

Grade 9

Hillcrest high School

Marks: 75

Geography Exam

November 2018

Time: 1 hour

EXAMINER: C R MADELEY**Instructions:**

1. Answer all questions in the answer booklet provided.
2. Leave a line open between each of the questions 1, 2 and 3.
3. Write neatly and clearly.

Question One**Development**

Study the table below showing economic development indicators for four countries and answer the questions that follow. These figures are from 2008.

7/ Comparative Economic Indicators for Four Emerging Economies

Indicator	South Africa	China	India	Mexico
GDP, \$billion, 2008	276.4	4,327	1,159	1,088
GDP per head \$billion, PPP, 2008	10,120	5,970	2,950	14,570
Human Development Index	68.3	77.2	61.2	85.4
Life Expectancy (men)	51.8	72.3	63.7	74.9
Median age of population (years)	24.9	34.2	25.0	27.6
GDP per head PPP (% of USA level)	21.8	12.9	6.4	31.4
Cost of living (New York =100)	76	89	48	75
Health spending (% of GDP)	8.6	4.3	4.1	5.9
Labour participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)	47	67	33	43
Average annual growth of GDP (2003-08)	4.9%	10.9%	8.7%	3.4%
Consumer spending (% of GDP)	60.0%	34.0%	54.0%	66.0%
Exports (% of GDP)	35.0%	37.0%	23.0%	28.0%
Farming (% of labour force)	8%	41%	not available	14%
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	9.0	5.0	1.1	4.3

The data in the table above comes from the World Bank database and is for 2008 unless stated. For the countries shown in the table above please answer the following questions

Which country has the youngest population?	
Which country has the highest dependence on overseas trade?	
Which country has the biggest economy by total size?	
True or False: Higher GDP per head is always associated with a higher life expectancy	

1.1 Provide a description of the following development indicators

A. GDP

B. Exports

4

1.2 Comment on the median age of the population in South Africa. Suggest a reason for this. 2

1.3 Explain how the percentage of exports can indicate the level of development in these countries. 4

1.4 Comment on South Africa's life expectancy in 2008 compared to what it spends on healthcare. Suggest one reasons for what you notice. 4

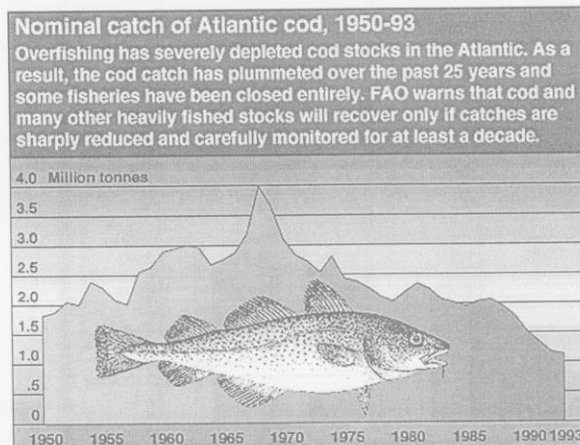
1.5 Which country contributed the least to greenhouse gas pollution in 2008? 1

1.6 Suggest two sustainable strategies for South Africa to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. 4

1.7 Explain one way in which inequalities in development in the world causes problems for the developed countries. 2

Question Two Sustainable use of the oceans

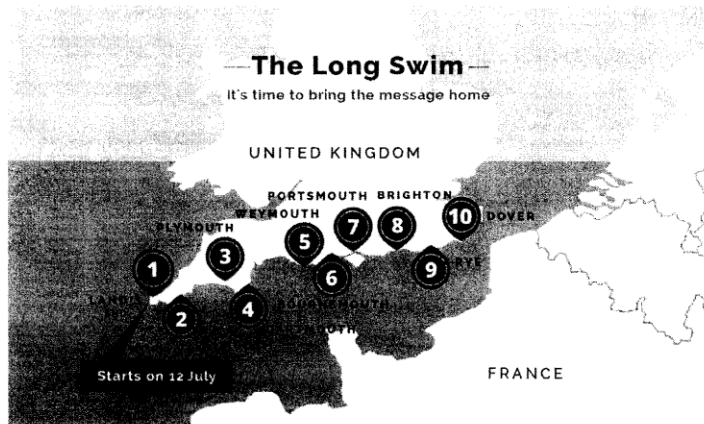
2.1 The following graphic illustrates an aspect of overfishing.



2.1.1 What happened to the amount of cod caught between 1950 and 1970? Explain why this change occurred. 4

2.1.2 State two obstacles that stand in the way of addressing the problem of overfishing. 4

2.2 The following graphic depicts Lewis Pugh's Long swim.

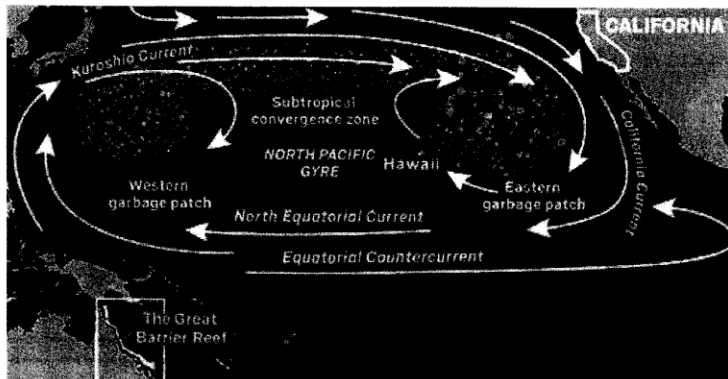


Source: <http://lewispuh.com/the-long-swim/>

2.2.1 What was Lewis Pugh's aim in completing this swim? State two facts. 2

2.2.2 Suggest why pollution and overfishing are a particular problem in the UK and Europe. 2

2.3 The mage below refers to the Pacific garbage patch.



- 2.3.1 What causes an ocean gyre? 2
- 2.3.2 Explain the negative impact of micro plastics on our environment. 4
- 2.3.3 Suggest why the garbage patch is located between Asia and North America. 2
- 2.3.4 Efforts are underway to start cleaning this area of the oceans. What challenges do you think this effort faces? 2

Question Three Food security and the role of science in food provision

Study the map below that illustrates countries most at risk of food insecurity.

Maplecroft's global map of food security



Food Security Index: This map is the visual representation of the Maplecroft Food Security Index (FSI). The FSI evaluates the risk of food insecurity in 162 countries across the globe. It provides a quantitative assessment of the availability, stability and access to food supplies, as well as the nutritional outcomes that result from food insecurity. Each country is assigned an index score based on its performance across 18 key indicators, classified into four sub-indices. Four categories of risk have been identified based on the FSI value for each country – extreme risk (0.0-2.5), high risk (2.5-5.0), medium risk (5.0-7.5) and low risk (7.5-10.0).

3.1 The climate and the way people treat the natural environment has an effect on food security.

Explain how the following affect food security in Africa.

A. climate change

B. overgrazing

8

3.2 Name a continent that has good food security. Suggest a reason for this.

3

3.3 Suggest two ways in which GMO's (genetically modified organisms) can improve food security in southern Africa.

4

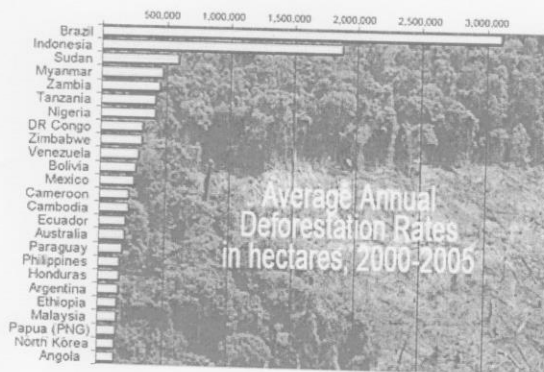
3.4 Define "factory farming".

1

3.5 Describe two environmental arguments against factory farming.

4

Question Four Deforestation



4.1 Tropical deforestation rates continue to accelerate according to a bi-annual report from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) released Tuesday.

But the State of the World's Forests reports that while forest loss continues in the world's poorest countries, wealthier nations are seeing increasing forest cover after centuries of deforestation. Overall 57 countries reported an increase in forest area, and 83 reported a decrease between 2000 and 2005.

Globally, forests cover nearly four billion hectares, or about 30 percent of the world's land area, but between 1990 and 2005 the world lost about 3 percent of its total forest area. A larger percentage of primary or "old-growth" forest disappeared, largely cleared for agriculture, fuel wood, and logging. The figures, which were released more than a year ago in a separate report, show that ten countries account for 80 percent of the world's primary forests. <https://news.mongabay.com>

4.1.1 Name a country from the list that:

A. is in South America

B. is in South East Asia

2

4.1.2 Suggest two reasons why the worlds poorer less developed countries are losing the most forest.

4

4.1.3 State three impacts of deforestation on the people that live in these countries.

3

4.1.4 State three ways in which how countries like Brazil can slow down the rate of deforestation.

3

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