

KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
THIRD QUARTERLY TEST – 2015
GEOGRAPHY – GRADE 10

EXAMINER : R. RANGANATHAN

DATE : 30/09/15

MODERATOR : F. PARUK

DURATION : 1 HOUR

MAX MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. This paper consists of 4 Questions.
2. Write neatly and legibly.
3. Number your answers as per question paper.
4. Make certain to check that this paper consists of 6 printed pages.

QUESTION 1

Match the statement in Column A with the terms in Column B. Write down the numbers and only the letter of the correct alphabet from column B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1 The way a population is spread.	a) Immigration
1.2 Average number of people per square kilometre.	b) Emigration
1.3 The movement of people away from their home country.	c) Xenophobia
1.4 The average no. of births in a country.	d) Birth rate
1.5 People who are forced to flee their home country.	e) Population distribution
1.6 A strong dislike of people from other countries.	f) Refugees
1.7 Graphical representation of a country's age-sex structure.	g) Population density
1.8 Facts and figures about the structure of a population.	h) Fertility rate
1.9 The extent to which an adult group supports the young.	i) Birth rate
1.10 The average number of children a woman will have.	j) Population pyramid
	k) Population indicators
	l) Dependency ratio

10X1 = [10]

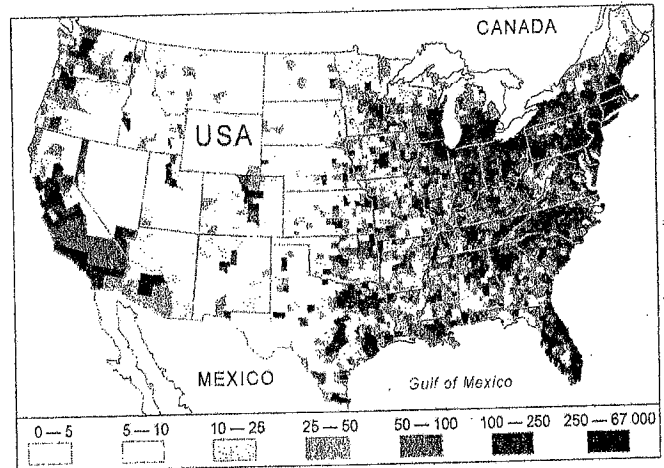
QUESTION 2

2.1 Refer to the satellite image and the map of the USA in sources 1A and 1B and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 1A



SOURCE 1B



No of people per km²

- 2.1.1 From the information above, how would you describe the distribution of the population of the USA? [2]
- 2.1.2 Is the population density higher on the east or west side of the USA? Suggest 2 possible reasons for your answer. 1+2X2=[5]
- 2.1.3 Name the GIS instrument that was used to capture the satellite image of the United States. [2]

[9]

2.2 Refer to the Case Study (Source 2A) – Effects of voluntary migration from South Africa and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 2A

Case study: Effects of voluntary migration from South Africa

Fleeing from South Africa: why are the best and brightest leaving Africa's most successful state?

14 February 2009

The South African government doesn't keep reliable emigration statistics. But a number of recent independent studies show that mass departures from South Africa are ongoing and are sapping the nation of its skilled and best-educated young citizens. The most dramatic figures can be found among South African whites. Some 800 000 out of a total white population of 4 million have left since 1995, by one count. But black South Africans are also expressing the desire to leave. In the last 12 years, the number of

blacks graduating in South Africa with advanced degrees has grown from 361 000 to 1,4 million a year. But in that time the number of those expressing high hopes to emigrate has doubled. As growing numbers of these graduates express a desire to emigrate, the prospects for continued black economic empowerment are dimming.

Of the country's 25 000 registered accountants, a quarter now live overseas. Engineers, doctors, nurses and accountants are all in increasingly short supply. South Africa's doctors are

"constantly being poached" by places like Canada, Australia and the United States (Minister Hogan, 2009). Banks and investment companies are forced to look for talent overseas, and Eskom has recently begun scrambling to attract electrical engineers back home, but with little success.

The primary driver for emigration among all groups is fear of crime and pressing national concerns like energy. (adapted from S. Johnson, "Fleeing from South Africa", *Newsweek*, 14 February 2009).

- 2.2.1 Explain your understanding of "Voluntary Migration". [2]
- 2.2.2 Which race group of people are mostly leaving South Africa? [1]
- 2.2.3 Why do you think it is mostly that particular race group (answer 2.2.3) that is leaving South Africa? [2]
- 2.2.4 Describe the type of professions of people that are generally leaving South Africa. [2]
- 2.2.5 Name 2 countries that they are moving to. [2]
- 2.2.6 What are the main reasons for this movement? 2X2=[4]
- 2.2.7 Discuss the effects that this movement can have on the South African economy. 2X2=[4]
- 2.2.8 What did former minister Hogan mean when she said that "our doctors are being poached"? [2]

[19]

QUESTION 3

Refer to the table below (Source 3A) comparing South Africa's and Japan's population indicators and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 3A

The following table shows some population indicators for South Africa and Japan in 2010:

Population indicator	South Africa	Japan
% population under 15 years	28,48	13,12
% population over 65 years	5,69	22,88
Average life expectancy	49,33	82,25
Fertility rate	2,30	1,21

Use the information from the case study on Japan to explain these differences between South Africa and Japan.

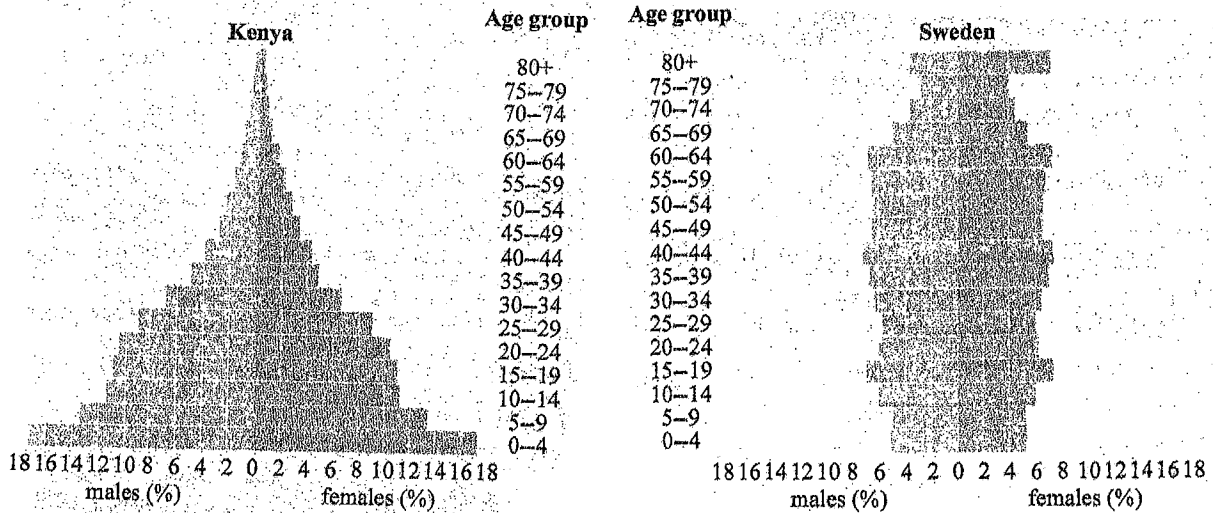
- 3.1 Explain your understanding of the term "average life expectancy". [2]
- 3.2 What is the term used to describe the population under 15 yrs and over 65 yrs? [2]
- 3.3 State which country has
- Higher fertility rate [2]
 - Higher % of the population over 65 yrs. [2]
- 3.4 The average life expectancy of Japan is considerably higher than that of South Africa. Provide 2 reasons for Japan's high life expectancy. 2X2=[4]
- 3.5 South Africa has a higher percentage of population under 15 yrs. Suggest 2 negative consequences / effects of this high percentage on the economy of the country. 2X2=[4]

[16]

QUESTION 4

Refer to the Population pyramids below (Source 4A) and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 4A



4.1 Name the country with the :

- a) Higher birth rate [1]
- b) Lower birth rates [1]
- c) Higher dependency ration [1]
- d) Higher life expectancy [1]

4.2 Which of the 2 countries is a LEDC? [2]

Provide 2 reasons for your answer. 2X2=[4]

4.3 Suggest 2 ways in which the country in question, (answer 4.2) can improve its economy. 3X2=[6]

[16]

TOTAL = [70]

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H. O. B. MR D RAMABANI

[Signature]
21/09/15

Grade 10 - Geography.
 Sept. Cont. Test
 Marking Memo.

1.1. E ✓

1.2. G ✓

1.3. B ✓

1.4. D ✓

1.5. F ✓

1.6. C ✓

1.7. J ✓

1.8. K ✓

1.9. L ✓

1.10. H ✓

10

2.1.1. Unevenly distributed // 2

2.1.2. Higher on the East side ✓

(i) Rocky Mountains on the West side → Steep slopes.

(ii) Better infrastructure on east - well developed.

(iii) East coast - more lucrative in terms of business/holiday resorts etc.

} any 2 4

2.1.3. Remote Sensing // 2

2.2.1. Migration through your own choice. One is not forced to migrate eg because of political instability/unrest/violence etc. 2

2.2.2. Whites ✓ 1

2.2.3. Because of black economic Empowerment / Affirmative action
 - New laws in democratic S.A - puts whites at a disadvantage. 2

2.2.4. eg Accountants, nurses, doctors & engineers (Professional people) 2.

2.2.5. Canada / Australia & USA. 2

2.2.6. Fear of crime and national concerns like energy. 4

2.2.7. Negative impact → Professionals leave → brain drain

Skills shortage → Cost govt more money to train new people. 2

Also - Productivity will decrease - Hence Economy drops.

228. Our doctors are being 'lured' - meaning they are being approached to work overseas - They are perhaps given good incentives - Hence becoming attractive to emigrate. 2

3.1. The average no of yrs a person is expected to live 2

3.2. Economically inactive population. //

3.3. a) South Africa //

b) Japan //

2

4

3.4. (i) Good healthcare facilities //

(ii) Food Security → well nourished → people don't die of malnutrition.

(iii) Modern technology → helps curb diseases etc - Hence long life.

(iv) Better educated about health & Well being etc.

3.5. i) Burden on state - grants, child support etc.

ii) Burden on state to provide Educⁿ - especially primary school.

iii) Govt have to pay more money to build/develop infrastructure for high pop - 415yrs.

(Open Ended - accept any reasonable answer)

Question 4.

- 4.1. a) Kenya ✓
- * b) Sweden ✓
- c) Kenya ✓
- d) Sweden ✓

4

- 4.2. Kenya ✓
- (i) High birth rate - suggests people uneducated - country too poor to provide sex educⁿ + contraceptives. ²
 - (ii) High infant mortality rate - suggests country too poor to provide good healthcare.
 - (iii) Life Expectancy too low - suggests country too poor to provide proper healthcare eg anti-retrovirals. ⁴
 - (iv) High dependency ratio - too few econ. active pop to support too many econ. inactive pop.

4.3 (i) Provide proper educⁿ specifically sex educⁿ to curb the child births.

- (ii) One or two child birth policy - provide incentives - curb childbirth.
- (iii) Skills development - Educate, develop skills so people can build Capacity - thereby build the economy.
- (iv) Shift from subsistence to commercial farming.
- (v) Concentrate more on secondary (Manufacturing), tertiary & quaternary services. (any 3).
- (vi) Export promotion + Import substitution.
- (vii) Shifting paradigms - from job seekers to Job creators.
- encourage entrepreneurship → hence create employment ⇒ improve the economy.

(Very Open Ended - accept any reasonable answer)

