

**HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL****GRADE 11****GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1****NOVEMBER 2016****TIME: 2 ½ hours****TOTAL: 225****Examiners: Mrs Ramsern**

Mr. Madeley

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Attempt all questions-there are no choices
  2. Write neatly and clearly
  3. Look at the mark allocation for questions-longer answers may require more writing-generally 2 marks are awarded for one fact
  5. GOOD LUCK.
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**SECTION A****CLIMATOLOGY****Question One**

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- 1.1 Temperatures at the earth's surface decrease as latitude increases
- 1.2 At the equinoxes, day and night are of equal length everywhere on earth.
- 1.3 The southern hemisphere experiences its longest day on the 21<sup>st</sup> June.
- 1.4 During an equinox the sun's rays strike the earth equally at all latitudes
- 1.5 Seasons are a result of two factors, namely rotation of the earth on its own axis and longitude. (10)

**QUESTION TWO**

**REFER TO THE FIGURE BELOW SHOWING PRIMARY CIRCULATIONS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.**

2.1 Name the circulation cells labeled:

- a. D
  - b. E
  - c. F
- (3)

2.2 Name the planetary winds that occur between:

- a. G and J
  - b. K and M.
- (4)

2.3 Explain how the **uneven heating of the earth**, results in the development of low and high pressure belts

(4)

2.4 a. The letters **ITCZ** appear on the diagram. What do they stand for?

(2)

- b. Describe how the thermal equator and hence, the ITCZ shifts according to seasons.
- (3)

2.5 Explain how the pressure belt that occurs over southern Africa affects

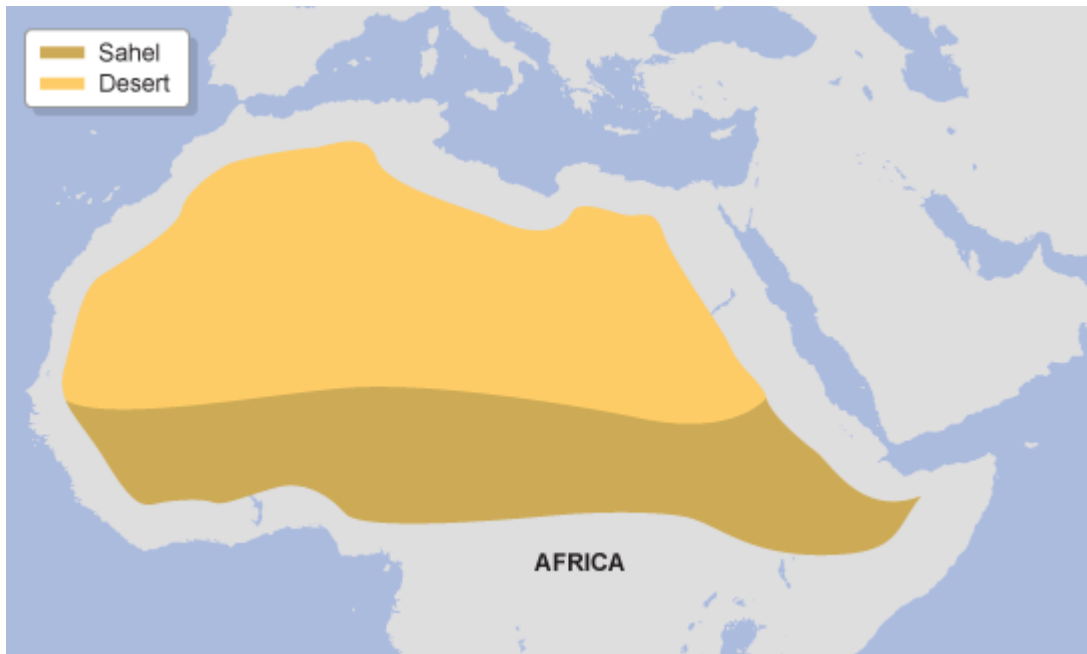
- its rainfall
- (4)

**[20]**

### QUESTION THREE      Environmental problem

READ THE CASE STUDY: DROUGHT IN SAHEL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

#### Case study: drought in the Sahel



Map showing location of Sahel



Food for distribution Yabelo area, Southwest Ethiopia

The Sahel region of Africa has been suffering from drought on a regular basis since the early 1980s. The area naturally experiences alternating wet and dry seasons. If the rains fail it can cause drought.

In addition to natural factors, the land is marginal. Human activities such as overgrazing, over cultivation and the collection of firewood can lead to *desertification*, particularly when combined with drought conditions.

The result is crop failure, *soil erosion*, famine and hunger: people are then less able to work when their need is greatest. In Niger in 2004, the situation was made worse when a plague of locusts consumed any remaining crops. In these cases, people rely on food aid from the international community.

On its own, food aid is unsustainable in the long term. What is really needed is development aid, which involves educating the local community in farming practices.

- 3.1 What is The “SAHEL”? (2)
- 3.2 Explain in one or two sentences, the link between drought and desertification (4)
- 3.3 List two ecological effects of the drought described here. (2)
- 3.4 State how the El Nino effect affects rainfall over Africa. (2)
- 3.5 Briefly outline three developmental strategies to reduce the rate of desertification in this region. (6)
- 3.7 Suggest TWO reasons why food aid as described in the article is “unsustainable” in the long term. (4)
- [20]**

#### QUESTION FOUR

**Refer to the Synoptic Chart that is on the attached Diagram sheet and then answer the Questions that follow.**

- 4.1 Name the lines indicating atmospheric pressure on the synoptic chart. (1)
- 4.2 Apart from the date, give two pieces of evidence from the synoptic weather map that show this is a summer synoptic situation. (2)
- 4.3 Refer to the pressure cell marked **C**
- 4.3.1 Name this pressure cell (2)
- 4.3.2 State the direction of air circulation in the cell. (2)
- 4.4 Name the feature at E and explain how it originated. (4)
- 4.5 Describe the effect the oceans have on:
- a. rainfall
- b. temperatures over southern Africa. (6)

4.6 Berg winds may occur over South Africa at times:

a. Name one region of South Africa that experience berg winds. (1)

b. In what way is a berg wind similar to a Fohn wind? (2)

**[20]**

## **SECTION B – GEOMORPHOLOGY**

### **QUESTION ONE**

Refer to the figure below and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Name the landforms marked A and C. (2)

1.2 The diagram illustrates how topography is influenced by rock structure. Explain the term

**Topography.** (2)

1.3 Explain the difference between the formation of landforms A and C. (4)

1.4 Compare the rock types that are likely to be found at E and G. (2)

1.5 Explain why features A and B may be of similar height. (2)

1.6 Explain the process of scarp retreat in the formation of B. (4)

1.7 Name the slope elements at:

a. E

b. F

c. G. (3)

1.8 State one characteristic of slope F. (2)

1.9 Describe how **one** of the following mass movements occurs:

a. soil creep

b. rock falls (4)

1.10 Explain how **one** of the following influences the mass movements mentioned in question 1.9

a. Rainfall

b. Vegetation cover (4)

[29]

## **SECTION C – DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

### **QUESTION ONE** Refer to the table below

**Table 1: Development Indicators from selected countries.**

Country	GDP/Capita (US \$)	Life Expectancy	Literacy (% of total population)	HDI
Australia	32 900	80.62	100	0.946
Bangladesh	2 200	62.84	43	0.509
Brazil	8600	72.24	86.4	0.775
Burkina Faso	1300	49.21	26.6	0.302
United States	43 500	78	100	0.936

[Source: CIA World Factbook, 2007]

1.1 Define GDP. (2)

1.2 Explain what HDI is. (3)

1.3 Which country has the highest HDI score? (2)

1.4 State two possible reasons for the difference in GDP per capita between Australia and Bangladesh. (4)

1.5 Resources have played an important role in the development of countries like the USA and Brazil.

a. Name **two** physical resources that have played a role in the development of **either** the USA **or** Brazil.

b. Explain how these resources have led to development. (6)

1.6 Outline two environmental problems related to the use of resources in the industrialized developed countries. (6)

1.7 Explain how life expectancy is influenced by the HDI. (4)

1.8 Name two social indicators **not shown** on this table. (2)

1.9 Which of the indicators used here would relate most closely to Rostow's model of development? (2)

1.10 State **one characteristic** of each of the following development models:

a. core periphery model

b. sustainability model (4)

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**Question Two**      **The role of trade in development**

**Study the sources below before answering the following questions**



2.1 State **one** objective /role of the world trade organization. (2)

2.2 Outline the **positive role** trade plays in development today. (3x2= (6)

2.3 Unfair trade is a problem experienced in many trading relationships. What is unfair trade? How does this affect development? (4)

2.4 Explain one reason the world trade organization encourages countries to develop free trade areas. (4)

2.5 State two reasons reason why free trade is not supported by all organizations and people. (4)

**2.6 The image below reflects EU member states.**



- 2.6.1 What does EU stand for? (2)
- 2.6.2 Why is this an example of a trade Bloc? (2)
- 2.6.3 Which country recently voted to leave the EU grouping? (1)
- [25]**

**QUESTION THREE**

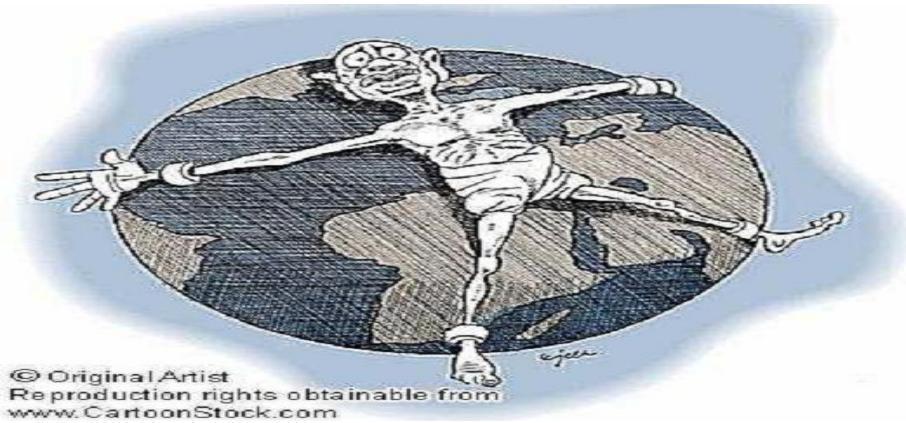
3.1 "Women should be key participants in and beneficiaries of policies, programmes and projects concerned with both poverty eradication and achievement of social and political improvements in people's lives. On a global scale, women cultivate almost half of all the food that is grown. In Africa women expend as much as 85% of their daily energy intake fetching water." **[Source: In Search of Geography 11, 2006.]**

- (a) List two daily challenges women may be faced with, particularly in less developed communities. (4)
- (b) State two barriers that exist to involving more women in policies and projects. (4)
- (c) Suggest two reasons why women are well placed to bring about poverty eradication and improving people's lives. (4)

**[12]**

**QUESTION FOUR**

**Refer to the cartoon below entitled " globalization"**



4.1. Explain what you understand by the term 'globalisation'. (2)

4.2 What comment is the cartoon making about globalization? Explain your answer. (4)

4.3 Mention two negative impacts globalization has on development. (4)

4.4 Refer to the company logos graphic below:



4.4.1 What name is given to the type of companies shown here? (2)

4.4.2 Evaluate the impact these companies may have on developing regions. (6)

[18]

**QUESTION FIVE**

Choose the type of aid described in each of the statements 5.1-5.6 Just write the number and the term chosen from the table below.

Conditional aid	Multilateral aid
Humanitarian aid	Technical aid
NGO aid	Bilateral aid

5.1 Sweden grants financial aid to Lesotho with no conditions.

5.2 A UN organization grants aid to South African farmers in rural areas.

5.3 The Red Cross assists flood victims in India (Two answers)

5.4 The South African public sends food and water to earthquake victims in Indonesia.

5.5 The Korean government assists Mozambique in building a large hydroelectric dam.

5.6 The Chinese government agrees to build a railway line in Angola in exchange for oil and gas.

**(6)**

**QUESTION SIX**

**Read the extract and answer the questions that follow**

6.1 List any two socio- economic factors that could cause soil erosion. (2)

6.2 In what way could each of the following contribute to land degradation and soil infertility?

a) Steep slopes

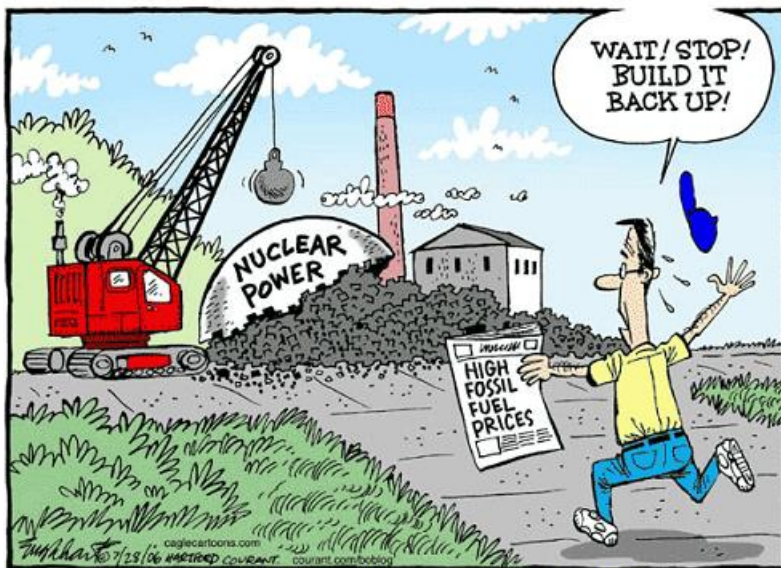
b) High temperatures (4)

6.3 Suggest two reasons why land degradation is linked to extreme poverty. (4)  
(10)

**PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS**

**QUESTION SEVEN**

Study the cartoon below and respond to the questions below it using your knowledge of energy provision.



[Source: <<http://cagle.msnbc.com/working>>, 2007]

7) The cartoon portrays a nuclear power station being destroyed.

(a) State two reasons why many would support its destruction (4)

(b) Describe three advantages nuclear power has over fossil fuels. (6)

(c) Suggest a reason for the high fossil fuel prices shown here. (2)

(d) Evaluate (consider 66positive and negative factors) the suitability of **one** of the following renewable energy sources to meet South Africa’s growing energy demands.

- Wind farms
- Solar energy
- Nuclear power

4x2= (8) [20]

