



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

**GEOGRAPHY P1
EXEMPLAR PAPER**

MARKS: 225

TIME: 2,5 hours

This question paper consists of 12 pages and 4 annexures.

147 1 E

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of two sections, namely SECTION A and B.
2. Answer THREE questions which should be chosen as follows:
ONE question from SECTION A
ONE question from SECTION B
A THIRD question from either SECTION A or B
3. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Match the terms in COLUMN B with the descriptions in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A - R) next to each question number (1.1.1 - 1.1.15) for example 1.1.16. S

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	A thin layer of gases surrounding the earth	A	velocity
1.1.2	Process whereby water vapour becomes a liquid	B	conduction
1.1.3	Water in liquid or solid form that falls from the atmosphere	C	atmosphere
1.1.4	Horizontal movement of air	D	crust
1.1.5	Transfer of heat energy by means of waves	E	humidity
1.1.6	Bouncing off of rays of sun by a surface without loss of energy	F	core
1.1.7	The amount of water vapour present in the air	G	albedo
1.1.8	The ratio between heat energy reflected and heat energy absorbed	H	condensation
1.1.9	The outermost layer of the earth	I	fault
1.1.10	The centre of the earth	J	precipitation
1.1.11	A vertical or inclined layer of igneous rock	K	reflection
1.1.12	Rock layers	L	dyke
1.1.13	Animal or plant remains in rocks	M	rift
1.1.14	The floating of continents in a state of balance	N	wind
1.1.15	A valley with a flat floor and steep sides	O	strata
		P	radiation
		Q	isostasy
		R	fossils

(15)

- 1.2 Study the world map in FIGURE 1.2 and the inserted table and answer the questions that follow:
- 1.2.1 By referring to the table, state and explain the different factors that influence the temperature of the two South African cities, Johannesburg and Durban, respectively. (7 x 2) (14)
- 1.2.2 Identify weather systems labelled A and B. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.3 Describe the weather conditions being experienced at weather station C. (6 x 2) (12)
- 1.3 Study FIGURE 1.3 showing continental drifting and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.3.1 How old is our planet? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Which TWO major continents were once part of LAURASIA? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.3 Name any TWO continents which once formed part of Gondwana. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 Study FIGURE 1.4 showing an extract of a recent earthquake in Indonesia and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.4.1 What was the Richter scale reading for this earthquake? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Give THREE pieces of evidence from the extract to show that the earthquake was powerful. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4.3 What is a *tsunami*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Suppose you are a member of the Taiwanese aid team that helped with the rescue work in Indonesia after the earthquake. List FIVE matters (issues) that your team will attend to. (5 x 2) (10)
- [75]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Various possible options are provided as answers to the questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number (2.1.1 - 2.1.15), for example 2.1.16 D.

- 2.1.1 The change of temperature with height is termed ...
- A isothermal layer.
 - B lapse rate.
 - C inversion layer.
 - D altitude above sea level.
- 2.1.2 The force exerted by the weight of the atmosphere on the earth's surface is known as ...
- A gravity.
 - B wind pressure.
 - C atmospheric pressure.
 - D atmosphere.
- 2.1.3 A/An ... is a line on a map joining all places with the same pressure.
- A isobar
 - B contour
 - C isohyet
 - D isoclinic
- 2.1.4 The process whereby heat energy is given off by a body like the sun or the sun or the earth is known as ...
- A conduction.
 - B convection.
 - C inversion.
 - D radiation.
- 2.1.5 Wind speed is measured by an instrument called the ...
- A wind vane.
 - B anemometer.
 - C thermometer.
 - D barometer.
- 2.1.6 The type of energy emitted (given off) by the sun is ... energy.
- A kinetic
 - B electromagnetic
 - C potential
 - D absorption

- 2.1.7 In South Africa the ... facing slope will always be the warmer slope.
- A west
 - B south
 - C north
 - D east
- 2.1.8 Energy stored temporarily and released (given off) during condensation is ... heat.
- A radiation
 - B body
 - C latent
 - D sensible
- 2.1.9 Granite rocks which are rich in silicon and aluminium are referred to as
- A sial.
 - B magma.
 - C lava.
 - D sima.
- 2.1.10 The ... is the breakpoint that separates the mantle from the crust.
- A magma pool
 - B asthenosphere
 - C lithosphere
 - D moho line
- 2.1.11 The soft layer of the earth in the mantle below the lithosphere is known as the ...
- A magma pool.
 - B asthenosphere.
 - C sima.
 - D moho line.
- 2.1.12 ... is a comprehensive theory explaining the earth's crustal changes.
- A Plate tectonics
 - B Pacific plate
 - C Plate movement
 - D Plate boundaries

- 2.1.13 The boundary that is formed when two crustal plates move towards each other is known as ... boundary.
- A divergent
 - B constructive
 - C convergent
 - D normal
- 2.1.14 The point on the surface of the earth above the focus during an earthquake is termed the
- A baricentre.
 - B tsunami.
 - C fault line.
 - D epicentre.
- 2.1.15 A ... is a cone that is formed by alternate layers of volcanic ash and lava.
- A shield volcano
 - B cinder cone
 - C composite volcano
 - D caldera
- (15)
- 2.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.2 and answer the following questions:
- 2.2.1 Is the pressure area marked D a high or low pressure area? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.2 Give another name for the pressure area D. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 The Sahara desert in North Africa is a good example of a desert. Deserts are said to be growing rapidly in size (desertification). List FOUR causes of desertification and the measures that should be taken to combat the problem. (8 x 2) (16)
- 2.2.4 The Amazon forest is one of the richest natural vegetation regions that still exists. Unfortunately this natural treasure is exposed to the dangers of global warming and acid rain. What impact, do you think, will global warming and acid rain have on the Amazon forest in South America? (5 x 2) (10)
- 2.3 Study FIGURE 2.3 showing a crustal process and answer the following questions.
- 2.3.1 Name the crustal process shown. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Name crustal block labelled E. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Name the crustal block labelled F. (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.3.4 Name the type of fault shown. Give a reason for your answer. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Name the fault element labelled:
- (a) JM (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) JKLM (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) LN (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.6 Name the type of rock shown. Give a reason for your answer. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Weathering is the process whereby large rocks and boulders are broken down into smaller pieces either mechanically, chemically or biologically. Weathering takes place on the earth's surface as well as below the surface. State the type of weathering associated with each of the following:
- 2.4.1 Weathering by ice and frost
- 2.4.2 Weathering that takes place when carbon dioxide combines with rainwater
- 2.4.3 Weathering caused by the burrowing action of certain animals
- 2.4.4 Weathering resulting from a chemical change in the composition of the rock
- 2.4.5 The flaking of the outer surface of rocks (5 x 2) (10)
- [75]**

SECTION B

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 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 3.1.11 pyramid.

malnutrition; international organisations; demography; pull factors; gross national product; death rate; depopulation; inequalities; developing countries; population

- 3.1.1 The decrease in the population of the rural areas is known as ...
- 3.1.2 The major difference between the developed and developing nations of the world is that there are
- 3.1.3 People in rural areas are being lured away to the cities by

- 3.1.4 The term ... refers to the total number of people living in a country.
- 3.1.5 The term ... refers to the study of populations.
- 3.1.6 The ... of a country refers to the total number of deaths per 1 000 people per year.
- 3.1.7 The ... are mostly located in Africa, South America and Asia.
- 3.1.8 In areas where there is not enough food, people experience hunger which leads to
- 3.1.9 The term ... refers to the total market value of all goods and services produced in a country.
- 3.1.10 ... are organisations that operate worldwide. (10)
- 3.2 Write out the following acronyms in full:
- 3.2.1 WESSA
- 3.2.2 POWA
- 3.2.3 SADC
- 3.2.4 HIV
- 3.2.5 NGO (5)
- 3.3 Study FIGURE 3.3 showing an extract from a newspaper and answer the questions that follow:
- 3.3.1 Explain why these immigrants are labelled illegal. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.2 Do you think the nationwide strike and business boycott were justified? Substantiate your answer. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.3.3 Do we also face similar challenges with immigrants here in South Africa? Explain your answer. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.3.4 How do immigrants impact on job opportunities for the local population? (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.3.5 How does the influx of immigrants into South Africa impact on the provisioning of the following:
- (a) Housing
- (b) Water and sanitation
- (c) Education
- (d) Health services (4 x 2) (8)

- 3.4 Study FIGURE 3.4 showing an extract on the African Union (AU) and answer the following questions:
- 3.4.1 Give the name of the organisation that was replaced by the AU. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 What do you think, are the reasons for South Africa playing a dominant role in the AU? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.3 List any THREE important goals of the AU. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.5 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a development plan for the African continent developed by African leaders in which the rest of the world is invited to form partnership with Africa. At the launch of NEPAD in 2001 the President of South Africa said: 'We are attempting something big, it is necessarily difficult but it is exceedingly necessary.'
- The focus of NEPAD is on the economic and social revival of Africa. African leaders have pledged that they have a duty to end poverty and to place their countries on a path of sustainable growth and development.
- 3.5.1 Discuss NEPAD under the following headings:
- (a) What initiated the formation of NEPAD? (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) In your own words describe what NEPAD aims to do. (3 x 2) (6)
- (c) What does Africa have that can be used to further the aims of NEPAD? (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) What has hampered progress in Africa for so long? (2 x 2) (4)
- [75]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number in the answer book.
- 4.1.1 A progressive population pyramid is characteristic of a developed country.
- 4.1.2 Civil wars are highest among the poorest countries.
- 4.1.3 The UN was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries.
- 4.1.4 Industrialised countries have a low birth rate and a high death rate.

- 4.1.5 Baby boom is the increase in the number of births usually after a war (disaster).
- 4.1.6 Population distribution refers to the number of people living per square kilometre.
- 4.1.7 The UN is a national organisation.
- 4.1.8 Xenophobia refers to an unfounded fear or hatred towards foreigners.
- 4.1.9 Famine refers to an extreme scarcity or shortage of food.
- 4.1.10 A refugee is someone who voluntarily leaves his/her own country. (10)
- 4.2 Give the correct term for each of the following definitions:
- 4.2.1 Movement of people
- 4.2.2 How fast or slow a country's population is increasing or decreasing
- 4.2.3 A situation where more people are without jobs as a result of a rapid increase in population
- 4.2.4 Treating people or groups differently, often badly, because of their race
- 4.2.5 The protection of the environment for future generations (5)
- 4.3 Study FIGURE 4.3 showing the two population pyramids of India and Japan respectively, and answer the questions that follow:
- 4.3.1 Based on the two pyramids of India and Japan, state which one represents progressive and which one a regressive population. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.2 State the percentages of males in the 15 – 19 age group in India as compared to Japan. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.3 Compare the birth rates of these two countries. Give reasons for the differences. (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.3.4 Compare the death rates of these two countries. Give reasons for the differences. (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.3.5 Which pyramid shows a higher growth rate? (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.6 Name another country with a similar population pyramid to:

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|
| (a) | India | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| (b) | Japan | (1 x 2) | (2) |

4.4 Study FIGURE 4.4 and answer the questions that follow:

You have been employed as an environmental consultant by the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). You are visiting an area called Mara in Kenya where people and elephants frequently clash. Write a report on the following:

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 4.4.1 | How would you deal with this problem? | (3 x 2) | (6) |
| 4.4.2 | What other experts would you call in to help you with your problem? | (3 x 2) | (6) |
| 4.4.3 | Why would you use each of the experts mentioned in QUESTION 4.4.2 to deal with this problem? | (3 x 2) | (6) |

4.5 Answer the following questions with reference to the United Nations (UN):

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 4.5.1 | How many groupings comprise the structure of the UN? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.5.2 | Who is the current UN Secretary-General? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.5.3 | Where are the headquarters of the UN? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.5.4 | What do we call the main body of the UN? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 4.5.5 | Name any TWO aims of the UN. | (2 x 2) | (4) |

[75]

TOTAL: 225