



GRADE 11 EXEMPLAR PAPERS

**GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

Time: 3 hours

300 marks

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*\*Please allow for flexibility and room for interpretation in the memo where appropriate!*

## SECTION A ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### QUESTION 1 Environmental Issues – compulsory question

#### Outcomes:

LO1: AS 2-5 LO2: AS 1, 3, 4 LO3: AS 1-2

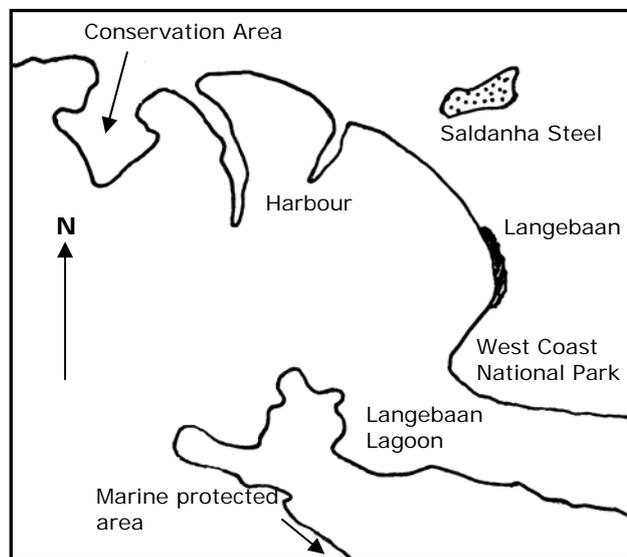
#### 1.1 Saldanha's economy and associated consequences

- 1.1.1 Fishing, industrial activity, steel works, tourism, Club Mykonos [each activity is worth 2 marks] (6)
- 1.1.2 West Coast – cold Benguela current which brings rich nutrients from the southern waters and lower layers of the oceans. This results in an abundance of phytoplankton which is an important food source for many fish species – in fact the basis of the marine foodweb. (4)
- 1.1.3 (a) Fishing quotas – both commercial and subsistence  
Size limits  
Fleet limits  
Zoning and exclusive fishing areas  
Equipment control  
[any 3, each worth 2 marks] (6)
- (b) Quota system is having the largest impact. This has been widely reported in the press – especially along SA's West Coast.  
While fishing quotas are **beneficial to the marine environment**, SA's population and economy are not benefiting. Commercial industries are reporting a **loss in profits**, which means that staff may have to be retrenched increasing our **unemployment statistics**. SA's economy will suffer as a result of fishing quotas because with a reduction in total catch there will be **less to sell and even export**, leading to a **loss of profits and foreign exchange**.  
The quota system is also affecting the **subsistence fishermen** of the West Coast, in that these communities are now not able to provide sufficiently for their families. This cut in quotas has seen a rise in the amount of **illegal fishing taking place**, as well as the **rapid urbanisation** of many fishermen in that they are simply unable to make a living from fishing any longer. (8)
- 1.1.4 (a) To protect these wetland areas; ensure they are used in a sustainable manner. (4)
- (b) St Lucia Wetland Area, Kosi Bay System, Lake Sibaya, Wilderness Lakes (there are others) – any 2. (2)

1.1.5 Saldanha Bay area is ecologically sensitive for the following reasons which must be explained:

The harbour is in close proximity to the **Langebaan Lagoon** and the **West Coast National Park** – both being **biodiversity hot-spots** and therefore **important habitats** to many fauna and flora species. The industrial region – Saldanha Steel is also within close proximity of these areas. The settlement of Langebaan is along the coastline, near to the Lagoon area and West Coast National Park. The West Coast has a **low annual rainfall**, therefore this environment will take **longer to recover and repair** damage created by pollution and other forms of human interference.

Sketch map of the Area



(10)

1.1.6 Types of pollution which may threaten this area:

- **Industrial discharge** from the steel works which will contain harmful metallic wastes
- **Sewerage sludge** from nearby urban areas of Saldanha Bay and Langebaan
- **Oil spills and chemical waste** from ships coming into the Saldanha harbour area
- **Atmospheric pollution** – from the steel works and other industry in Saldanha Bay
- **Direct dumping** – coastal settlements and tourists in the region

[Any 4 relevant points, each worth 2 marks]

(8)

1.1.7 Essay Question:

*Refer to discussion points in the table below. Refer to the rubric for marking guidelines.*

Positive aspects of Steel Mill	Negative aspects of Steel Mill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment in Saldanha Bay</li> <li>• Improvement of infrastructure</li> <li>• Establishment of other industries in the area</li> <li>• Skills development opportunities for employees</li> <li>• Trade opportunities through harbour</li> <li>• Earning of foreign exchange through export of steel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise, air and water pollution</li> <li>• Loss of habitats and biodiversity</li> <li>• Large amounts of water will have to be used in an already dry region – which could lead to water shortages and restrictions</li> <li>• Impact on fishing and mussel industry due to polluted water</li> <li>• Non-sustainable activity with a limited lifespan – as iron ore is a non renewable resource</li> </ul>

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>12-15</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>11</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>8-10</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>6-7</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-5</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

(15)

*\*2 marks can be awarded for style, correct use of paragraphs and evidence of planning and thought.*

1.1.8 Future development plans need to be such that the principles of **sustainable development are applied**. This means that the **future** of this West Coast environment is **taken into consideration**. This is of critical importance, or else the **environment will cease to exist. Habitats and biodiversity will be lost, precious resources will no longer exist and the potential of this area will be lost.**

*Refer to rubric for marking guidelines.*

(5)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>4-5</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/aspects.</i>	<b>3</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>2</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>1</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

1.1.9 3 most appropriate strategies are as follows:

- **Equipment control depot** – aid in the monitoring of fishing quotas and ensure that less pollution is leaking from ships and fishing vessels as a result of leaks within the vessel.
- **Annual Wildflower Show** – this is a sustainable activity in that it is involved in attracting ecotourists to the area. The public will also learn about the various species of wild flowers endemic to the area. Money earned from this show can be reinvested into the Wild Flower Reserve.
- **Tourist boat trips** – although a small amount of pollution may occur as a result of this activity, these trips will be controlled and carefully monitored by the Cape Nature conservation authorities. Again this is a sustainable activity that will have a limited environmental impact.

*1 mark is awarded for the correct selection of each strategy*

*2 marks awarded for the motivation of each strategy*

(9)

## 1.2 Hazards and Environmental Management

1.2.1 (a) Winter (2)

(b) 348 mm per annum (*range of 5 mm acceptable*) (2)

1.2.2 (a) Located on the **West Coast**, therefore it is affected by the **cold Benguela** Ocean current. Cold air is **less able to hold moisture**, hence the dry conditions of this region. (4)

(b) Many **tourists** visit this area during summer placing additional strain on the water resources. **Warmer and longer** days will **increase evaporation** rates. (4)

(c) Drought will affect the community of Saldanha and surrounding areas, therefore strict water restrictions may be put in place. The steel industry may face water shortages. Fauna and flora species within the National Parks areas could decrease. (3)

1.2.3 Water Management Plan:

Response must be structured as a mind map. The following points should be included.

- Rain tanks at every house
- Water restrictions
- Planting indigenous vegetation which is adapted to dry conditions
- Recycled water to irrigate gardens and municipal areas
- Dual flushing system installed into toilets
- Education and public awareness campaigns
- Increasing the cost of water

(8)

<b>100 marks</b>
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**SECTION B WATER MASSES AND ECOSYSTEMS**

Candidates are to choose either Question 2 or 3.

**Outcomes:** LO 1: AS 2, 3, 4, 5  
 LO 2: AS 1, 3, 4  
 LO 3: AS 1, 2

**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 A – Orange River  
 B – Cunene River  
 C – Aswan Dam  
 D – Lake Victoria  
 E – Okavango Delta  
 F – Nile Delta  
 G – Niger River  
 H – Lake Volta  
 I – Lake Kariba  
 J – Etosha Pan (10)
- 2.1.2 (a) False – water cannot penetrate through impermeable rock. (2)  
 (b) True – artesian basins are found within the Sahara desert. Water is under pressure, wells will allow this water to naturally rise to the surface. (2)  
 (c) False – deforestation will have the opposite effect in that interception allows for greater quantities of water to be absorbed by the ground as the process is slow and steady. (2)  
 (d) True – the Rift valley has created natural depressions which have filled with water to create a large lake system, e.g. Lake Turkana, Lake Malawi. (2)  
 (e) False – the river system is responsible for deposition and not the ocean. (2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Agriculture (2)  
 (b) Rainfall is often insufficient for the type and quantities of crops grown, therefore extensive irrigation schemes are required. Countries such as Australia, India, Kenya and South Africa, which are largely responsible for the vast quantities of water used in agriculture, have on average lower rainfalls than other parts of the world. (4)
- 2.1.4 The UK has a relatively small landmass compared with the other nations represented in the graph, and hence the land available for agricultural purposes is reduced. The UK may not be climatically suited for growing many varieties of crop. (4)

2.1.5

- Rain storage tanks at every house
- Planting indigenous vegetation which is adapted to local climatic conditions
- Irrigate garden early in the morning/evening to avoid rapid evaporation rates
- Recycled water to irrigate gardens
- Dual flushing system installed into toilets
- Repair leaking taps immediately
- Shower rather than bath

(6)

2.1.6 **Any** suitable water mass within Africa can be selected for example:

- Okavango Delta
- Nile River and Delta
- Zambezi River

*For assessment purposes see rubric below.*

(8)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?  LO 2 AS 1	<b>4</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>3</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>2</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>1</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>
LO 1 AS 3	<b>4</b> <i>Mind map is well structured. Points are interlinked with each other. Information is correctly classified according to different categories.</i>	<b>3</b> <i>Mind map is structured. Some points are interlinked with each other. Information is mostly classified according to different categories.</i>	<b>2</b> <i>Mind map is partly structured. There is evidence of basic classification.</i>	<b>1</b> <i>A few relevant points are listed.</i>	<b>0</b> <i>There is no structure to the mind map. Points are irrelevant and not linked.</i>

2.1.7 Essay Question:

**Uses of water**

Growing demand for water, particularly as the world's population is continuing to increase. Therefore more water is required for agricultural, household and industrial purposes to meet these demands.

**Water Supply vs Demands**

Demands are increasing with an increasing population  
 Increasing industrial activity, particularly within rapidly industrialising countries such as India and China.  
 Wealthier, post industrial economies do not always treat water supplies cautiously – more water is being used for recreational purpose such as golf courses, theme parks, large landscaped gardens.  
 Poor environmental management is leading to a decrease in water supplies, such as deforestation, greater impermeable surfaces in urban environments – all negatively impacting upon the ground water supply.

**Future of Water Supply**

This is a major concern, especially along the lines of climate change, whereby certain parts of the world will be increasingly marginalised due to lower rainfalls and or a change in rainfall patterns.  
 Serious consideration needs to be taken in terms of better and more effective water management in all spheres to ensure water remains a renewable resource.

(10)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>8-10</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>7</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>5-6</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>3-4</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-2</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

*\*2 marks can be awarded for style, correct use of paragraphs and evidence of planning and thought. Adherence to sub-headings.*

2.2.1 Relationship between two organisms in which both benefit.  
 For example: Coral provides algae with a safe habitat and algae provide nutrients to coral.

(4)

- 2.2.2 (a) Niche – most specific habitat of a particular organism (2)
- (b) Biodiversity refers to the variety of species within a particular area. Having larger biodiversity will mean that an ecosystem will be able to deal and cope with change more easily. Should one of the organisms be affected for some reason, a large biodiversity will mean that there will still be other organisms to act as an alternative food source – for example. (4)
- (c) Coastal development, over-fishing re alternatively using non-sustainable fishing techniques, illegal fishing. (4)  
[any 2 – each worth 2 marks]
- 2.2.3 Global Warming – raising ocean temperatures (2)
- 2.2.4 Algae start to die as a result of the corals being under stress due to increasing ocean temperatures. The coral then appears bleached, due to the death of the algae. As the food supply is reduced, the coral will eventually die too. The symbiotic relationship no longer exists. (6)
- 2.2.5 El Niño refers to a temporary or short term change in climate. During El Niño years the tropical easterly winds weaken and the upwelling of colder water in the Pacific Ocean does not occur. Ocean temperatures are therefore unusually warm. This impacts upon global circulation patterns, having an affect on global climates. (6)
- 2.2.6 (a) Coral bleaching (2)
- (b) Coral bleaching will have an enormous impact upon the marine ecosystems in that coral is an important habitat for fish and other marine species. The Great Barrier Reef is a World Heritage Area attracting thousands of tourists each year. This generates a lot of revenue and creates a lot of employment in the area. Potentially the entire tourist industry could face collapse if coral bleaching continues to occur. Future El Nino events could cause an increase in rainfall, which will increase river flow into the reef area, causing sedimentation and decreasing salinity of the water – both being major stresses for coral. Increasing ocean temperatures could mean an increase in storm activity. (8)
- 2.2.7 Monitor the number of tourist visitors to ecologically sensitive areas. (8)
- Restrict tourists to certain areas only.
  - Identify more coastal and marine nature reserves.
  - Avoid costal development on dunes and other sensitive areas.
  - Coastal management, education and awareness campaigns in schools, communities etc.
  - Monitor fishing and diving activities closely.
- [any 4 point –each worth 2 marks]

<b>100 marks</b>
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**OR**

**QUESTION 3****3.1 Africa's Water****LO1: AS 2, 3, 4, 5****LO2: AS 1, 3,4****LO3: AS 1,2**

- 3.1.1 A – Orange River  
 B – Cunene River  
 C – Aswan Dam  
 D – Lake Victoria  
 E – Okavango Delta  
 F – Nile Delta  
 G – Niger River  
 H – Lake Volta  
 I – Lake Kariba  
 J – Etosha Pan (10)

- 3.1.2 (a) iv  
 (b) ii  
 (c) v  
 (d) iii  
 (e) i  
 (f) x  
 (g) vi  
 (h) vii  
 (i) viii  
 (j) ix (10)

- 3.1.3 Savanna Biome – found through much of Eastern Africa. This biome consists of a number of scattered trees, shrubs and grass.  
 Grassland Biome – common to eastern South Africa. Mainly grassland with very few scattered trees. (6)

- 3.1.4 Africa's biomes have been affected dramatically over the last century as a result of the increasing amount of commercial and subsistence farming. Both these forms are extremely destructive to the natural biomes in that the natural vegetation is cleared to allow for the cultivation of the land. Stock – such as sheep, goats and cattle rely on the grass and shrubs as a food source, again destroying the natural vegetation. Natural biomes have become marginalised and their biodiversity has decreased as a result. (6)

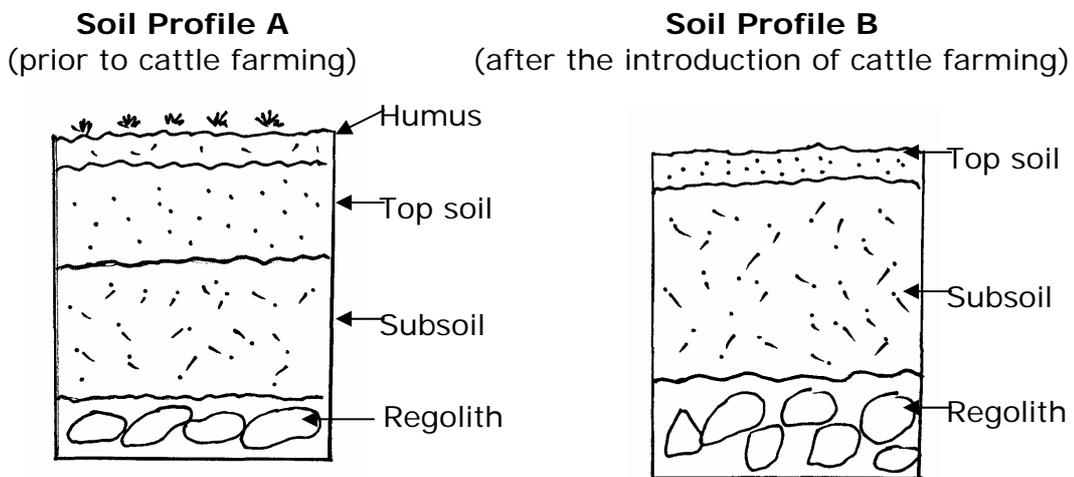
- 3.1.5 Underground water supply (2)

- 3.1.6 Water is scarce in Africa; therefore any water source is highly valuable. Borehole water is normally a very clean and pure source of water in that it has permeated through many layers of soil and or rock which have acted as a natural filter. Many natural artesian basins are to be found in the Sahara and Kalahari deserts which provide an underground water supply in a water scare area. (4)

- 3.1.7 (a) Maximum number of organisms which can be adequately supported within a particular a habitat. (4)
- (b) If too many cattle are within a certain area, the land will be overgrazed, leading to soil erosion and the overall deterioration of the soil quality. The future capability of the farm to support stock will be at risk. (4)
- (c) Commercial – Botswana signed an agreement to be part of the European Beef Union – an organisation which pays above average prices for their beef – therefore large scale export of beef must take place to allow for such a venture to be profitable – hence commercial farming is taking place. (4)

3.1.8

(a)



[each profile is worth 3 marks]

(6)

- 3.1.8 (b) Soil Profile A is indicative of healthy soil, whereby each of the horizons is present (regolith, subsoil, topsoil and humus). Soil Profile B is representative of the area once cattle farming has been introduced. Due to the grazing that takes place, the humus layer is affected and as a result the underlying topsoil. As vegetation is removed, so the top soil layer is exposed to the elements and gradually removed by wind and water. (4)

3.1.9 Yes or No (worth 1 mark)

Opinion must be supported by adequate and relevant reasoning.

The most likely answer is that cattle farming is not a sustainable form of landuse in this region for the following reasons:

- Cattle are not adapted to extreme heat of the Kalahari.
- Cattle consume huge quantities of water which the Kalahari does not have – hence the reliance on borehole water.
- Additional pressure on borehole water – which will limit water availability for other organisms and people in the environment.
- Fences will have to be put in place to protect cattle – these fences will interfere with the natural migration of game in the area.

More appropriate landuse solutions would be to farm game in the area. Create ecotourism opportunities – lodges, walking trails, etc. – more sustainable and more money will probably be generated from such an activity.

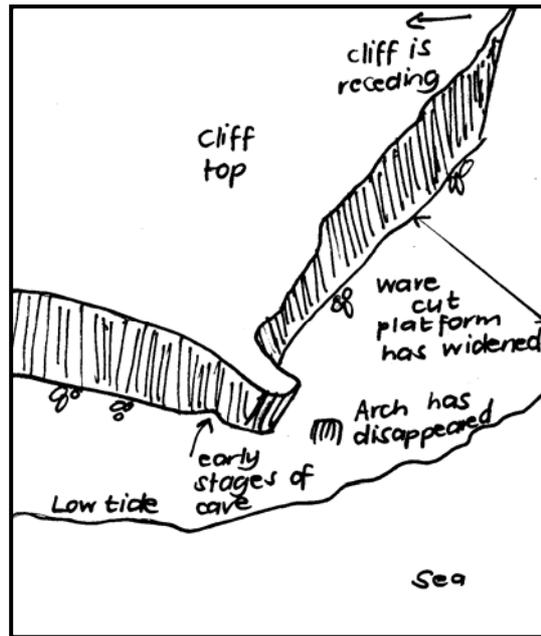
Use rubric guidelines to assist with overall mark awarded here. (8)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>7-8</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>6</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>5</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>3-4</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-2</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

3.2 Coastal Environments

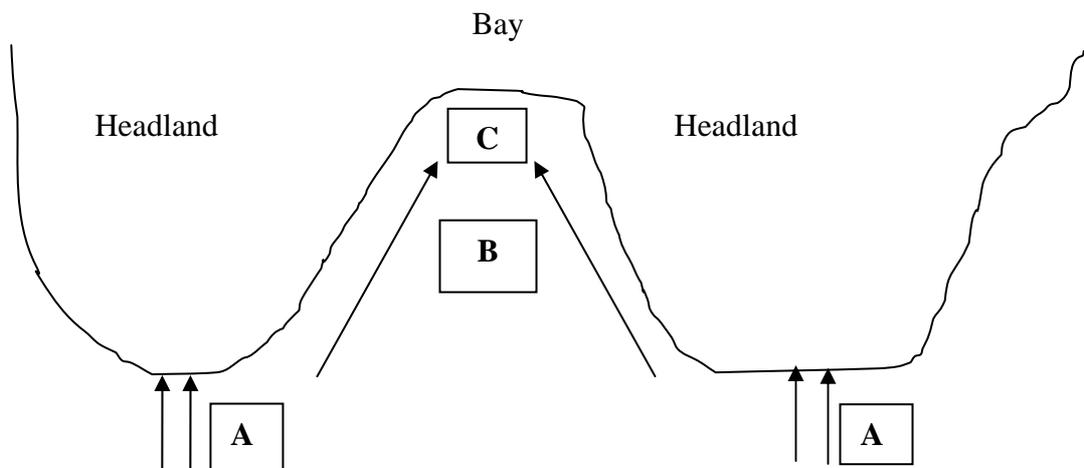
- 3.2.1 (a) A large coastal protrusion made up of resistant rock. (2)
- (b) 1 = wave-cut platform; 2 = cave, 3= headland; 4 arch; 5 = pillar; 6 = stack (6)
- (c) Initially a small crack develops along the side of a headland, due to the destructive waves which conterminously collide with the headland. This crack enlarges over a number of years and develops into a large cave. The cave continues to widen until eventually it cuts through the headland to develop an arch. (4)

(d) Appearance of Figure 6 in 200 years time.



(4)

(e)



Destructive waves approach the coastline (A) and erode the headland areas. Wave refraction occurs, resulting in less destructive and more constructive waves approaching the bay area (B). As waves have less energy deposition occurs within the bay area (C). This often leads to the development of a beach.

(6)

### 3.2.2 Essay Question

Negative impact of tourism on coastal areas:

- High concentrations of tourists place strain on the coastal resources, e.g. fresh water supply, and fisheries.
- Coastal vegetation is being removed to allow for the development of housing, hotel accommodation, restaurants, etc.
- Dunes systems are being interfered with/destroyed with the increase in development and activity on beach.
- Loss of habitat and biodiversity with an increase in development and population in the region.
- Creation of pollution, sewage and noise which impacts upon the natural environment.
- Coral reef systems are at risk due to the increase in scuba diving.

More sustainable management:

- Establish more reserves or protected areas where no development or building can take place to prevent the loss of habitat and associated biodiversity.
- Enforce strict water restrictions.
- Provide the necessary bins/clean-up operations to reduce littering on the beaches or coastal areas.
- Limit the number of scuba divers/fisherman within certain areas.
- EIAs must take place prior to any development or expansion in the area to assess the possible consequences on the environment.

(10)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>8-10</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>7</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>5-6</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>3-4</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-2</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

*\*2 marks can be awarded for style, correct use of paragraphs and evidence of planning and thought. Adherence to sub-headings.*

<b>100 marks</b>
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## SECTION C DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABILITY AND PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS

Answer either Question 4 or 5 from this section.

### QUESTION 4:

#### 4.1 Development and Sustainability

LO 1: AS 2, 3, 4, 5

LO 2: AS 1, 2, 3, 4

LO3: AS 1, 2

- 4.1.1 (a) False – not everyone reaps the rewards of development strategies/programmes. (2)
- (b) False – sustainability is about the **controlled** use of the environment and natural resources. (2)
- (c) True – Rostow's theory is an economic perspective which accounts for the growth and development of many MEDCs.
- (d) False – certain regions have developed as a result of globalisation. Normally those countries or regions are rich in resources. (2)
- (e) True – life expectancy tells us a lot about the living standards of the people, as well as their access to health care facilities, which both relate to social needs. (2)
- 4.1.2 (a) LEDCS – less economically developed countries – the group of countries which were traditionally referred to as Third world nations. Their economies are generally weak and they have several developmental issues, e.g. Pakistan, Zimbabwe (any relevant example here).  
MEDCs – more economically developed countries – the group of countries traditionally referred to as the First World. Economic and political power houses of the world, e.g. US, UK, Japan (any relevant example)  
[2 marks awarded for each explanation, 1 mark for example] (6)
- (b) The cartoonist portrays LEDCs as those nations being exploited by the MEDCs. LEDCs economies are centred around the export of cheap unprocessed raw materials. Many LEDCs find themselves having to take out huge loans.  
MEDCs are portrayed as being developed, powerful and sophisticated. They are seen to be offering the LEDCs – aid and loans. These nations manufacture the LEDC's raw materials into expensive products which they sell to earn huge quantities of money. (6)

- (c) Yes – exploitation of the LEDCs does take place by the MEDCs – largely as a result of many TNCs locating themselves within the borders of LEDCs. These large TNCs exploit the local people by paying them low wages, people often having to work long shifts in sometimes dangerous or unsatisfactory conditions, e.g. 'sweatshops in East Asia'. Little money is reinvested into the local community or economy and therefore these regions tend to remain under-developed and poor. Much of the world's raw materials come from LEDCs – minerals, tea, coffee etc., which are sold to MEDCs at low prices. These goods are manufactured into high quality goods and sold at high prices. Global trade is dominated by the superpowers such as the EU, US, China and Japan. These nations grow increasingly more rich and powerful often at the expense of LEDCs who struggle to compete with the global economy. (8)

## 4.1.3

- (a)
- Traditionally women have been viewed by society as having less status.
  - Fewer women are educated and therefore may have been seen to be incapable of making decisions and contributing to the process of development.
  - Traditionally women have been viewed by society as being responsible for raising children and maintaining the home and therefore would have no time to contribute constructively to development projects and planning. (3)
- (b)
- Collecting firewood and water
  - Clearing the fields and harvesting – subsistence farming activities
  - Looking after children
  - Selling surplus vegetables/maize to bring in additional money
- [any 3, each point worth 2 marks] (6)
- (c) In many parts of the world women head up households and/or communities. They are the ones who are directly involved in making key decisions that will affect the future of their community. Many of these women are faced with and best understand the challenges within their community. Therefore they are in the most powerful position to make a difference and contribute to development plans and strategies. Women are as much a part of society as men and therefore deserve a say. (6)

- 4.1.4 (a) HDI – Human Development Index. This is a holistic development indicator which incorporates both social and economic indicators, namely; GDP/Capita, literacy levels and life expectancy. (3)

- (b) This statement is valid for the following reasons:  
 Life expectancy values – give one an indication of the living standards and quality of life people have. LE also tells us a lot about the status of a country's health care system. Normally the higher a region's LE – the more developed that region would be considered to be.  
 Literacy levels relate to the number of educated people within a country. The higher the literacy rate normally the more developed a region is. Literacy is strongly linked to employment levels and therefore the strength of a country's economy. (4)
- (c) A day in the life of an individual living within a country that has a high HDI value, compared with an individual living in a country with a low HDI level.

COUNTRY HIGH HDI VALUE	COUNTRY LOW HDI VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well paid, skilled job – most likely to be within the tertiary sector, e.g. lawyer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low paid, unskilled job – most likely to be involved in some form of menial industrial work or else involved in subsistence farming.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good access to medical care and can afford treatment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited medical care. Will only receive what the government can provide.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good access to services and infrastructure available, e.g. electricity, running water and flushing toilet facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to services, infrastructure generally poor or insufficient to cope with the demands. Only those who can afford it will have electricity and running water in their homes. For many it means collecting water and fuel – normally in the form of wood on a daily basis.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country's economy is strong and can support the population with the necessary services and facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country's economy is weak and cannot support the population with the necessary services and facilities.</li> </ul>

[4 points required for each country] (8)

- (d) Bangladesh (0.509)  
 Burkino Faso (0.302) (4)

- (e)
- Make global trade more fair and accessible for poorer regions by reducing trade barriers and tariffs.
  - Labour – workers need fair working conditions and payment – exploitation must be done away with.
  - Improvements in health and education services and facilities.
  - Aid – wealthier nations need to increase their foreign aid to assist poorer nations. This money could be used to upgrade health and education facilities and services.
  - Debt relief for poor countries.
  - Sustainable development plans that bear the environment in mind.
- [any 4 relevant strategies, each worth 2 marks] (8)

## 4.2 People and their Needs

4.2.1 (a) Non-renewable (2)

(b) A large nuclear power station is about to be destroyed – one would imagine as a result of the negative safety and health aspects which have come to be associated with nuclear energy. In the foreground a man is running towards the station indicating that the destruction process of the plant must stop, and the plant must quickly be rebuilt – because fossil fuels are becoming increasingly scarce and therefore prices are rising – as suggested by the newspaper in his hand. The cartoon is suggesting that perhaps nuclear power is the way forward for many countries as a means of coping with increasing energy demands. (6)

4.2.2 The Earth's population is still increasing – hence the demand for greater energy resources. Increasing numbers of LEDC nations are beginning to industrialise and therefore require large amounts of energy to power their manufacturing process. As more of these LEDCs industrialise the trend is that their population gains greater wealth and can afford the luxuries associated with huge energy demands, such as vehicles, appliances etc. MEDCs continue to demand greater energy supplies. Examples of alternative more sustainable energy resources include: wind power, hydro-electric power, solar power, bio fuel (although this does have other environmental complexities associated with it). (5)

4.2.3 Essay Question:

Advantages of nuclear power include:

- Small amount of uranium fuel are used to generate power in comparison to other fossil fuels, e.g. coal.
- Clean and efficient – little air pollution and release of harmful greenhouse gasses.
- Power stations are smaller than traditional coal fired power stations and are cheaper to run and maintain.

Disadvantages of nuclear power include:

- Power stations are expensive to build
- Radiation risks involved
- Waste disposal is a problem – due to the radioactivity of some of the water material

Alternative forms of power that could be used in future include:

- Hydro-electric power
- Solar
- Wind
- Geo-thermal
- Tidal
- Biomass

(15)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I answered the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>12-15</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>11</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>8-10</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>6-7</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-5</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

\* 2 marks can be awarded for style, correct use of paragraphs and evidence of planning and thought.

**100 marks**

**OR**

**QUESTION 5**

**5.1 Development and Sustainability**

**LO 1: AS 2, 3, 4, 5**

**LO2: AS 1, 2, 3, 4**

**LO3: AS 1, 2**

- 5.1.1 (a) B
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) C
- (e) A

[each question is worth 2 marks] (10)

5.1.2 Globalisation refers to the closely connected world in which we live. Boundaries are falling away as the world shifts to a more interlinked economy and society. Communication and technology have allowed for this process to happen which is having a large impact upon our planet and its people. (4)

5.1.3 This cartoon portrays globalisation in a largely negative light. Globalisation is reflected in the person being stretched across the entire globe. It suggests that globalisation is exploiting many people, as the individual is represented as thin, unclothed and therefore we assume he is poor. He is also 'chained' to the globe suggesting that globalisation is almost a prison sentence for some, a life of suffering for many – with few rewards, especially for poorer nations. (8)

5.1.4 Essay Question:

This question can be interpreted in many different ways – please allow for this. Learners may view the winners as being the positive outcomes and those who benefit from globalisation in a variety of ways. Others may only view MEDCs and benefiting, whilst the LEDCs being the losers along the way.

Winners of globalisation:

- MEDCs – dominate world trade, many international free trade agreements see that these countries continue to benefit from global trade, e.g. NAFTA and EFTA Large TNCs controlled and governed by MEDCs or people from MEDCS nations often exploit LEDCs in terms of cheap labour, land and resources. MEDCS buy cheap raw materials from LEDCs and manufacture them into high value quality products for export – from which they earn huge sums of money.
- Globalisation has lead to many positive aspects which has seen many people from all around the world benefiting – and hence these people/countries would be classified as winners too. Globalisation has allowed for better communication between people and countries. Easier migration, trade and sharing of ideas and information as a result of open borders. Many important global political decisions are made (global governance) that will benefit us all, e.g. Kyoto Protocol, Millennium Development Goals.

Losers of Globalisation:

- LEDCs – many of these regions continue to be exploited by MEDCS and associated TNCs for labour and resources.
- Labour exploitation could lead to work related injuries or even deaths, e.g. mining.
- This means that poverty remains a problem in many LEDC regions of the world.
- Environment – many globalisation development plans are unsustainable – using huge quantities of fuel and other resources.
- De-industrialisation of MEDCs has left many people unemployed and former industrial regions declining rapidly, e.g. Liverpool in the UK.

Points must be supported with relevant examples. (15)

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Weak	Poor
Have I the question? Have I covered and analysed the key issues?	<b>12-15</b> <i>Answer is 100% focused on the topic. Selection of info shows understanding of key issues/ aspects.</i>	<b>11</b> <i>Some minor lapses in focus. Material is mostly relevant, but some omissions.</i>	<b>8-10</b> <i>Is a fair attempt to answer the question; but omissions in coverage, and in places superficial.</i>	<b>6-7</b> <i>Answer is of a poor quality, lacking focus, and largely superficial.</i>	<b>0-5</b> <i>The question is scarcely answered, without any focus on the topic. Info is irrelevant.</i>

*\* 2 marks can be awarded for style, correct use of paragraphs and evidence of planning and thought.*

5.1.5 A rural area is an area within the peripheral countryside region of a country. Agricultural activities usually occur in this region. (4)

5.1.6 Poverty is traditionally of more concern in rural areas in that these areas do not always offer a variety of economic opportunities – they tend to be unifunctional focussed only on farming. Therefore unemployment is often a huge problem. In South Africa, many rural areas service delivery and infrastructure was neglected during the Apartheid era, which has led to huge disparities today. There are many landless people, who cannot even support themselves through basic subsistence farming. (5)

5.1.7 (a) Sustainable development plan for a rural community – open ended question.

The learner should have taken the following aspects into consideration:

- The plan is not just about the government giving money and improving infrastructure!
- Bottom up approach to development where the community is involved and has ownership in the project/plan.
- The plan should be such that it aims to improve the lifestyle of the people living in the area so that the inevitable process of urbanisation is prevented.
- The local economy needs to be considered.
- The environment and resources must be considered.
- The plan needs to be a long term solution, not a temporary quick fix.

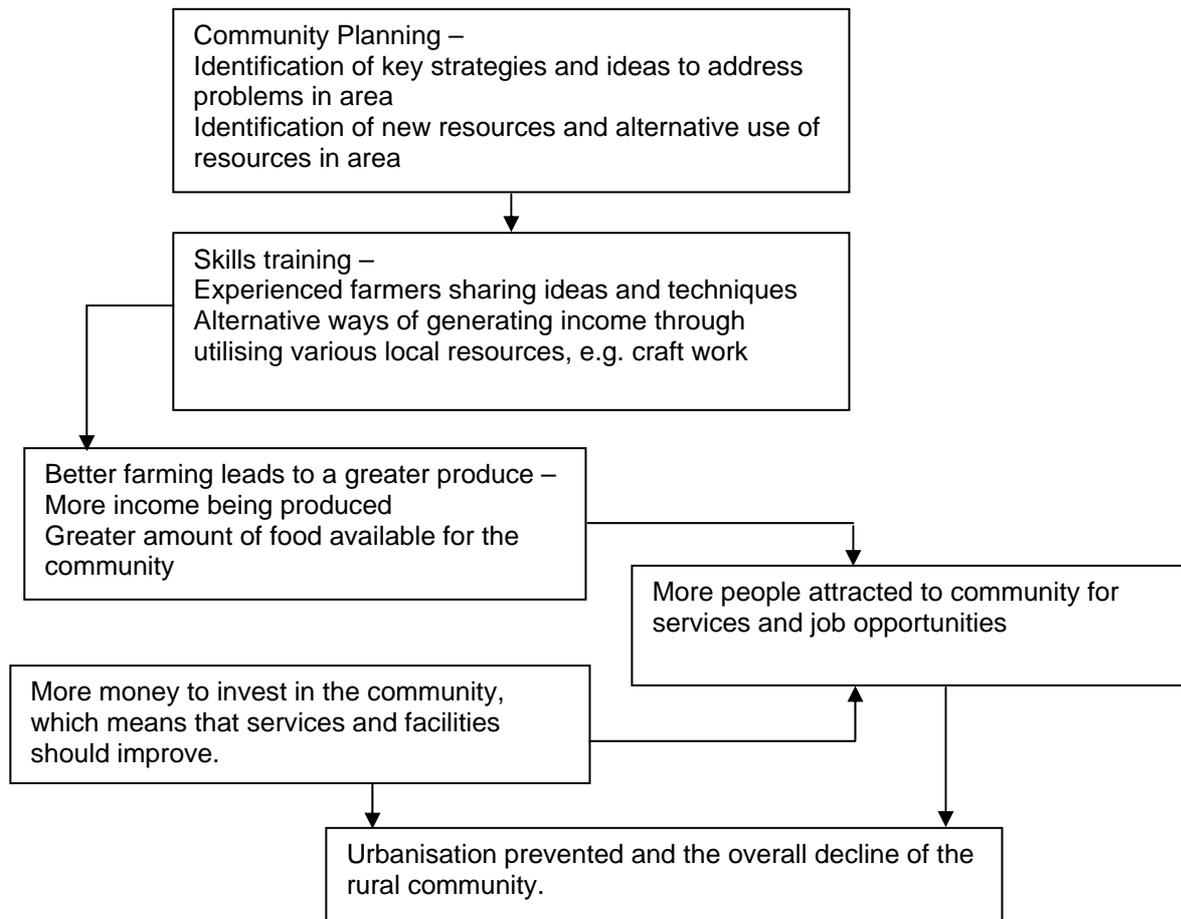
3 well explained points must be provided.

Refer to rubric.

(6)

Criteria	Excellent 5-6	Good 4	Satisfactory 3	Weak 2	Poor 0-1
Develop- ment Plan  LO 1: AS 5 LO3: AS 1	<i>The development plan is a comprehensive plan taking into account the needs of the rural community and importantly the environment. Good appropriate examples are suggested as to how their community can develop. The plan is well explained and coherently written.</i>	<i>The development plan takes into account the needs of the rural community and importantly the environment. Examples are provided as to how the community can embrace development. The plan is well explained.</i>	<i>The development plan is adequate, although it is clear that the learner has not fully understood the community's needs. A few basic examples are provided. The plan is not well explained.</i>	<i>A very basic development plan has been provided, although the learner has not really considered the needs of neither the community nor the environment. No examples are provided. The plan is poorly written.</i>	<i>The learner has not understood the question.</i>

5.1.7 (b) Development Plan – Flow chart (8)



5.2 People and their Needs

- 5.2.1 (a) Diamonds and land (4)
  - (b) Diamonds are non-renewable; land is renewable – only if carefully managed. (4)
  - (c) Conflict diamonds are diamonds sold to fund the cost of arms and weaponry in a war situation, e.g. Sierra Leone. (4)
  - (d)
    - High incidence of poverty
    - Large landless society
    - Many thousands of people affected by the colonial regime which controlled much of Africa's resources in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
    - Limited access to resources
    - High population growth rates in many African countries – hence a greater demands for resources such as land and water
    - Increasing demands for resources whilst supplies are dwindling has caused prices to soar – therefore more people are trying to gain control of these resources which often leads to conflict
    - Many smugglers and corrupt officials involved in the trade of resources – often associated with conflict
- [4 well explained points] (8)

## 5.2.2 (a) Environmental impacts could include:

- Large scale habitat destruction and therefore loss of biodiversity – particularly associated with mining activities that commonly occur and are likely to increase in Africa.
- Conflict over land, particularly land that has been declared a nature reserve could lead to many animals being killed or losing their habitat if the reserve or part thereof is lost in a land claim procedure.
- Times of conflict lead to desperate situations whereby people are battling to survive – poaching of wildlife commonly occurs.
- Conflict situations often result in villages being burnt to the ground. Nearby indigenous forest could catch a spark, causing widespread destruction and loss of habitat.

[3 well explained points]

(6)

## (b)

- Communities need to realise that everything in nature is connected and that our ultimate survival is dependant on the planet. Workshops and local meetings need to take place to develop this attitude amongst all.
- Resources need to be shared and used to benefit all – including the environment.
- Communities need to have a say and contribute to the way in which they feel their land/area can best be managed and preserved in the most sustainable way possible.

[3 well explained points]

(6)

## 5.2.3 Resource conflicts are more than likely going to increase for a number of reasons:

- Growing populations, and therefore an increasing demand for resources, such as land and water
- Economic development across the globe requires resources
- Global warming is placing more pressure on the availability of certain resources such as land and water
- Non-renewable resources are scarce and therefore very much in demand – this is likely to result in serious conflicts if alternatives are not sought.
- Resources are associated with power and money – which go hand in hand with conflict.

[any 4 explained points, examples must be provided]

(8)

<b>100 marks</b>
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**Total: 300 marks**