KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

THIRD QUARTERLY TEST - 2018

GEOGRAPHY - GRADE 10

EXAMINER   : R. RANGANATHAN   **DATE**   : 18/09/2018

MODERATOR   : S. SINGH   **DURATION**   : 1 HOUR

                                                            MAX MARKS : 75

NAME : _____ **GR/DIV. :** _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of 5 Questions and 7 pages.
2. Write neatly and legibly. Use a black or blue pen only.
3. Number your answers as per question paper. Answer all questions.
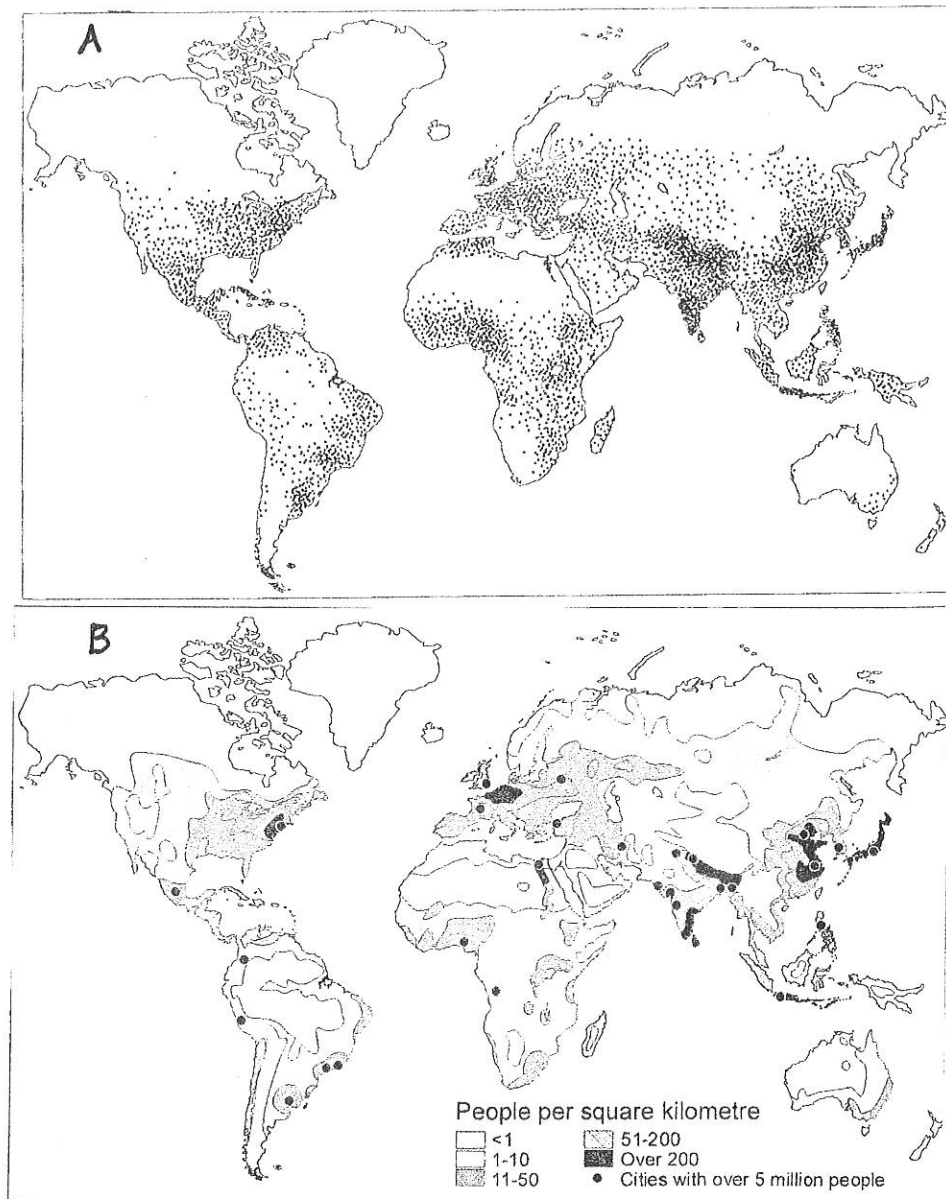
QUESTION 1

1.1 Match the terms in Column B with the statements in Column A.

Write down the number, and next to it the letter of the correct answer.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Study the size, composition and growth of a country.	a) Demographic transition model.
1.1.2 Model explaining how a country's population changes.	b) Population Geography.
	c) Fertility rate.
1.1.3 People forced to leave their countries because of war.	d) Refugees.
	e) Dependency ratio.
1.1.4 Imbalance between population and resources.	f) Over population.
	g) Infanticide.
1.1.5 Rapid growth of population over a short period of time.	h) Life expectancy.
	i) Exponential growth.
1.1.6 The extent to which an adult group supports the young.	j) Immigration.
	k) Birth rate.
1.1.7 The killing of female babies.	l) Green revolution.
1.1.8 The rate at which babies are born in a country.	m) Infant mortality rate.
1.1.9 The average number of years a person is expected to live.	
1.1.10 Agricultural method used to increase food production.	

10 x 1 = [10]

1.2   Refer to the Maps below and answer the questions that follow.

People per square kilometre
- <1
- 1-10
- 11-50
- 51-200
- Over 200
- ● Cities with over 5 million people

1.2.1   Define the following terms :

a) Population distribution   [2]

b) Population density   [2]

1.2.2.1   Comment on the distribution of the world's population. (Map A)   [2]

1.2.2.2   Give a reason for your answer (1.2.2.1).   [2]

1.2.3   Which part of South Africa is more densely populated, the eastern
or western half? (Map B)   [1]

1.2.4   Suggest 2 possible reasons for your answer (1.2.3).   [2X2=4]

[13]

P.T.O...

QUESTION 2

2.1   Refer to the cartoon below.

2.1.1   Does the cartoon depict push or pull factors? Give a reason for
        your answer.   [3]

2.1.2   Define the term 'rural urban migration'.   [2]

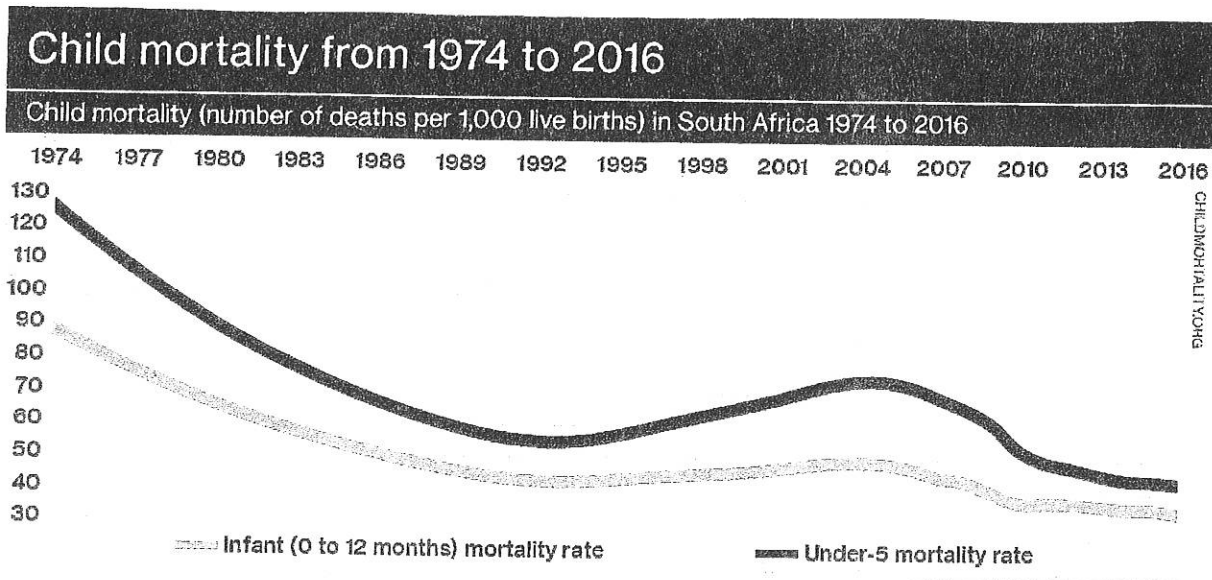2.1.3   Discuss 2 negative effects of this type of movement on
        Urban Areas.   [3X2=6]

                                                                       [11]

QUESTION 3

3.1   Refer to the graph below and answer the questions that follow.

Child mortality from 1974 to 2016

Child mortality (number of deaths per 1,000 live births) in South Africa 1974 to 2016

Legend: Infant (0 to 12 months) mortality rate — Under-5 mortality rate
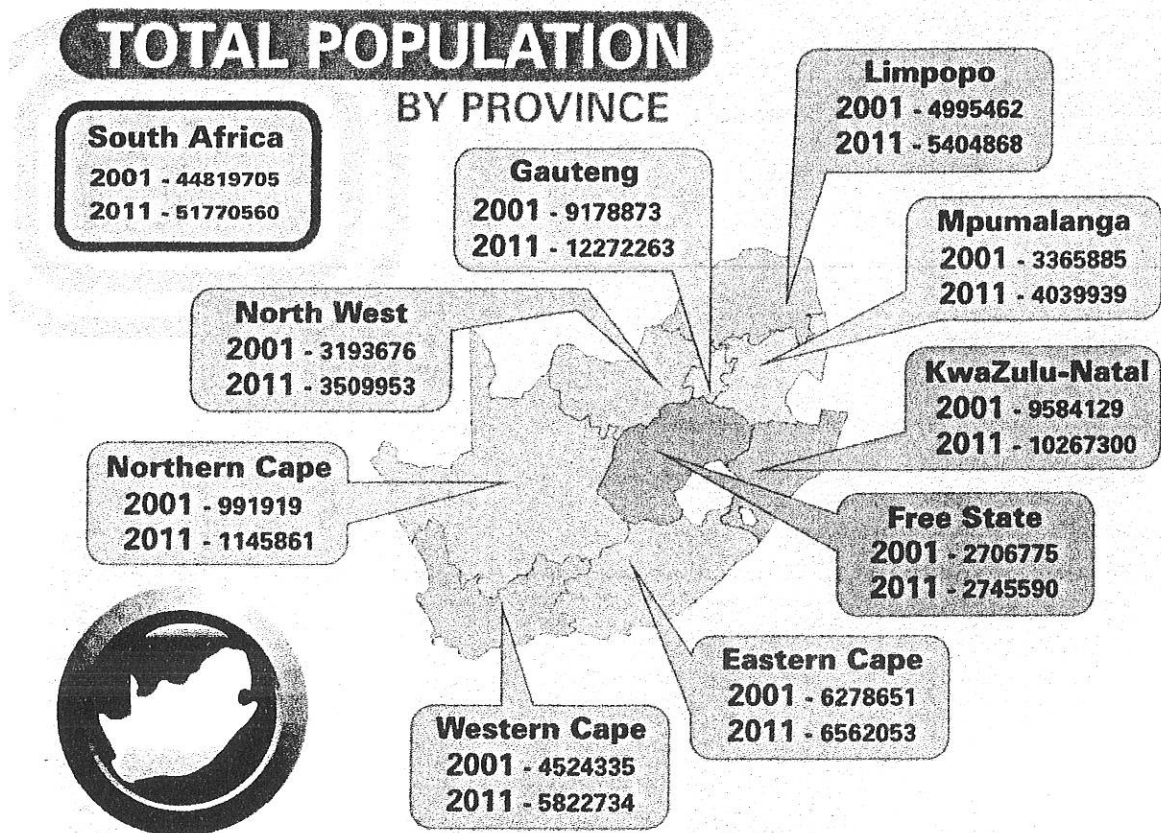
3.1.1   Define the term "INFANT MORTALITY RATE."   [2]

3.1.2   a) State the trend of infant mortality rate from 1974 to 1992.   [2]

        b) Suggest a possible reason for this trend. (answer 3.1.2).   [2]

3.1.3   a) State the trend of "UNDER 2 YEARS MORTALITY RATE" between

        1992 and 2004.   [2]

        b) Suggest a possible reason for this trend. (answer 3.1.3 b).   [2]

3.1.4   What are the long term implications for a country with a high

        child mortality rate? (2 answers).   [2X2=4]

                                                                             [14]

P.T.O...

QUESTION 4

4.1   Refer to resource below.

TOTAL POPULATION
BY PROVINCE

South Africa
2001 - 44819705
2011 - 51770560

Limpopo
2001 - 4995462
2011 - 5404868

Gauteng
2001 - 9178873
2011 - 12272263

Mpumalanga
2001 - 3365885
2011 - 4039939

North West
2001 - 3193676
2011 - 3509953

KwaZulu-Natal
2001 - 9584129
2011 - 10267300

Northern Cape
2001 - 991919
2011 - 1145861

Free State
2001 - 2706775
2011 - 2745590

Eastern Cape
2001 - 6278651
2011 - 6562053

Western Cape
2001 - 4524335
2011 - 5822734

4.1.1 State the population of South Africa in 2011.   [1]

4.1.2 Which province has the highest population?   [1]

4.1.3 Although the Northern Cape has the largest area per km^2, it has
       the lowest population of all 9 provinces.
       Provide 2 physical factors for the above mentioned fact.   [2X2=4]

4.1.4 Suggest measures that the government can put in place in order to
       bring about a more equitable distribution of population amongst
       the 9 provinces. (Two answers)   [2X2=4]

                                                                              [10]

P.T.O...

QUESTION 5

5.1 Refer to article below and answer the questions that follow.
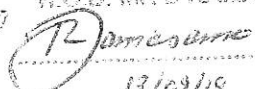

South African AIDS crisis worsens

The AIDS epidemic in South Africa has reached alarming new levels, with 10% of the population now infected with HIV. A national survey of 17 000 women attending pre-natal clinics confirmed that the country has one of the highest rates of infection in the world. The level of infection with HIV, the virus which leads to AIDS, was even more worrying among pregnant women – 22% were HIV infected.

AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Africa, being responsible for one in five of all deaths in the continent last year, according to the United Nations (UN).

The latest survey showed that in South Africa's worst hit province – KwaZulu-Natal – one in three women is HIV infected.

The country's health ministry said half of those who are HIV positive are in their 20s. Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang added: "HIV continues to be a very serious problem in South Africa".

5.1.1 What do the following abbreviations / acronyms stand for?

    a) HIV   [2]

    b) Aids   [2]

5.1.2 What according to the article is the leading cause of deaths in South Africa? [1]

5.1.3 What is the rate of HIV infections in Kwa-Zulu Natal? [2]

5.1.4 Why are more women infected with HIV than men? [2]

5.1.5 What is the difference between HIV and Aids? [4]

5.1.6 If you were the Provincial Head of Health in KZN, what measures would you put in place to reduce the incidences of HIV/Aids in the province? (2 answers). [2X2=4]

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13/03/18

[17]

TOTAL : [75]

MEMO + Model answers
Grade 10 Geography
Third Quarterly Test – 2018.

Question 1

1.1.1	B	1.1.6	E
1.1.2.	A	1.1.7	G
1.1.3.	D	1.1.8	C
1.1.4.	F	1.1.9	H
1.1.5	I	1.1.10	~~A~~ L

1.2.1. a) Spread of a country's population
b) No of people living in a km² area (per km²)

1.2.2.1. Unevenly distributed

1.2.2.2. Water scarcity in some areas – People settle around areas that have water resources.
(Also accept infrastructure/developed areas that have amenities etc)

1.2.3. Eastern

1.2.4. Eastern half has more rainfall – Western part is dry.
Eastern half is more developed – better job opportunities etc
"   "   – better infrastructure

1.

Question 2.

2.1.1. Pull Factors

2.1.2. Movement of people from the rural to urban areas.

2.1.3. (I) Becomes overpopulated.

(II) Lead to squatter Camps ('Informal settlements)

(III) Social Ills eg crime, prostitution

Question 3.

3.1.1. The rate at which babies (0-6 mths) (0-12 mths) die

3.1.2. a) It decreases

3.1.2. b) Better medical facilities / Better health care / Modern medicine.

3.1.3. a) Increase

b) Poor healthcare / Poverty / Lack of Educⁿ / Poor Sanitation / Malnutrition

3.1.4. Very few adults in future -

- Very low economically active population
- High Dependency ration
- Impact - rely on the County's economy.

Question 4.

4.1.1 51 770 560

4.1.2. Gauteng .

4.1.3. - Northern Cape is underdeveloped. / Physical.
- Few Amenities / Facilties / Drought
- Lack of Job opportunities / Poor Soil Quality
- Poor quality life /

4.1.4. - Improve the less developed provinces
- Decentralize Industries
- Provide better opportunities eg jobs in less populated provinces

Question 5

5.1.1. Human Immuno Virus

5.1.2. Acquired Immuned Deficiency Syndrome

5.1.3 One in three women.

5.1.4. Educ^n / Awareness / ARV'S /
- Prevent / Mother to child infectious
- Legislations eg. No sex before marriage / HIV testing before marriage

Question 6

6.1.1.1.   a) Triangular   b) Bell Shaped
6.1.1.2.   c) High   d) Low
6.1.1.3.   e) High   f) Low

6.1.2.1.   Kenya - Poor county - lack of Educ^n
          Traditional - Hence have more children.
   USA. - Rich County - Educated.

6.1.2.2.   Kenya - Poor - Lack of Med. Facilities / Poor healthcare ⟶ of Nutrition
          - Hence lower life expectancy

   USA - Rich - Food Security   } Hence - Higher life expectancy.
          Better healthcare   }