GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
SEPTEMBER CONTROLLED TEST
GEOGRAPHY

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MODERATOR: R. RANGANATHAN
DURATION: 1 HOUR

MARKS: 75
DATE: 20/09/2017
GRADE: 11

Name of Learner : _____   Gr / Div : _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of 2 sections:
    Section A – Theory
    Section B – Mapwork
2. Use the attached addendum when answering section A and B.
3. Number your answers as per question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly.
5. This paper consists of 6 pages including addendum.

SECTION A
QUESTION 1

1.1 Provide the correct answer/term for the statements below.

1.1.1 The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year.
1.1.2 A model that identifies 5 stages of economic development.
1.1.3 Wangari Maathai started this environmental programme in Kenya.
1.1.4 An imaginary line that separates the rich north from the poor south.
1.1.5 A primary resource that has been processed into a product that can be sold.
1.1.6 Female speaker of the National Assembly from 1994 to 2004.

(6)

1.2 Study the data in the table Figure 1 and answer the questions.

1.2.1 Explain these development concepts:
1.2.1.1   Literacy level   2
1.2.1.2   Life expectancy   2

1.2.2 Refer to the data in the table and state whether these statements are True or False.

1.2.2.1 Countries with a high GDP/capita generally have low per capita carbon emissions.

1.2.2.2 Countries with low life expectancy have lower HDI's.

1.2.2.3 People living in countries with a higher GDP/capita tend to have had more than 12 years of schooling.

1.2.2.4 Lower literacy levels are associated with highly urbanised countries.

1.2.2.5 A lower GDP/capita results in a higher HDI.

1.2.2.6 Highly urbanised countries have lower HDI'S   6

1.2.3 Explain the relationship between a countries HDI and it's education levels.   2

1.2.4 List the 3 indicators of development used to calculate the HDI of a country.   6

         (18)

1.3 Read the extract on Fair Trade – Figure 2 in the addendum and answer the questions.

1.3.1 Define the term Fair Trade.   2

1.3.2 Name ONE way in which fair trade benefits farmers in developing countries.   2

1.3.3 Explain how fair trade can help consumers reduce poverty, through everyday shopping.(2 answers)   4

1.3.4 Discuss TWO similarities between fair trade and free trade.   4

1.3.5 To be certified as fair trade, producers need to maintain good environmental protection when developing sustainable agriculture. Provide FOUR criteria that producers need to maintain to uphold environmental standards in fair trade.   8

         (20)

1.4 Study Figure 3 that depicts a less developed country before and after globalisation and answer the questions.

1.4.1 Explain the term globalisation.   2

1.4.2 Provide ONE piece of evidence from the figure to indicate that globalisation has occurred.   1

1.4.3 The management headquarters of the factory in panel B is in the USA. What would you call the factory in this country?   1

1.4.4 If the factory produces products for the export market, what form of development will take place in this country?   1

1.4.5 Discuss THREE positive effects of globalisation in this country.   6

         (11)

SECTION A = 55

SECTION B – MAPWORK
QUESTION 2

2.1 Study the map extract Figure 4 –BOURKE'S LUCK in MPUMALANGA.

2.1.1 Write down the scale of the map in words.   1
2.1.2 Refer to DB 2430 on the bottom right hand corner and give:
2.1.2.1 Latitude
2.1.2.2 Longitude   2
2.1.3 State the cardinal direction of Steenveld (A2) from Berghoek (A5).   1
2.1.4 Mention TWO ways how height is shown on the map.   2
2.1.5 Explain how the Blyde River Canyon contributes towards the GDP of
       Mpumalanga.   2
2.1.6 Calculate the straight line distance of the landing strip (D2,E2) in meters.   3
2.1.7 What is the difference in height between in height between ●909 and ●1149
       in (C1)   2
2.1.8 Calculate the AREA of block B3.   4
2.1.9 Calculate the magnetic bearing for the year 2001 if :
       True bearing = 120°
       MD   = 15° 15' W   3

SECTION B = 20

FINAL TOTAL : 75

FIGURE 1

Country	GDP/ capita (US $)	Life expectancy (years)	Literacy level (% of population)	average years of schooling	% population urbanised	Carbon emissions (tons/ person/ pa)	HDI	HDI world ranking
USA	47 200	78,5	99	12,4	82,3	19,1	0,910	4th
Brazil	10 800	73,5	90	7,2	86,5	1,81	0,718	84th
Germany	35 700	80,4	99	12,2	73,8	9,71	0,905	9th
Turkey	12 300	74	90,8	6,5	69,6	3,59	0,699	92nd
China	7 600	73,5	94	7,5	47	4,57	0,687	101st
India	3 500	65,4	62,8	4,4	30	1,18	0,547	134th
New Zealand	27 700	80,7	99	12,5	86,2	8,48	0,908	5th
Nigeria	2 500	51,9	60,8	5,0	49,8	0,35	0,459	156th
United Republic of Tanzania	1 400	58,2	72,9	5,1	26,4	0,13	0,466	152nd
South Africa	10 141	52,8	88,7	8,5	62	7,27	0,619	123rd

(Source: *United Nations Human Development Report, World Almanac*)

FIGURE 2

Fair Trade is a global trade model and certification allows shoppers to quickly identify products that were produced in an ethical manner.

For consumers, Fair Trade offers a powerful way to reduce poverty through their everyday shopping.

For farmers and workers in developing countries, Fair Trade offers better prices, improved terms of trade, and the business skills necessary to produce high-quality products that can compete in the global marketplace. Through vibrant trade, farmers and workers can improve their lives and plan for their futures.

Today, Fair Trade benefits more than 1.2 million farming families in 70 developing countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

[Source: *www.fairtradefederation.org*]

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4
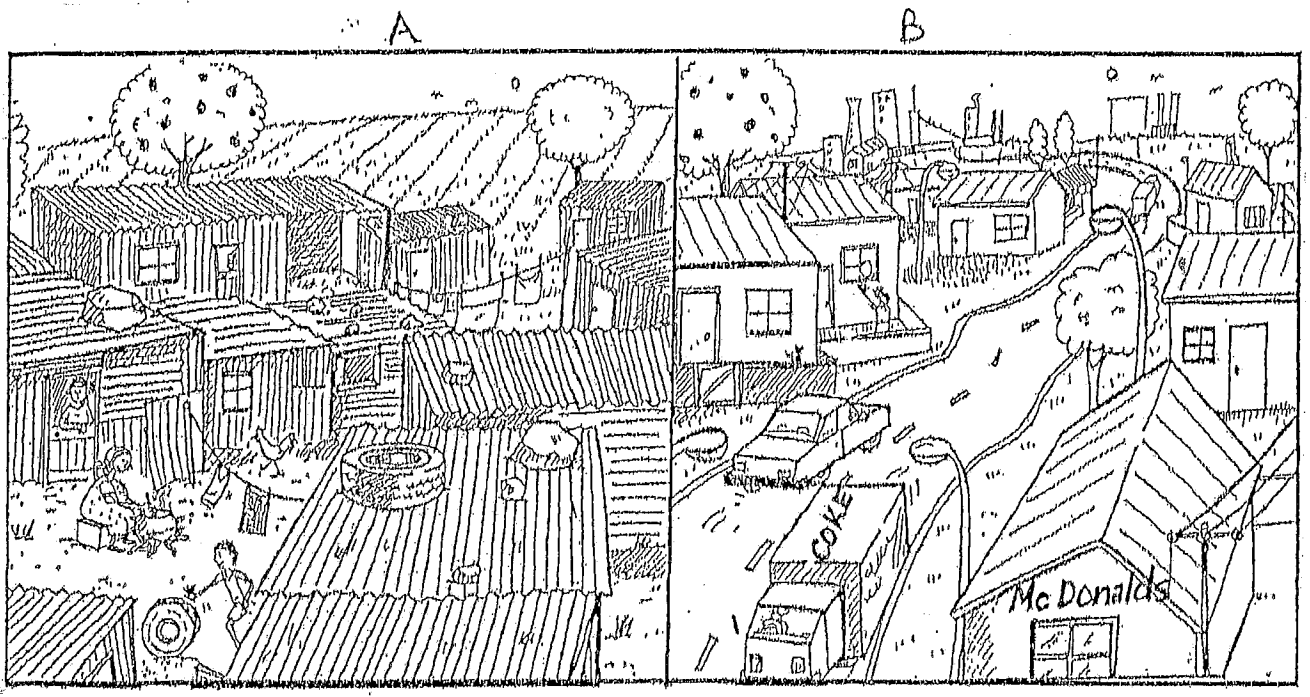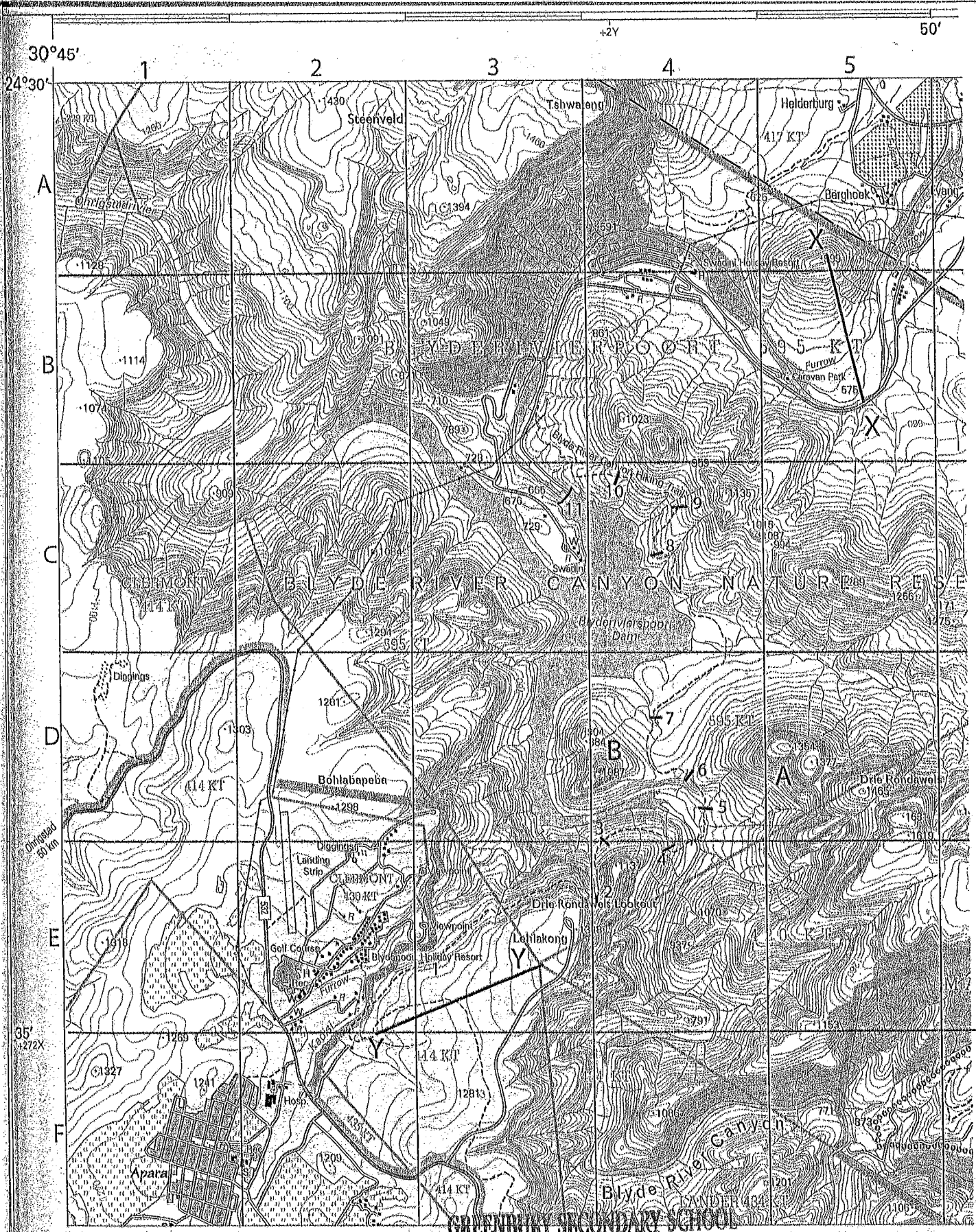

Figure 1.36 Topographic map extract Bourke's Luck 2430DB.

Mean magnetic declination 15°15' West of True North(July 2001).
Mean annual change 4' Westwards(1995–2000).
Supplied by Hermanus Magnetic Observatory.

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF HSS
H.O.D. MR D RAMASAMI

SCALE 1:50 000

2430 DB BOURKE'S LUCK

Marking - Memo

Grade 11 - Geog

September 2017.

Question 1

1.1.1. GDP ✓

1.1.2. Rostow's model ✓

1.1.3. Greenbelt Movement ✓

1.1.4. Brandt Line ✓

1.1.5. Value added product ✓

1.1.6. Frene Ginwala ✓

(6)

1.2.1.1. % of population that is able to read and write. ✓✓

1.2.1.2. Number of years the average person is expected to live. ✓✓

1.2.2.1. False ✓

1.2.2.2. True ✓

1.2.2.3. True ✓

1.2.2.4. False ✓

1.2.2.5. False ✓

1.2.2.6. False ✓

1.2. High HDI = good education levels, vice versa. ✓

1.2. Life expectancy / longevity ✓✓

Literacy rate / knowledge ✓✓

GDP / GDP per capita / std. of living ✓✓ (18)

1.3.1. Trade between companies in developed countries and developing countries - fair prices paid to producers. //

1.3.2. Offers better prices. //
Improves terms of trade.
Provides business skills to produce high-quality products.
Improves their lives + plan for the future.
(any 1)

1.3.3. Companies can keep prices low by common agreement. //
Farmers are not exploited and also keep prices low.

1.3.4. No protectionism //
Profits shared equally. //
Both promote competition = decrease prices for consumers.
Both improves relationships in countries.
(Any 2)

1.3.5. Protecting water resources //
Practising crop rotation. //
Controlling soil erosion. //
Restricting use of pesticides + fertilisers.
Banning use of GM organisms.
Proper management of waste /energy.
(any 4 / other reasonable answer).

(20)

1.4.1. Process by which people, ideas and economic activities in various parts of the world are interconnected.

1.4.2. Coke, McDonalds, factories, infrastructure (any 1)

1.4.3. Multinational company / Transnational

1.4.4. Export-led development

1.4.5. Closely connected world - global village.
Countries no longer isolated.
Boundaries no longer important
Development improved - expansion of electronic media forms.
Increased economic opportunities.
Multinational companies - expand → highly competitive.
(Any 3)   (11)

Question 2.

2.1.1. 1 cm on the map = 0,5 km on the ground.

2.1.2.1 Latitude - 24°

2.1.2.2. Longitude - 30°

2.1.3. NW

2.1.4. Trig beacon, Spot height, contour lines (any 2)

2.1.5. Brings in tourists → increase in GDP
Provides employment for people. (Any other answer).

2.1.6. 2,4 × 0,5
= 1,2 km × 1000 = 1200m   (1150 — 1250m)

2.1.7. 1149 - 909 = 240m

2.1.8. Area = L × B

L = 3,6 × 0,5 = 1,8 km
B = 3,3 × 0,5 = 1,65 km
1,8 × 1,65
= 2,97 km² (2,64 — 3,33)

2.1.9. TB + MD = MB
120° + 15° 15'
= 135° 15' W of TN.
(20)