

Grade 9

Hillcrest High School

Marks: 75

Geography

November 2019

Time: 1 hour

Examiner: CR Madeley

Instructions:

1. There are two sections consisting of three questions in this paper. You must attempt all questions.
 2. Write neatly and clearly.
 3. Read all the source materials carefully before answering.
 4. Write your name and class clearly on your answer booklet.
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SECTION A DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Read the source material printed below concerning development in two countries and then answer the questions that follow.

United Kingdom Extract A

The UK, a leading trading power and financial centre, is the third largest economy in Europe after Germany and France. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with less than 2% of the labour force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil resources, but its oil and natural gas reserves are declining; the UK has been a net importer of energy since 2005. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, are key drivers of British GDP growth. Manufacturing, meanwhile, has declined in importance but still accounts for about 10% of economic output.

In 2008, the global financial crisis hit the economy particularly hard, due to the importance of its financial sector.

Malawi Extract B

Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's most densely populated and least developed countries. The country's economic performance has historically been constrained by policy inconsistency, macroeconomic instability, poor infrastructure, rampant corruption, high population growth, and poor health and education outcomes that limit labour productivity. The economy is predominately agricultural with about 80% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounts for about one-third of GDP and 80% of export revenues. Although Malawi is looking to diversify away from tobacco to other cash crops.

The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations. Donors halted aid from 2013 to 2016 because of concerns about corruption and fiscal carelessness, but the World Bank resumed budget support in May 2017.

Heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, with corn being the staple crop, Malawi's economy was hit hard by the El Nino-driven drought in 2015 and 2016,

Source: *INDEXMUNDI.COM*

Question One

1. Refer to extract A.

- 1.1 Quote one piece of evidence from **Extract A** to support the statement that The UK is a MEDC
(More economically developed country) (2)
- 1.2 Which sector, primary, secondary or tertiary is most important to the UK economy? Explain your answer. (2)
- 1.3 Explain what is meant by agriculture is “intensive” and “mechanised” (2)
- 1.4 State one advantage mentioned in the article, apart from agriculture that helped the UK to develop into a MEDC. (2)
- 1.5 Describe **two** other possible reasons why the UK was able to become a MEDC country. (4)
- 1.6 Explain what GDP growth means. (2)

Question Two

2. Refer to extract B

- 2.1 State two social issues that have slowed down development in Malawi. (2)
- 2.2 State one political issue that has slowed development. (1)
- 2.3 Describe two ways in which high population growth may have impacted on development. (4)
- 2.4 Suggest two possible reasons why Malawi wants to diversify away from Tobacco. (2)
- 2.5 Suggest how being landlocked has affected Malawi’s development. (2)

Question Three

3. Refer to the tables below showing two development indicators for each country.

MALAWI

Exports : Tobacco 55%, dried legumes (8.8%), sugar (6.7%), tea (5.7%), cotton (2%), peanuts, coffee

Life Expectancy: Male: 59.7 years female: 63.8 years (2017 est.)

UK

Exports - commodities manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages.
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Life expectancy at birth total population: 80.8 years

- 3.1 Name the two categories of development indicator shown here. (2)
- 3.2 Comment on the main difference between the UK's and Malawi's exports. (2)
- 3.3 Suggest two reasons why Malawi's exports are a problem for the country's development. (4)
- 3.4 Explain two possible reasons for the difference in life expectancy between the UK and Malawi. (4)

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Section B Man's use of resources and environmental problems

Question One Read the following extract from a 2019 report on fires in the amazon and answer the questions that follow.

The dramatic photos of smoky fires sweeping through the Brazilian Amazon that garnered worldwide attention in August do not correspond to burning rainforest, but instead mostly correlate to land that was deforested earlier in 2019 and was then set ablaze in August to complete the land's conversion for agricultural use, according to a report released today by the Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP). Mongabay had exclusive access to the report ahead of its release.

At least 125,000 hectares (310,000 acres) — the equivalent to 172,000 soccer fields — were cleared of forest earlier in 2019, and then burned in August, the report showed. The majority of the occurrences were observed in the northern state of Amazonas, which accounted alone for 39,100 hectares (96,618 acres), or about 30 percent of the total cleared-and-burned areas. Major deforested-and-burned lands were also detected in the northern states of Rondônia and Pará, where fire hotspots were also prominent in August.

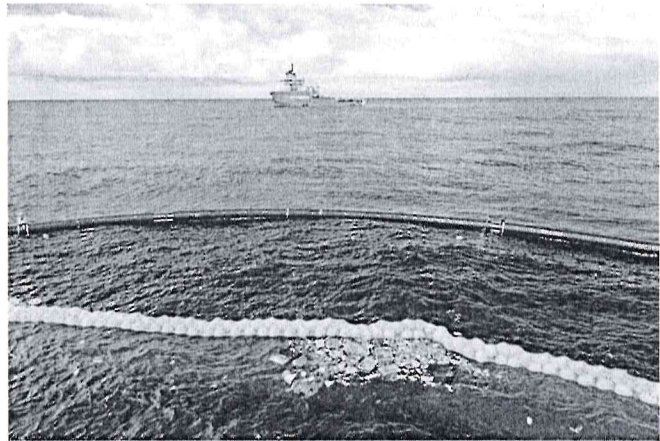
Source: Mongabay.com

- 1.1 Name the continent and the country referred to in the report. (2)
- 1.2 Explain why these fires occurred. (2)
- 1.3 What type of forest is referred to in the report? (1)
- 1.4 Why is this type of forest so valuable to our earth-human system? Suggest two reasons. (4)
- 1.5 Suggest two reasons for the recent rapid deforestation in this region. (4)

1.6 Explain two other negative impacts (apart from deforestation) of the fires on the region. (2)

Question Two

2. The images below relate to the Pacific garbage patch as well as efforts to clean it up.



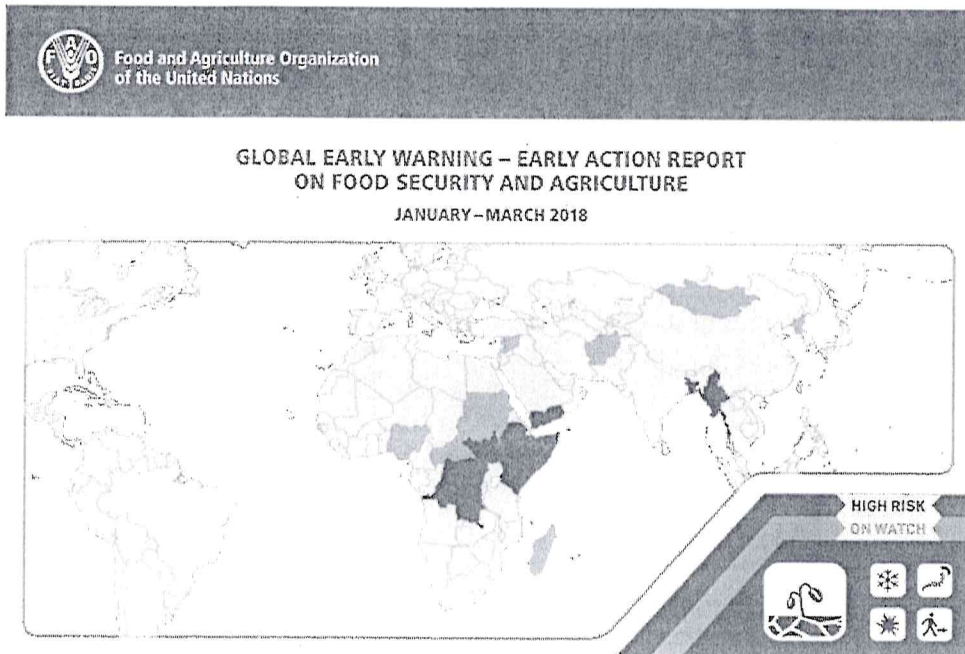
Source: Business insider

2.1 Describe two sources of the plastic pollution shown. (2)

2.2 State one economic and one environmental reason why it is important to remove this surface plastic from the oceans. (2)

2.3 Explain the problem caused by micro-plastics. (2)

3. Refer to the source below compiled by the Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.



Source: FAO.org

HIGH RISK: Yemen (risk of famine due to accessibility restrictions and further disease outbreaks), Myanmar and Bangladesh (displacement and conflict), South Sudan (risk of famine due to armed conflict), Democratic Republic of Congo (localized conflict), Somalia (risk of famine due to prolonged drought) and Kenya & Ethiopia (drought)

- 3.1 Define "famine" (1)
- 3.2 Name the two most common reasons for food shortages in the regions highlighted. (2)
- 3.3 Describe two other reasons that cause a lack of food security in Africa today. (4)
- 3.4 Suggest two ways in which genetically modified crops (GM crops) may help with food security in Southern Africa. (4)
- 3.5 Describe two possible objections or misunderstandings related to GM crops. (2)
- 3.6 Factory farming is practised in parts of Europe and the United states. Explain why this type of food production is so controversial. (4)

