



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY P1

EXEMPLAR 2007

MARKS: 300

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 14 pages and an addendum of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and B.
2. Answer THREE questions which should be chosen as follows:

ONE from SECTION A
ONE from SECTION B
A THIRD question from either SECTION A or SECTION B
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Choose the correct term from within brackets for each of the following definitions:
- 1.1.1 The taking in of water by plants and animals.
(Absorption/Infiltration)
- 1.1.2 The soaking of surface water into the spaces between the soil or rock particles. (Absorption/Infiltration)
- 1.1.3 The evaporation of water vapour from plant leaves into the air.
(Interception/Transpiration)
- 1.1.4 The layer of water beneath the earth's surface.
(Ground water/Hydrosphere)
- 1.1.5 Large, circular currents of ocean water, moving clockwise in the northern hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the southern hemisphere. (Gyres/Cyclone)
- 1.1.6 The destruction of parts of the land, sea or air by dirtying and damaging them with chemicals or waste. (Pollution/Deforestation)
- 1.1.7 The inter-tidal area, between shallow water and high water where the high tide reaches. (Offshore/Foreshore)
- 1.1.8 The flat areas along the banks of a river which flood during seasonal rains. (Flood plain/Meander)
- 1.1.9 The layer of rocks and soil on the earth's surface.
(Hydrosphere/ Lithosphere)
- 1.1.10 The natural place where a species or community lives.
(Biosphere/ Habitat)
- 1.1.11 The series of links that show how energy passes from a producer through consumers and decomposers in an ecosystem.
(Food chains/Food webs)
- 1.1.12 The various feeding levels in a food chain.
(Trophic levels/Digestive levels)
- 1.1.13 The breaking down of rock into small fragments and grains.
(Corrosion/Weathering)
- 1.1.14 The permanent removal of natural forest cover by humans.
(Pollution/Deforestation) (14)
- 1.2 Define the following concepts:
- 1.2.1 Extraction
- 1.2.2 Silt
- 1.2.3 World trade (3 x 2) (6)

- 1.3 Study FIGURE 1.3 and answer the following questions:
- 1.3.1 Name and describe TWO processes responsible for the erosion of the headland. (2 x 4) (8)
 - 1.3.2 State, with a reason, the types of rock that would be found at A and B. (4 x 2) (8)
 - 1.3.3 Name and describe the formation of the landforms that will be found as the headland is eroded. (3 x 2) (6)
 - 1.3.4 Which landforms would be exposed on this coast if the sea level were to drop 200 metres? (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4 Study FIGURE 1.4 and answer the following questions:
- 1.4.1 Name the animal that builds coral reefs. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.4.2 With reference to temperature, in what type of oceans are coral reefs found? (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.4.3 Name TWO types of landforms that coral reefs can result in. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 1.4.4 State only ONE condition that is needed for the development of coral reefs. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5 Study FIGURE 1.5 and answer the following questions:
- 1.5.1 How many plant and animal species are present in the diagram? (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.5.2 Name the organisms that are present in the diagram. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 1.5.3 What happens to animals and plants that die in the natural environment? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6 Study FIGURE 1.6 and answer the following questions:
- 1.6.1 Name ONE producer. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.6.2 Name ONE primary consumer. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.6.3 Name ONE secondary consumer. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.6.4 Indicate a food chain with THREE trophic levels as they appear on the diagram. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.7 Read the case study (FIGURE 1.7) and answer the following questions:
- 1.7.1 How do you think these Japanese families were poisoned with mercury? (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.7.2 Why do you think it took so long before people started to notice the dangerous effects of the mercury? (1 x 2) (2)

1.8 FIGURE 1.8 shows an imaginary coastline. Barter Bay has suffered from environmental degradation and has become unattractive to visitors. The local council has plans to revive the area. The council wishes to establish a holiday camp and recreation centre at A. There is some opposition to the scheme from inhabitants of Barter Bay. You are the manager of a leisure company that wishes to gain the contract for the building of the centre. Prepare a proposal to be presented to the inhabitants. Your proposal should include the following:

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 1.8.1 | List THREE reasons why A is an ideal site. | (3 x 2) | (6) |
| 1.8.2 | List TWO areas that your company would protect/conserves. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 1.8.3 | Give ONE land use that needs to be relocated. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.8.4 | Point out THREE ways in which inhabitants would benefit from the construction of the holiday camp and recreation centre. | (3 x 2) | (6) |
- [100]**

OR

QUESTION 2

2.1 Match the term in COLUMN B with the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – K) next to each question number (2.1.1 – 2.1.10) for example: 2.1.11 – L

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|---|----------|---------------------------|
| 2.1.1 | Any form of moisture released from the atmosphere onto the earth's surface | A | precipitation |
| | | B | glacier |
| 2.1.2 | Water stored below the surface of the earth | C | groundwater |
| | | D | chlorofluorocarbon |
| 2.1.3 | River of ice found in very cold areas | E | carnivores |
| 2.1.4 | The rising of nutrient-rich cold water to the surface along the coast of Peru | F | undermining/under-cutting |
| 2.1.5 | These are chemicals containing atoms of carbon, chlorine and fluorine | G | backwash |
| | | H | percolation |
| 2.1.6 | The backward movement of water after the wave breaks | I | reservoir |
| 2.1.7 | Animals that eat meat | J | upwelling |
| | | K | corrosion |
| 2.1.8 | Chemical breakdown of rock material | | |
| 2.1.9 | Erosion at the base of a cliff by waves and the collapse of the top of the cliff by gravity | | |
| 2.1.10 | A place where water collects or is collected | | |

(10 x 1) (10)

- 2.2 Select the correct answer from the list provided below to complete the sentences. Write only the correct word next to each question number, for example, 2.2.11 food chain.
- omnivore; consumer; producer; abiotic; herbivore; decomposer; leaching; biomass; hazard; aquaculture
- 2.2.1 The term ... refers to an event that places people at risk.
- 2.2.2 An activity that relates to fish farming is called ...
- 2.2.3 The term ... refers to the total amount of living organisms in an area.
- 2.2.4 The process that occurs when nutrients are washed through the soil by rainwater is called ...
- 2.2.5 An organism that is able to produce its own food is referred to as a/an ...
- 2.2.6 The term ... refers to an organism that feeds only on plants.
- 2.2.7 An organism that feeds on both plants and animals is called a/an ...
- 2.2.8 The term ... refers to the non-living part of the ecosystem.
- 2.2.9 An organism that is able to break down dead materials is referred to as a/an ...
- 2.2.10 The term ... refers to an organism that has to eat to survive. (10)
- 2.3 Define/Explain the following terms:
- 2.3.1 Oscillation waves
- 2.3.2 Constructive waves
- 2.3.3 Destructive waves
- 2.3.4 Beach migration (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Study FIGURE 2.4 showing ocean currents in South Africa. Write down 1 – 4 and next to each number the name of the ocean currents they represent. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4.2 Name FIVE characteristics of warm ocean currents. (5 x 2) (10)
- 2.4.3 Suppose you are the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in South Africa. You become aware of the fact that our coastal waters are being exploited. Suggest FIVE measures that you will put in place to prevent further exploitation of your coastal waters. (5 x 2) (10)

- 2.4.4 Dams are a source of fresh water. Throughout history, one of the ways of meeting the water needs of a region has been building dams on the major rivers. This helped to ensure that industries and people living in urban areas in the region had access to a reliable and safe supply of water. However, although the building of dams provides water for many areas, it has also led to a new set of challenges. To address these challenges, the World Commission on Dams has made some recommendations to minimise the impact on both humans and the environment. State FOUR of these recommendations of the World Commission on Dams. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.5 Briefly describe the following FIVE factors affecting soil formation:
- 2.5.1 Parent material
- 2.5.2 Relief
- 2.5.3 Age of the soil
- 2.5.4 Climate
- 2.5.5 Action of organisms/Biological activity (5 x 2) (10)
- 2.6 Most of the farmers in the African countries are not able to produce enough food to feed their population. There are four factors that have an impact on farming in these countries, namely, drought, soil erosion, land carrying-capacity exceeded and population pressure.
- 2.6.1 Explain what is meant by each of the underlined terms. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.6.2 Provide ONE possible solution for each of the factors in QUESTION 2.6.1. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.7 Study FIGURE 2.7 showing a soil profile and answer the following questions:
- 2.7.1 Name horizons A, B and C respectively. (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.7.2 Horizons A and B together are known as the (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.7.3 In which horizon will you find humus? (1 x 2) (2)
- [100]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 100

SECTION B**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:
- 3.1.1 The process of using up resources is called carrying capacity.
 - 3.1.2 Development indicators are a set of criteria used to establish a country's level of development.
 - 3.1.3 Capital is the wealth available or owned by an individual or business.
 - 3.1.4 The act of sharing out land more equally amongst the people is called land tenure.
 - 3.1.5 Globalisation is the increasing economic integration and interdependence of countries.
 - 3.1.6 Literacy is a progressive increase in the general level of prices.
 - 3.1.7 Renewable resources are resources that once used, cannot be replaced again, except perhaps over extremely long periods of time.
 - 3.1.8 Resource development conflict is when the production of a resource impacts negatively on either the people or the environment.
 - 3.1.9 The term sustainable refers to development without caring for the environment.
 - 3.1.10 Emission is the giving off or sending out into the air of a gas, sound or a light. (10)
- 3.2 Explain the following concepts:
- 3.2.1 Cost of living
 - 3.2.2 Foreign investment
 - 3.2.3 Spatial Development Initiatives
 - 3.2.4 Environmental Impact Assessment
 - 3.2.5 Nuclear power (5 x 2) (10)
- 3.3 Study the world map (FIGURE 3.3) showing the Brandt division of the world's countries and answer the following questions:
- 3.3.1 The Brandt line splits the world into a northern and a southern part.
 - (a) Is the northern part wealthy or poor? (1 x 2) (2)
 - (b) Give TWO reasons for your answer to QUESTION 3.3.1(a). (2 x 2) (4)
 - (c) List ONE example of an economically developed country and comment on its level of material wealth as shown by its GNP. (2 x 2) (4)
 - (d) List ONE example of a less economically developed country and comment on its level of material wealth as shown by its GNP. (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.3.2 Explain why an HDI (Human Development Index) is a more useful measure of a country's wealth and progress than the GNP. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Study the graph (FIGURE 3.4) which shows employment in the major economic activities of Japan and answer the following questions:
- 3.4.1 Name:
- (a) ONE primary economic activity (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) ONE secondary economic activity (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) ONE tertiary economic activity (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 Describe the changes that have taken place in the employment structure of Japan. (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.4.3 Explain how the changes mentioned in QUESTION 3.4.2 indicate the development of Japan. (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5 Study the two advertisements in FIGURE 3.5 and answer the questions that follow:
- 3.5.1 Both these advertisements promote ecotourism. Provide evidence to support this statement. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.2 Discuss how the local people's indigenous knowledge and skills have been used in the Oudrif advertisement. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.3 In the Clanwilliam advertisement, the local people have gained other skills. Identify these skills. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.5.4 Discuss how land use conflicts have been addressed in these advertisements. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.5.5 Do you think the solutions mentioned in QUESTION 3.5.4 reflect sustainable ecotourism? Explain. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6 Read the case study in FIGURE 3.6 and answer the questions that follow:
- 3.6.1 Identify the natural resource that the government of Nigeria will make use of. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.2 Is the resource mentioned in QUESTION 3.6.1 renewable or non-renewable? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.3 Give an example of conservation of a resource in this case study. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.4 Give an example of exploitation of a resource in this case study. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.5 Discuss the impact on the environment of the Niger River delta project. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.6 Explain how the community is involved in the Campfire project. (2 x 2) (4)
- [100]**

OR

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (4.1.1 – 4.1.10) for example 4.1.11 C.

4.1.1 The level to which the resources of an area have been brought into full productive use is termed ...

- A economics.
- B development.
- C wealth.
- D income.

4.1.2 Activities which we do to relax or for fun are called ...

- A cultivation.
- B freedom.
- C recreation.
- D mining.

4.1.3 The total value of all goods and services sold within the country plus the value of goods and services sold to other countries is called ...

- A gross national product.
- B gross domestic product.
- C economic factors.
- D social factors.

4.1.4 The value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year is termed ...

- A gross national product.
- B gross domestic product.
- C economic factors.
- D social factors.

4.1.5 The development of conservation areas as tourist attractions is termed ...

- A conservation.
- B visitors' attraction.
- C tourism.
- D ecotourism.

- 4.1.6 The establishment of different types of industries or different sources of income is called ...
- A payment.
 - B remuneration.
 - C diversification.
 - D income.
- 4.1.7 Unplanned development of low cost/shack housing, usually in or near employment centres is termed ...
- A decay zone.
 - B rural settlement.
 - C urban settlement.
 - D informal settlement.
- 4.1.8 Agricultural products sold for income are called ...
- A agriculture.
 - B farming.
 - C funding.
 - D cash crops.
- 4.1.9 A low-lying area in a city filled with alternate layers of rubbish and earth from the city is termed ...
- A dustbin.
 - B CBD.
 - C landfill.
 - D zone of decay.
- 4.1.10 The improvement of the quality of life of people while ensuring enough resources for future generations is called ...
- A green belt.
 - B wealth creation.
 - C sustainable development.
 - D financial viability.
- (10 x 2) (20)

- 4.2 Study FIGURE 4.2 and answer the questions:
- 4.2.1 Europe is part of the developed world while Africa is part of the developing world. The difference between the two is also known as the (black hole/development gap). Select the correct word in brackets. (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.2 What is Africa's share of the total world trade? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.3 Which region in Africa has the biggest share of the world trade? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.4 Which country in the Northern Africa region is the dominant economic power? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.5 Which country in the Southern Africa region is the dominant economic power? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.6 A few years ago President Mbeki announced the NEPAD plan for Africa. What is the NEPAD plan? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3 Briefly discuss the main characteristics of the models of sustainable development (1990s – current). (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.4 Study FIGURE 4.4 showing a typical day for women in underdeveloped rural areas and answer the question that follow:
- What do woman in rural areas do at the following times:
- 4.4.1 05:30 - 15:00
- 4.4.2 15:00 - 16:00
- 4.4.3 17:30 - 18:30 (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.5 The women of Africa play an important role in the economic sectors of their countries. However, until very recently, their role has been ignored. Discuss measures that should be taken to get rid of gender discrimination and improve the lives of African women. (7 x 2) (14)
- 4.6 Study FIGURE 4.6 and answer the following questions:
- 4.6.1 Which energy sources are used the most in each of the sketches which represent the European Union and Kenya respectively? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.2 What are the percentages of the most used resources mentioned in QUESTION 4.6.1? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.3 What percentage of energy used in Kenya is known as biomass fuels? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.4 Explain the term *biomass fuel*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.5 What percentage of energy used in the European Union is known as fossil fuel? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.6 Explain the term *fossil fuel*. (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.7 Study FIGURE 4.7 about the distribution of selected renewable resources on the African continent and answer the following questions:
- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| 4.7.1 | Define the term <i>renewable resources</i> . | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.7.2 | Is water a renewable resource? Explain your answer. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 4.7.3 | Are the renewable resources of Africa spread equally or unequally? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.7.4 | Give TWO reasons for your answer to QUESTION 4.7.3. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 4.7.5 | Why are large areas in the north of the African continent categorised as unproductive? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.7.6 | Are grain and livestock farming primary or secondary economic activities? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.7.7 | Give TWO reasons why livestock farming is so important in the northern half of Africa. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 4.7.8 | Give TWO reasons why most of the African countries are still experiencing food shortages. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| | | | [100] |
| | | TOTAL SECTION B: | 100 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL: | 300 |