botswana; Southern part of Botswana; North Eastern Botswana; South Western Botswana; Central part of Botswana.

(ii) Most candidates were able to give correct answers but failed to score higher because of fewer answers and some failed to develop their points with most answers being developments without simple ideas. Candidates should not repeat developments in order to increase chances of scoring higher. Expected answers included the following: Excavation holes/ pits/ trenches lead to loss of biodiversity/ soil erosion/ land scarring; Deforestation or removal of vegetation leads to soil erosion/ imbalance in the ecosystem/ bare soils/ loss of animal habitat etc.; Emission of gases cause air pollution/ respiratory diseases/ acidic rain; Soot/ dust from coal causes water pollution/ land pollution/ air pollution; Waste dumps/ slim edams changes landscape/ land scarring/ water pollution/ land pollution; Blasting/ dynamite/ trucks/ heavy machinery causes noise pollution/ tremors/ kill underground organisms/ soil compaction; Expansion of mining activities (into other land uses zones) cause migration of animals/ loss of animal habitat.

(iii) Most candidates were able to score high marks in this question as they were able to write benefits of mining to the economy of a country and also managed to develop their points. However, there were those who gave fewer points and could only score half of the six marks allocated. Common answers for the question were: Creates employment/ income to improve

standards of living/ eradicates poverty; Development of infrastructure for improved service delivery; Source of government revenue/ tax to develop the country/schools/ hospitals; Generates foreign exchange to buy imports/ develop the country; Education/ training of locals to improve the quality of human resources/ increase skilled labour; Diversifies the economy hence reduce dependence on one few economic sectors; Provides raw materials which attracts other industries; Promotes development of other industries hence diversifies the economy/ more job opportunities.

(b) (i) The question was well answered as most candidates scored 4 or 5 marks. Answers includes: Lack of capital/ money/ bankruptcy; Mining too risky e.g. unstable rocks/ flooding/ faulted rocks; Lack of market/ drop in demand for the mineral; Decline in the quality or value of the mineral; Competition from other sources or products/ mineral substitution; Economic recession; Political instability/ wars; Minerals too deep; Mineral depletion/ Non-renewable/ less quantity; Government policy; Low market prices/ fluctuating prices; Investors pulling out.

(ii) A challenging question to most candidates as they had no idea on how land can be reclaimed when mining closes down. The only point identified by the few who had an idea about what the question wanted was ‘ Levelling the area for settlements/ industries/ recreation’ but failed to develop the point. Expected answers were as follows: Contouring of the land to help restore natural drainage pattern; Placement of topsoil/ covering pits/ approved substitute on the graded area to allow plant growth; Afforestation/ reseeding/ reafforestation with native vegetation to improve vegetation cover; Levelling/ conversion to wildlife areas/ wetland/ recreation, farms, golf course, settlement, industries to encourage alternative use; Monitoring water quality to ensure contaminants are addressed.

Section D

7 The question was less popular with average performance identified across all Centres. However, there were a few candidates with significant scores noticed in some Centres (between 15 and 25).

(a) (i) This question was not well answered as most candidates failed to correctly label the parts in the Demographic Transition Model. Answers expected were:

X - Natural Increase

Y - Population growth/ Total population

(ii) The question was fairly answered with a significant number of candidates scoring high marks. All expected answers were seen across all Centres. The following were some of the answers from candidates: High Total population/ high Population growth; Fluctuating Population growth/ Total population; Low death rate; Stable/ constant death rate/ uniform death rate; Low birth rate; Fluctuating birth rate.

(iii) The majority of candidates did score some marks but failed to maximise marks in this question. Anticipated answers were as follows: Education on family planning/ birth control/ contraceptives; Improved status of women/ more employment for women/ emancipation of women/ more female education; Desire for material possession; Lower cost of/ free family

planning/ contraceptives/ use of contraceptives; Changing society attitudes/ cultural diversity e.g. late marriages/ smaller families; Increased incentives for small size families; Industrialisation and mechanisation hence fewer labourers needed; Government policy e.g. one child policy, legalised abortion etc.

(iv) Most candidates gave answers for developing countries showing that they were clueless on problems that may be experienced by Stage 4 countries (developed). This may have been influenced by lack of content or preparation by candidates. Answers for the question included the following: Old age diseases; High demand for pensions; Underutilisation of resources; Pressure on medical facilities; Shortage of manpower/ labour; Increased illegal immigrants; Added tax burden on working population; Reduced production; More money spent on old age homes/ nursing homes; Slow development.

(b) (i) The question was fairly answered with candidates scoring for simple ideas but failed to develop their points. There were those who confused the question with factors influencing a high birth rate hence they gave answers such as ' no family planning, children needed for labour, incentives for large families etc'. Expected responses were as follows: Availability of minerals hence more people immigrants as there is hope for employment; Flat land for easy construction of houses/ easy arable farming; Fertile soils to practice arable farming; Infrastructure such roads to improve service delivery; Availability of water/ high rainfall/ rivers for water supply; Government policy which may accelerate allocation of plots in some areas; Availability of power lines/ electricity for industries; Suitable climate for tourism/ arable farming; Industrialisation attracting migrants targeting job opportunities; Pastures/ few pests and diseases hence safer to practice pastoral farming; Better social services/ facilities to improve service delivery; Political stability for peace/ tranquillity/ safety.

(ii) This question was fairly answered with most candidates scoring three for simple ideas as they failed to develop their answers on problems experienced in densely populated areas; Answers were as follows: Crime/ social ills/ poverty due to lack of employment; Pressure on resources (land, water, schools, hospitals) due to high demand; Traffic congestion due to limited roads/ increase in vehicles; Squatter settlements as there is lack of housing/ expensive rentals/ lack of land/ overcrowding; Land pollution due to increased improper disposal/ poor sanitation/ less space for waste disposal; Water pollution due to increased waste production/ poor sanitation; Spread of diseases due to poor sanitation/ land/water/ air pollution/ overcrowding; Unemployment due to high demand for jobs/ competition for jobs.

8 This question was popular and was fairly answered with most candidates scoring above average. Those who failed to score higher was due to lack of developments in their responses.

(a) (i) Most candidates failed to maximise marks due to several misconceptions. Some of those who incorrectly answered the question did not understand what the main functions referred to. Some gave places which were neither cities nor towns in Botswana and others gave services provided by towns instead of functions. However, a noticeable number of candidates did exceptionally well by giving correct answers for Gaborone, Jwaneng, Orapa and Lobatse. The answers were as follows: Gaborone - Administration/ capital city; Lobatse/ Selibe Phikwe/

Francistown - industrial/ commercial; Jwaneng/ Orapa/ Sowa – mining; Ghanzi - (pastoral) farming

(ii) It was fairly answered with relevant services given by candidates. Those who failed to answer correctly were giving facilities such as 'schools, hospitals' instead of services provided by such facilities. Answers expected were: 'Provide health service, large market, shopping, water supply, religious service, employment, transport, education, security, firefighting, banking, insurance, entertainment/ recreation, burial, judicial, postal, power supply, accommodation.'

(iii) Most candidates wrote simple ideas without developments and could only get maximum of **three** marks instead of **six**. Another observation was that some candidates gave a maximum of **three** points instead of **six** hence lost marks as highlighted in general comments for this paper. Answers for the question were as follows: Land for agriculture is taken by settlements hence low food production/ land use conflicts; Pressure on (natural) resources leading to depletion/ extinction; Cultural erosion resulting in loss of cultural identity/ diversity/ heritage; Deforestation/ land clearing leads to soil erosion/ loss of animal habitat/ increased greenhouse gases; Increased water/ land pollution or poor sanitation leads to spread of diseases/ loss of aesthetic value; Increase in social ills/ crime leads to spread of diseases/ moral decay/ fear or stress of criminals; Traffic congestion resulting in longer commuting times/ increased road accidents/ fatigue/ stress; Overcrowding/ shortage of housing leading to development of squatter settlements/ high rentals; Unemployment leading increase in crime/ poverty/ social ills.

(b) (i) The question was accessible to all candidates and most of them were able to score **four** or **five** marks. Those who struggled to score were giving general answers on features of squatter settlements instead of using **Fig. 6** only as the question clearly stated. Common answers from candidates were Houses made of makeshift materials/ waste materials; Poor sanitation/ poor hygiene; Shacks are clustered; No clear pattern/ no planning/ unplanned settlement; Most shacks are not fenced/ few shacks fenced; Shacks have poor ventilation/ shacks have small windows; Small houses or shacks/ small plots; No services e.g. no roads/ undefined roads/ no water pipes or power lines; Land pollution.

(ii) A considerable number of candidates failed to understand the question as they gave answers which assumed squatters were joining people staying in high-cost residential areas. They wrote incorrect answers such as ' they fear overcrowding, competition for jobs etc. However, a significant number of candidates scored **two** marks for simple ideas that lacked developments. Answers which were expected were as follows: Fear of crime/ social ills due to high unemployment/ compromised security due to proximity to the suburb/ poverty in squatter settlement; Decrease in property value/ disturbance of peace or serenity because of noise from squatters/ eye-sore/ unsightly environment; Untidy environment/ land pollution/ bad odour or smell as there is no proper waste disposal measures/ poor sanitation; Spread of diseases due to poor sanitation/ poor hygiene; Outbreak/ spread of fires due to clustered shacks/ building materials used e.g. card boxes.

(c) Most candidates focussed on 'upgrading of squatter settlements' hence lost marks as other answers were just alternatives. Candidates also lost marks because they failed to develop their answers and scored only three marks for measures that may be used by governments to control the development of squatter settlements. Answers included the following: Demolish shacks to create space or replace with better housing; Self-help housing schemes to make it easy for people to build their own houses/ build (low cost) houses for affordability or to improve accommodation; Strict laws that prohibit emergence of squatter settlements to ensure non-recurrence; Relocation of squatters to better planned areas; Upgrading of squatter settlements/ provide facilities to improve service delivery/ improve standards of living; Provision of social services/ decentralisation in rural areas to curb rural to urban migration; (Rural) industrialisation to create employment (for people to afford better housing in towns)/ reduce rural to urban migration (if industries are in rural areas); Speed up land allocation to reduce illegal settlers/ self-land allocation; Improve agriculture in rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration/ increase employment opportunities; Educate people about negative impacts or dangers of squatter settlements to curb emergence of (new) squatters.

PAPER 3: ALTERNATIVE TO COURSEWORK

General Comments

A number of able and well-prepared candidates in this cohort performed relatively well across the two questions of this paper, and showed excellent geographical and research knowledge understanding, and interpretation, by writing answers of consistently high quality, though not outstanding. However as always, there was some wide range of marks, and some candidates, whilst not performing as consistently across the paper did make a genuine attempt all questions, thus enabling the paper to discriminate effectively between candidates of all abilities.

The following items of general advice (some have been provided in the previous reports), need to be emphasised to future candidates:

The paper is an alternative to coursework, and it must be approached as if the actual research is being carried out, not theoretically. Centres are encouraged to carry out basic fieldwork activities with candidates especially using simple techniques which can be done in school or the local area.

Check the command word or words which indicate the focus and context of each question such as ***suggest***, ***describe***, ***calculate***, ***state***, ***identify***, so that relevant information is given.

Use the mark allocation as a guide to the amount of detail or number of responses required and not devoting too much time on the questions that are worth few marks but ensuring that those worth more marks are answered in full detail.

Study sources such as tables and diagrams carefully, interpret them by picking what is appropriate, rather than copying parts of them.

Have the correct equipment for the examination, including mathematical instruments, ruler and a calculator.

Practice drawing methods of data presentation, such as bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs etc. and each method must have a title and all the values be labelled.

When giving figures in an answer, always give units, more especially if they are not stated in the question.

Learn Geographical research terms and be confident in using them correctly.

For questions that require justification, like **'suggest how', 'explain how'** always state the simple idea, thereafter, develop that simple idea.

Avoid using vague words or statements, which should be elaborated or qualified, for example, rather than '**pollution'** state which type of pollution is it, such as, **visual pollution**, or rather than rather than **'infrastructure'** state which type of 'infrastructure' such as roads.

When asked to compare or make judgments, always use words that expresses a higher degree or quality, that expresses a lower degree or quality (comparative), like ***'lower, higher'*** rather just listing comparative statistics.

When answering a hypothesis question that asks whether you agree or not, always give your opinion first. This will usually be denoted by, ***'yes, true, no, false, confirmed, not confirmed, agree not agree'***

Comments on Individual Questions

1 (a) (i) The question was not well answered by majority of the candidates, as they failed to derive suitable topics from the information on the table. Common errors included answers such as, ***'Causes of the problems in farmlands of Southern District'***. This answer is incorrect as '***causes, and problems'*** are not depicted in the table and cannot be credited. A more appropriate topic would be; ***'Types of crops grown in Farmlands in Southern District'***, and ***'An investigation into number of farms in Southern District'***

(ii) Most of the candidates, across all abilities, answered the question well, by formulating the correct aims such as ***'to find out types of crops grown in Gwaang'***, to ***'find out farmlands with the largest number of farms'***, and ***'to find out the most common crops grown in the farmlands'***.

However, there were some candidates who formulated wrong aims, by not using the data that is in the table like; ***'to find out causes of crop diseases in Gwaang'*** and '***to find out effects of crop farming in Mosimawanoko'***.

(iii) Many candidates performed well in this question, scoring at least three (3) marks out of six (6). The question has two (2) parts; giving an opinion on whether the hypothesis is confirmed or not confirmed and lastly justifying the opinion. The following hypothesis are on the question and are paired with correct answers:

All farmlands grow maize; No / not true / not confirmed, as maize is not grown in Mosimawanoko and Metlhabaneng.

Majority of farmlands grow maize; Yes / true / confirmed, as three out of the five farmlands grow maize.

Metlhabaneng has the highest number of farms; NO / not true / not confirmed, as Gwaang has the highest number of farms.

However, there were isolated cases where candidates could either confirm the hypothesis correctly but penned the wrong justification or they could have the correct justification with the wrong confirmation, and in either case they attained a mark for the correct answer.

(b) (i) A vast majority of candidates performed extremely well in this question, by describing how observation is used to collect data through the following: ***Making observation checklist; Physically visiting the area to be observed; Examining / observing the area; Taking field notes; Compiling data.***

(ii) The performance to this question was average, as considerable number of candidates generalised the advantages of all different methods of data collection, like some kind of guess work, coming up inappropriate statements like; 'suitable ***for literate and illiterate people'***, and '***observation of non-verbal behaviour'.***

The advantages of observation, as many candidates depicted are as follows: ***Firsthand information is collected; It is adjustable as fields can be changed; It is a non-intrusive method that does not disrupt or influence farmland or the farmers; Data is collected by the researcher hence it is easy to compile.***

(iii) Almost all the candidates got the question correct, as they listed two other methods of data collection as follows; '***interview', 'questionnaire'*** and ***'studying documents / documentary study'.***

(iv) This is one question that differentiated the candidates across their abilities; the stronger candidates fully developed their ideas whilst the weaker candidates only came with simple ideas. Examples of such simple recommendations are: '***farmers should use fertilisers'***, ***'rotate crops'***, ***'use of insecticides'*** and ***'use of herbicides'***. These types of answers could only earn a candidate a maximum of three marks, as the ideas are not developed. Some examples of fully developed recommendations are as follows: ***Use of irrigation to supplement low rainfall; Adding fertilisers to the soil to improve soil fertility and for crop to grow fast; Use of herbicides to reduce or kill weeds; Use of insecticides to reduce crop damage; Acquiring more farming knowledge and skills to improve efficiency in crop farming.***

2 (a) (i) Majority of the candidates interpreted the table well and were able to pick '***Jwaneng'*** as the correct answer.

(ii) Most of the candidates were able to calculate the density of Francistown in 2011 as follows: ***98961/79 = 1252.7 People per square kilometre***. However, there was a negligible number of candidates who failed to round off the answer to one decimal place as per the instruction, hence losing a mark.

(iii) Almost all the candidates got the answer correct, which is ***'Gaborone'.***

(iv) This question differentiated well, with stronger candidates drawing the histogram accurately whilst some weaker candidates made errors of; '***drawing a bar graph'***, ***'inconsistent scale, wrong plotting, and lack of labelling X and Y axis'***, resulting in the losing marks.

(v) The question was poorly answered by most of the candidates as they failed to correctly suggest why the population of some urban areas dropped between 2011 and 2022 as they gave suggestions like; '***retirement, crime'*** etc. The most probable answers are: ***Mine closure or closure of industries hence people moved back to their villages or move to other areas to seek employment; Reduced standards of leaving, leading to people moving to other places for better opportunities; Relocation of services which take along workers / customers to new destinations.***

(b) (i) Very few students performed well in this question as majority gave ideas that were either irrelevant or not developed or not explained. The question was also very tough for the stronger candidates. Some of the reasons why urban areas experienced rapid population increase are: ***More industries which attract migrants seeking for employment; More school, attracting people for better education; More and better hospitals, attracting more people for advanced medical care; Better transport / communications ensuring better delivery which attract more people.***

(ii) Most candidates were able to describe problems caused by rapid population growth, and the performance of this question was outstanding. Common answers included: '***spread of***

diseases, 'development of squatter settlements, 'increased pressure on services, 'increased air, water, visual pollution, 'depletion of natural resources, 'more land clearance and 'increased crime'.

(iii) A substantial number of candidates did not perform well in this question as they purely stated strategies that the government of Botswana can use to reduce rapid population growth without developing their ideas. Examples of simple ideas stated are: ***'rural industrialisation', 'improving services in rural areas', 'building more schools in rural areas', and 'decentralisation of government services to rural areas'***. These ideas are not developed, and as such candidates only credit minimum number of marks.

A well-developed strategy will read like ***'rural industrialisation to create employment'***, '***improving services in rural areas for easy accessibility'***, ***decentralisation of government services to rural areas to reduce pressure on urban areas', 'building health facilities in urban areas to improve health service.'***