

Grade 9

Hillcrest High School

Time: 1 hour

June 2018

Geography

Marks: 75

Examiner: CR Madeley

Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions in the writing booklet provided.
2. Number your answers according to the question paper.

**Question One            Map skills and landforms**Refer to the map extract attached from Cato Ridge to answer the following questions.

- 1.1 What type of map is this? (1)
- 1.2 How far south of the equator is Cato Ridge? (1)
- 1.3 State two reasons why this map uses contours. (2)
- 1.4 The contours are drawn at a 20 m interval. Explain what this means. (1)
- 1.5 Assume you and some friends you walked from the secondary road in grid A3 to the trig. Beacon in B4:
  - a. in which cardinal direction did you walk? (1)
  - b. What type of slope would you have climbed? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
  - c. How high above sea level would you be when you reached your destination? (1)
  - d. How far in metres would you have travelled? (2)
- 1.6 Identify the main land use in grid D 5. (1)
- 1.7 State two pieces of evidence that mining is taking place near the model aircraft club in grid F2. (2)
- 1.8 State two reasons for the siting of the landing strip in D4. (2)
- 1.9 Describe two problems the people in the area around Inchange may experience. (2)
- 1.10 How far south in minutes is Inchange Park from the landing strip? (1)

**[20]**

2. Forces that shape the earth

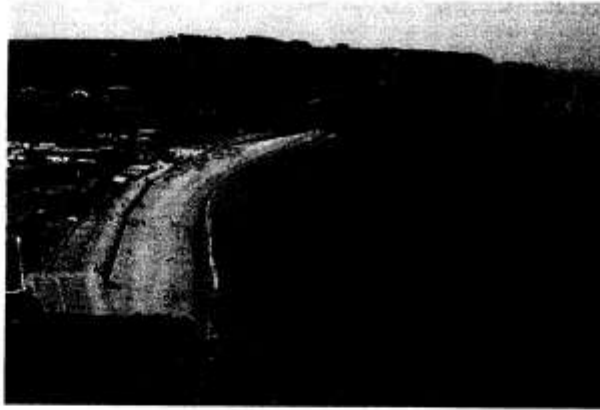
The photograph below shows an aerial view of the Umgeni River just before it flows into the sea.



Source: nightjar travel

- 2.1 Suggest two ways in which the Umgeni River has shaped Kwa Zulu Natal. Refer to actual Landforms and features here. (2)
- 2.2 What evidence is there that deposition is taking place in this part of the river? Write two separate facts. (2)
- 2.3 How does this deposition benefit both people and wildlife? (4)
- 2.4 Name two ways in which people are using the floodplain here. (2)
- 2.5 A lagoon has formed here. Explain briefly how the wind and sea cause a lagoon to form. (4)

Refer to the photograph below of a coastal settlement.



- 3.1 Mention two ways in which waves are able to erode a coastline. (2)
- 3.2 Describe and give a reason for the shape of the coastline in this photograph. (3)
- 3.3 Name two features of wave erosion evident in the photograph. (2)
- 3.4 Explain how longshore drift may affect the beach in the photograph. (4)
- 3.5 Explain two advantages that the settlement enjoys as a result of its location. (4)

4. Refer to the extract below about the cradle of humankind at Maropeng in the North West province.

#### HOW LIMESTONE CAVES ARE FORMED



A limestone cave or cavern is a natural cavity that is formed underneath the Earth's surface that can range from a few metres to many kilometres in length and depth.









Most of the world's caves, including those at the Cradle of Humankind, are formed in porous limestone. Over millions of years, acidic groundwater or underground rivers dissolve away the limestone, leaving cavities which grow over time.

4.1 The type of weathering described here is chemical/mechanical. The groundwater becomes acidic because of carbon dioxide/oxygen in the air and dissolves the rock by a process called acidification/carbonation. (3)

4.2 State two positive effects of this type of weathering. (2)

5. Refer to the table below showing development indicators for two countries.

### Development Indicators

INDICATOR	United Kingdom	Bangladesh
GNP per capita 	\$35,000	\$1,600
Literacy rate 	99%	47%
Infant mortality 	5 per 1000	58 per 1000
People per doctor 	2.2 per 1000	0.26 per 1000
Newspapers per 1000 people 	332 per 1000	6 per 1000
TV ownership per 1000 people 	1,100 per 1000	7 per 1000
Life expectancy 	79	60
% people employed in farming (Primary Industry) 	1.2%	45%

5.1 State two economic indicators from the table. (2)

5.2 Explain two possible reasons for the difference in people per doctor between the UK and Bangladesh. (2)

5.3 What problem does the life expectancy for the UK cause for developed countries? (2)

5.4 Explain why there is such a big difference in the percentage of people employed in farming between the two countries. (4)

5.5 Which development indicator would you associate with literacy rate? (1)

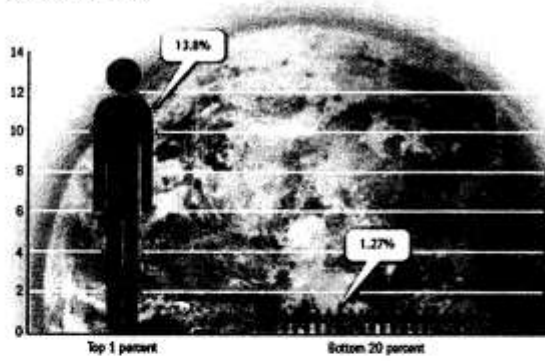
5.6 The United Kingdom was responsible for colonising many countries which are now considered to be LEDC countries. State two ways in which how this may have impacted on development in these LEDC countries. (4)

5.7 Suggest how ONE other factor may contribute to countries like Bangladesh lagging behind in development. (4)

6. Refer to the image below:

**What a difference!**

The richest 1 percent of people in the world receive nearly 14 percent of global income while the poorest 20 percent receive just over 1 percent.  
(percent of global income)



Source: World Income Distribution database; and author's calculations.  
Note: Data are for 2006.

Source: IMF.org

6.1 Suggest why the inequality shown here represents such a problem for the world.

(2)