

KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL  
THIRD QUARTERLY TEST - 2016  
GEOGRAPHY - GRADE 11

EXAMINER : F. PARUK  
MODERATOR : D. RAMASAMI

DATE : 22/09/16  
DURATION : 1 HOUR  
MARKS : 100

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

GRADE/DIV : \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of 2 Sections.  
SECTION A - THEORY  
SECTION B - MAPWORK
2. The question paper consists of 8 pages.
3. Use the mark scheme as a guide for the length of your answers.
4. Write neatly and legibly.
5. Use a black or blue pen. No neon colours to be used.
6. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this paper.

**SECTION A – THEORY****QUESTION 1**

1. Match Column A with Column B. Write only the number with the correct alphabet next to it.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1 Financial assistance given by the government of a country to local businesses.	A. Appropriate technology
1.2 The value of imports is higher than the value of exports.	B. Trade Deficit
1.3 A wise management of resources to last a long period of time.	C. MEDC
1.4 Highly advanced and technologically advanced countries.	D. Sustainable Development
1.5 Simple technology that is suitable to a community.	E. Globalisation
1.6 An unregistered and unregulated sector of the economy.	F. Gini-co-efficient
1.7 Aimed at eradicating poverty and hunger around the world.	G. Trade Surplus
1.8 An Economic Index used to measure the gap between the rich and poor in a country.	H. Subsidy
1.9 Interconnection of World Economies through improved information technology.	I. LEDC
1.10 Taxes that are imposed on imported goods.	J. Millenium Development Goals
	K. Tariffs
	L. HDI
	M. Informal Sector

[10]

**QUESTION 2**

2. Refer to the Table below and answer the questions that follow.

	Development indicators										
	GDP (US \$)	GDP/capita (US \$)	HDI	Gini	BR	DR	LE	IMR	Literacy	Doctors/10000 people	% population under-nourished
Australia	851 bn	40 000	0,94	0,35	12,4	6,8	82	4,7	99	29,9	5
Brazil	2 trn	10 100	0,70	0,55	18,1	6,4	72	21,9	90	17,2	6
Japan	4,2 trn	32 700	0,88	0,24	7,4	9,8	82	2,8	99	20,6	5
Kenya	62,6 bn	1 600	0,47	0,48	35,1	9,3	59	53,5	87	1,4	31
South Africa	505,3 bn	10 300	0,60	0,57	19,6	17	49	43,8	89	7,7	6
Switzerland	314,7 bn	41 400	0,87	0,33	9,6	8,7	81	4,1	99	40,7	5
Thailand	540,1 bn	8 200	0,65	0,42	13	6,5	75	16,7	94	3	15
USA	14,1 trn	46 000	0,90	0,40	13,8	8,4	78	6,1	99	26,7	5

Note:  
 GDP: Gross Domestic Product (US\$)  
 GDP per capita: Gross Domestic Product per capita (per person) in US\$  
 HDI: Human Development Index  
 Gini: Gini coefficient  
 BR: number of births per 1000 population per year  
 DR: number of deaths per 1000 population per year  
 LE: Life expectancy – average number of years the average person can expect to live  
 IMR: Infant mortality rate – number of babies per 1000 live births who die in the first year of life  
 Literacy: percentage of total population over 15 years who can read and write  
 Doctors per 10 000 people: number of doctors per 10 000 people  
 Undernourishment: % of the population whose daily food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements  
 bn = billion (thousand million) / trn = trillion (million million)

2.1 Explain the following terms :

2.1.1 Gross domestic product (GDP)

2.1.2 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

[2X3]

2.2 Are the following statements True or False.

2.2.1 Countries with large GDPs have a high GDP per capita.

2.2.2 Poor countries tend to have high HDIs.

2.2.3 Birth rates, death rates and life expectancy tend to decrease with increasing wealth.

2.2.4 Levels of education, medical service & food intake are influenced by the GDP / Capita.

[4]

2.3

2.3.1 What does the HDI indicate about a country? [2]

2.3.2 Name the country with highest HDI. Explain the relationship between the countries HDI and its education levels. [3]

2.3.3 List the 3 indicators of development used to calculate the HDI of a country. [3X1]

[18]

**QUESTION 3**

3. Read the Article and answer the questions.

REGIONAL trade is a key stimulus for local economic growth, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe said yesterday.

"We in South Africa are not resting on our laurels, being fully aware that African growth has to be driven forward," he told delegates at the Ernst and Young Strategic Growth Forum in Cape Town.

"On its part, South Africa clearly understands its growth and development can only happen in the context of an economically flourishing African continent."

A free-trade agreement with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in

2008 had been the first building block for open regional trade.

The second achievement had been a tripartite agreement between the SADC, the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

"It is our ambition that by June 2014 these 26 countries, with a combined population of nearly 600 million people and a total gross domestic product of approximately \$1 trillion (R7.47 trillion), will be united in

a single free trade area."

Motlanthe said removing trade tariffs alone was not a solution. He identified three non-trade tariff barriers which needed to be remedied.

The first was to improve operation of borders.

There were unnecessary delays due to different certification systems, a lack of co-ordination between various countries' officials, and weak border infrastructure.

The second was poor infra-

structure within countries.

"Road, rail or power facilities are sometimes substandard, slowing down transport and, worse still, making it cheaper for coastal countries to import items from far across the oceans than purchase them from their neighbours."

The third was a lack of industrial diversification among countries.

Motlanthe said many African neighbours produced largely similar products with little reason to trade with each other.

He envisioned a regional value chain where each country mastered a stage in the production process to create a final product.

## Regional trade key to SA growth

- 3.1 Name a Regional Trade Bloc mentioned in the Article. [2]
- 3.2 Identify 3 trade barriers that the former deputy President listed as preventing trade within the SADC region. [3X2]
- 3.3 Mention the 2 agreements South Africa has established within the SADC Region aimed towards growth and development. [2X2]
- 3.4 Explain the economic importance of infrastructural development between South Africa and SADC countries. (3 answers) [3X3]
- [21]

#### QUESTION 4

4. Refer to the Picture below and answer the questions.



**Figure 4.50** Wangari Maathai (1940–2011): The first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize (2004) for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. She formed the Green Belt Movement which involved women planting more than 50 million trees. This contributed to conserving the environment, fighting soil erosion, providing firewood and creating jobs for women, thereby improving their quality of life and standard of living.

- 4.1 In which country did the Green belt Movement begin? [2]
- 4.2 Mention an Award that Wangari Mathai received for her contributions to society. [2]
- 4.3 Identify an example of how Wangari Mathais' initiatives have contributed to the following :
- 4.3.1 Economic development [2]
- 4.3.2 Environmental conservation [2]
- 4.4 Explain why her actions are an example of 'sustainable development.' [2X2]
- 4.5 Wangari Mathais' efforts have assisted in Women empowerment. Discuss how empowering women in less economically developed countries can contribute to the social development of these countries. [3X3]
- [21]

TOTAL : [70]

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL



DEPARTMENT OF HSS  
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16/09/16

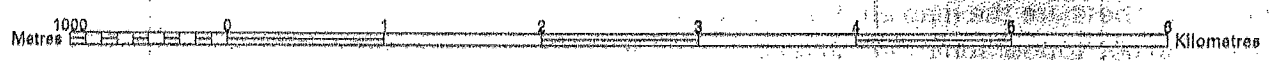
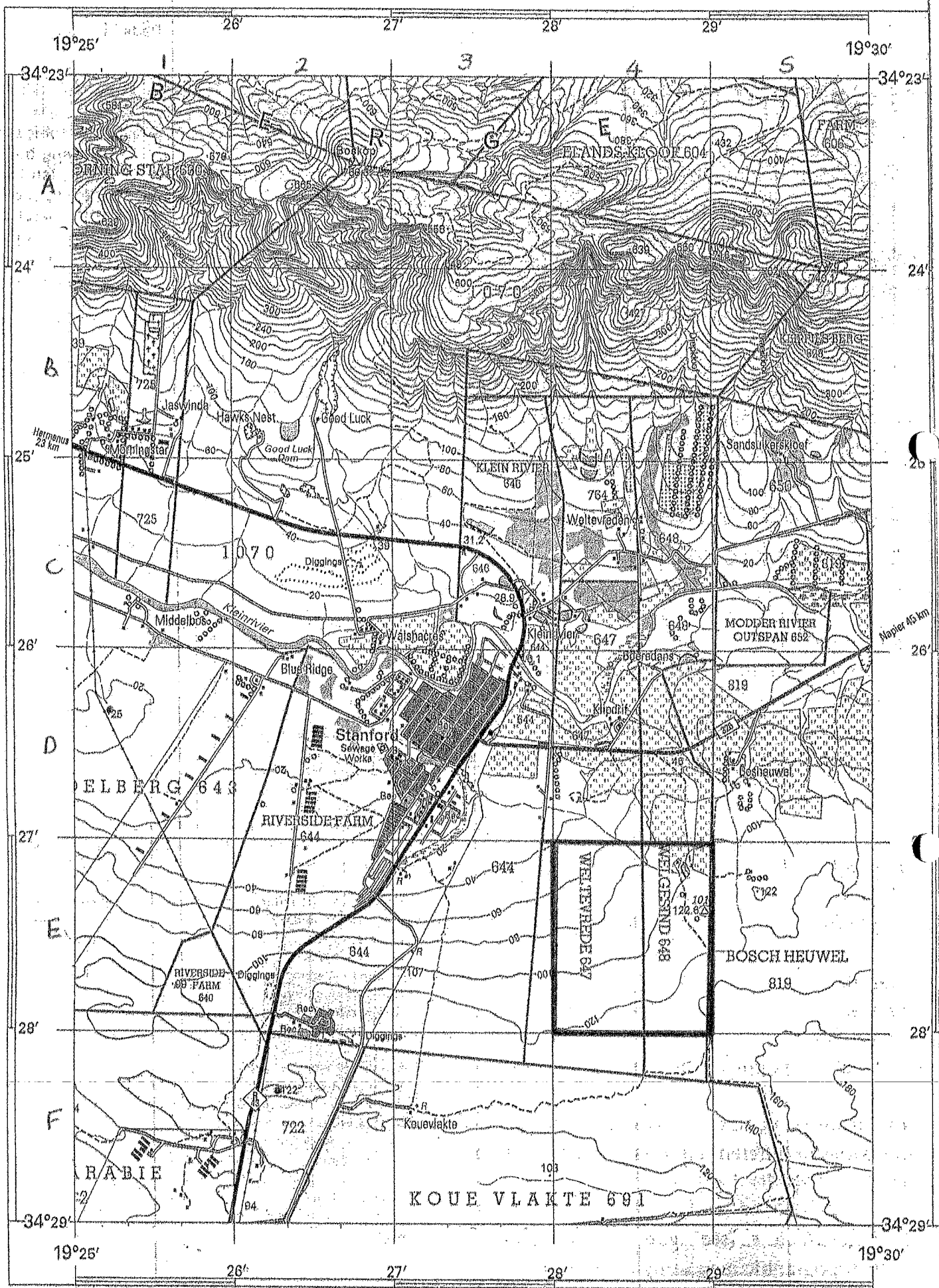
**SECTION B – MAPWORK****QUESTION 5**

5. Refer to the topographical map extract of Stanford.
- 5.1.1 Identify the 2 types of scale shown. [2X2]
- 5.1.2 Write the scale in one other form [2]
- 5.1.3 Calculate the straight line distance between •25 (D1) and  
•122 (F2). (Answer in metres) [4]
- 5.1.4 Calculate the area of the demarcated block E4. [6]
- 5.2.1 A motorist travels out of Stanford in a North Westerly direction  
on the R43. Name the town he will reach. [2]
- 5.2.2 State the direction of the mountains (Berge) from the town of  
Stanford. [2]
- 5.3 Identify the height of the trig beacon (E4). [2]
- 5.4 Calculate the magnetic bearing for the year 2013.  
True bearing =  $192^\circ$   
Magnetic declination =  $23^\circ 11' W$  [4]
- 5.5 The Good Luck dam (B2) is found between 2 Lines of Latitude.  
Give the co-ordinates for each latitude (degrees minutes only). [2X2]

**TOTAL [30]**

1:50 000

# Map of Stanford





# Memo - GR II - Geog.

1.1 H 1.6 M

1.2 B 1.7 J

1.3 D 1.8 F

1.4 C 1.9 E

1.5 A 1.10 K

2.1.1 GDP - Total Income of country in terms of goods and services it produces in one year.

2.1.2. IMR - The Number of children in a country that die at infancy.

2.2.1 True

2.2.2 False

2.2.3 False

2.2.4 True.

2.3.1. Shows the level of development.

2.3.2. Australia. - Very high level of dev.

2.3.3 - GDP/Capita  
- Life-Expectancy.  
- Literacy level.

### 3.1.1 SAOC.

- 3.2.
- improve border operation - unnecessary delay
  - poor infrastructure within countries
  - lack of industrial diversification

- 3.3.
- A Fair Trade Agreement. ( )
  - A Tripartite Agreement.

- 3.4.
- Result in Increased Trade. | Import & Export.
  - Increased Accessibility - Increased Tourism.
  - AF South Africa decreases its dependence on overseas countries by China.
  - strengthens Trade Relation with African Countries

4.1. Kenya

4.2. Nobel Peace Prize

4.3.1. Created jobs / improved quality life

4.3.2. prevents soil erosion / Sustaining Trees

4.4. planting of trees  $\rightarrow$  Trees will remain renewable, Resulting in continued benefits of Trees <sup>of firewood</sup> to future generation.

- 4.5.
- make up more than 50% of pop. - ability to generate Income  $\rightarrow$  contributed to G.D.P.
  - Access to Education.  $\rightarrow$  Increased literacy Rate

- Women with jobs  $\rightarrow$  support families  $\rightarrow$  Decrease poverty levels
- Access to Education  $\rightarrow$  improved knowledge on diseases  $\rightarrow$  take better care of families / children.
- lead to social development - Decrease in Abuse.
- Women become less dependant - Able to make sound decisions -
- Results in gender equality, - Women given opportunities in leadership roles. (accept any suitable answer)

## Question 5

5.1.1 Ratio scale, Line Scale.

5.2. One cm on the map represents 0,5 km on the ground.

$$\begin{aligned}
 5.1.3 \quad G &= MD \times S && 8,3 \text{ cm} \times 500 \\
 &= 8,3 \text{ cm} \times 0,5 && \text{OR.} = 4150 \text{ m.} \\
 &= 4,15 \text{ km.} \times 1000 \\
 &= 4150 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5.1.4 \quad A &= L \times B \\
 L &= 3,1 \text{ cm} \times 0,5 = 1,55 \text{ km} \\
 B &= 3,8 \text{ cm} \times 0,5 = 1,9 \text{ km} \\
 A &= 1,55 \text{ km} \times 1,9 \text{ km} \\
 &= 2,95 \text{ km}^2 \quad (\text{Range. } (2,9 - 11,7 \text{ km}^2))
 \end{aligned}$$

5.2.1 Hermanus

$$SA: MB = TB + MD$$

5.2.2 North.

$$= 192^\circ + 23^\circ 11'$$

$$= 215^\circ 11' \text{ W OF T.N}$$

5.3. 122,6 m

$$SS \quad 34^\circ 24' S \quad 34^\circ 25' S$$

2000 ft west of 1st approx. 200 ft of a similar...

S. 4 34° 24' S

34° 25' S bearing from north of the...  
collected at the top of the... (2000 ft)

S. 4 MB = TB + MD

$$\begin{aligned} &= 192^\circ + 23^\circ 11' \\ &= 215^\circ 11' \end{aligned}$$

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