LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

CAPRICORN NORTH DISTRICT

GRADE 10

GEOGRAPHY CONTROL TEST

TERM THREE

06 SEPTEMBER 2023

MARKS: 60

DURATION: 1, 5 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper consists of 8 pages.

2. Answer ALL questions.

3. ALL diagrams are included in the PAPER

4. N.B Write LETTERS only where necessary

5. Paragraph questions should be answered in FULL SENTENCES

6. Number your questions correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

7. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1.

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 D.

1.1.1. The study of the size, distribution, composition, migration, and growth of the population is…

    A. Population Density

    B. Population Geography

    C. Population Studies

    D. Population.

1.1.2. An unevenly distributed population can be described as…

    A. A much crowed area while some area is uncrowded.

    B. More people filled within a small area.

    C. Having people distributed across an area in equal proportions.

    D. People being arranged in a line.

1.1.3. The number of people in a square kilometer is known as…

    A. Population

    B. Population distribution.

    C. Over population.

    D. Population Density.

1.1.4. The rate at which babies are born in a country is known as…

    A. Life expectancy.

    B. Birth rate

    C. Fertility rate

    D. Infant mortality rate

1.1.5. A population pyramid shows the…

    A. Different genders in a country.

    B. Population distribution in a region.

    C. Different ages across the country.

    D. Distribution of ages across males and females.

1.1.6. The rate at which the population increases or decreases is known as…

    A. Death rate.

    B. Natural population increase.

    C. Birth rate.

    D. Fertility rate.

1.1.7. Number of deaths of infants less than 1 year old per 1 000 live births in a given year.

    A. Total fertility rate

    B. Crude birth rate.

    C. Infant mortality rate.

    D. Baby boom.   (7×1)

1.2.   Match the statements in Column A with the terms in Column B.

        Write only the LETTER of the correct answer from Column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1. Areas with a large population size in a square kilometre	A. Crude birth rate
1.2.2. A rate at which babies are born.	B. Life expectancy
1.2.3. The proportion of a population that is economically dependent on the economically active population.	C. Infant mortality rate
1.2.4. The average number of years a person is likely to live.	D. Birth rate
1.2.5. The number of live babies born in a year for every thousand people.	E. Total fertility rate
1.2.6. A wide base on the population pyramid shows…	F. Densely populated area
1.2.7. It is the average number of children born to each woman in her child-bearing years.	G. High birth rate.
1.2.8. Number of deaths of infants less than 1 year old per 1 000 live births in a given year.	H. Dependency ratio (8x1)(8)

FIGURE 1:3 population density per province

NO	Province	Population 2011	Area /km₂	Density /km₂
1	Gauteng	12,272,263	18,178	675,1
2	Kwazulu-natal	10,267,300	94,38 1	108,8
3	Eastern cape	6,562,053	76,495	52,2
4	Western cape	5,822,734	129,462	45,0
5	Limpopo	5,404,868	125,755	43,0
6	Mpumalanga	4,039,939	168,966	38,8
7	Northwest	3,508,953	104,882	33,5
8	Free state	2,745,590	129,854	21,1
9	Northern cape	1,145,861	372,889	3.1
	TOTAL	51,770,581	1,220813	979,6

Refer to figure 1:3 Answer the following questions:

1.3.1 Define the term population Density. (1x2) (2)

1.3.2 Which province had the smallest population growth in relation to its size in 2011? (1x1)(1)

1.3.3 Provide two reasons for the province to have the smallest population.   (2x2) (4)

1.3.4 Which two provinces had the largest population in the growth in relation to its size in 2011?
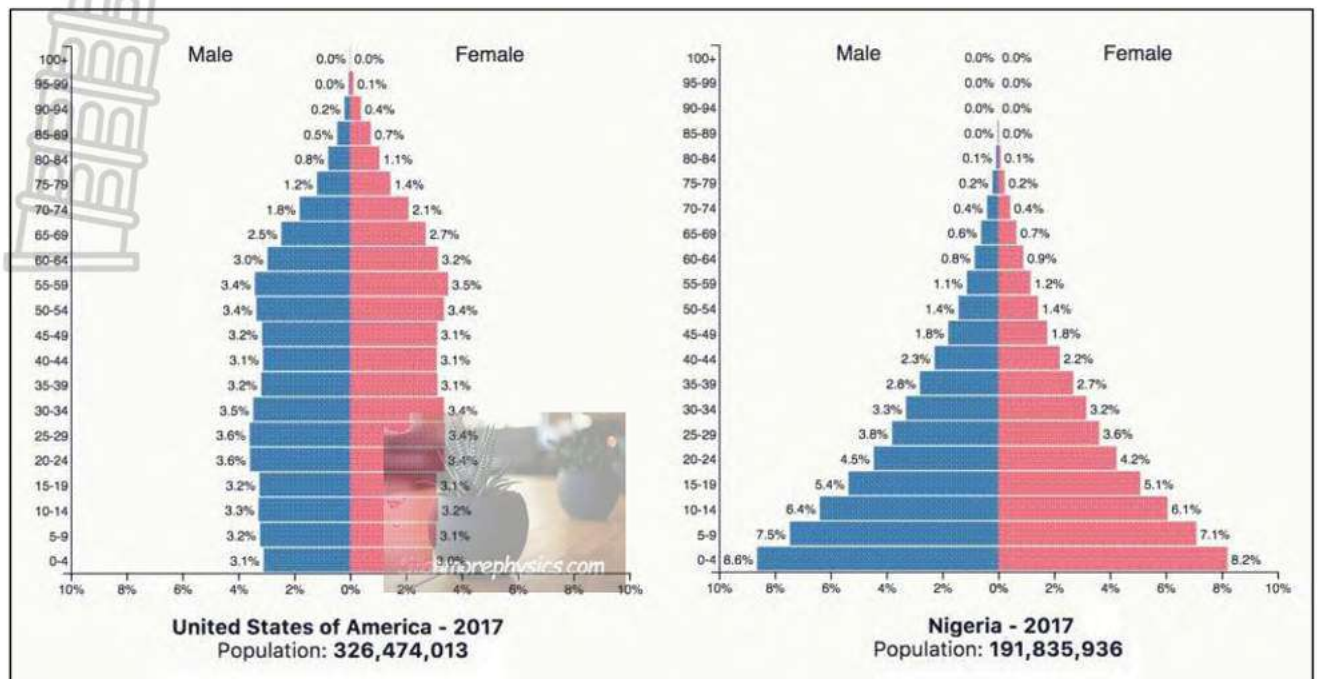
(2x1) (2)

1.3.5 Calculate the population density of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in 2011   (3x2) (6)

/15/

FIGURE: 1.4 Population pyramids of USA and Nigeria.

1.4. Refer to the population pyramids and answer the following questions.

1.4.1   Define Population pyramid.   (1x2) (2)

1.4.2. Name two elements that are shown by the population pyramid.   (2x1) (2)

1.4.3. Is the population pyramid of Nigeria progressive or regressive? (1x1) (1)

1.4.4 Give reasons for your answer in Question1.4.3.   (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 The type of population pyramid chosen in 1.4.3. represents a developed

country. Agree or disagree with a reason?   (2x2) (4)

1.4.5   Discuss two socio-economic impacts of a youthful population on the Nigerian

government.   (2x2) (4)

/15/

1.5 Refer to the extract on Xenophobia below.

XENOPHOBIA ISN'T KEEPING IMMIGRANTS OUT OF SA – HERE ARE THE LATEST NUMBERS
17 February 2020, 13:59
The size of the South African economy and its relative political stability is attracting increasing numbers of immigrants, who outnumber those emigrating to other places in the world, despite recent outbreaks of violence against foreigners from other places in Africa, and a perception of widespread xenophobia.
In 2005, international migrants comprised 2,8% of South Africa's population. By 2019, this figure had risen to 7,2%.
'South Africa has experienced high volumes of immigration in recent years, attracting migrants, asylum seekers and refugees from within and outside southern Africa,' according to the World Migration report 2020, as published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
Other countries with a significant portion of their population made up by foreigners include Qatar, where immigrants make up 78,7% of the populace, Singapore (37,1%), Canada (21,3%), and Sweden (20%).
Worldwide migrants make up 3,5% of the global population in 2020, up from 2,8% in 2000 and 2,3% in 1970.
South Africa is the most significant migration destination country in Africa, with around four million international newcomers living in the country.
[Adapted from https://www.businessinsider.co.za/immigrant-numbers-for-south-africaare-still-rising-despite-xenophobia-and-violence-2020-2]

1.5.1 Define the following terms:
    (a) Immigration   (1 X 2) (2)

    (b) Refugees   (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Explain **TWO** reasons for the following quote from the extract: 'South Africa is the most significant migration destination country in Africa, with around four million international new comers living in the country.' (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.3 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, discuss the reasons for the outbreak of violence towards foreigners in South Africa.   (4 x 2) (8)
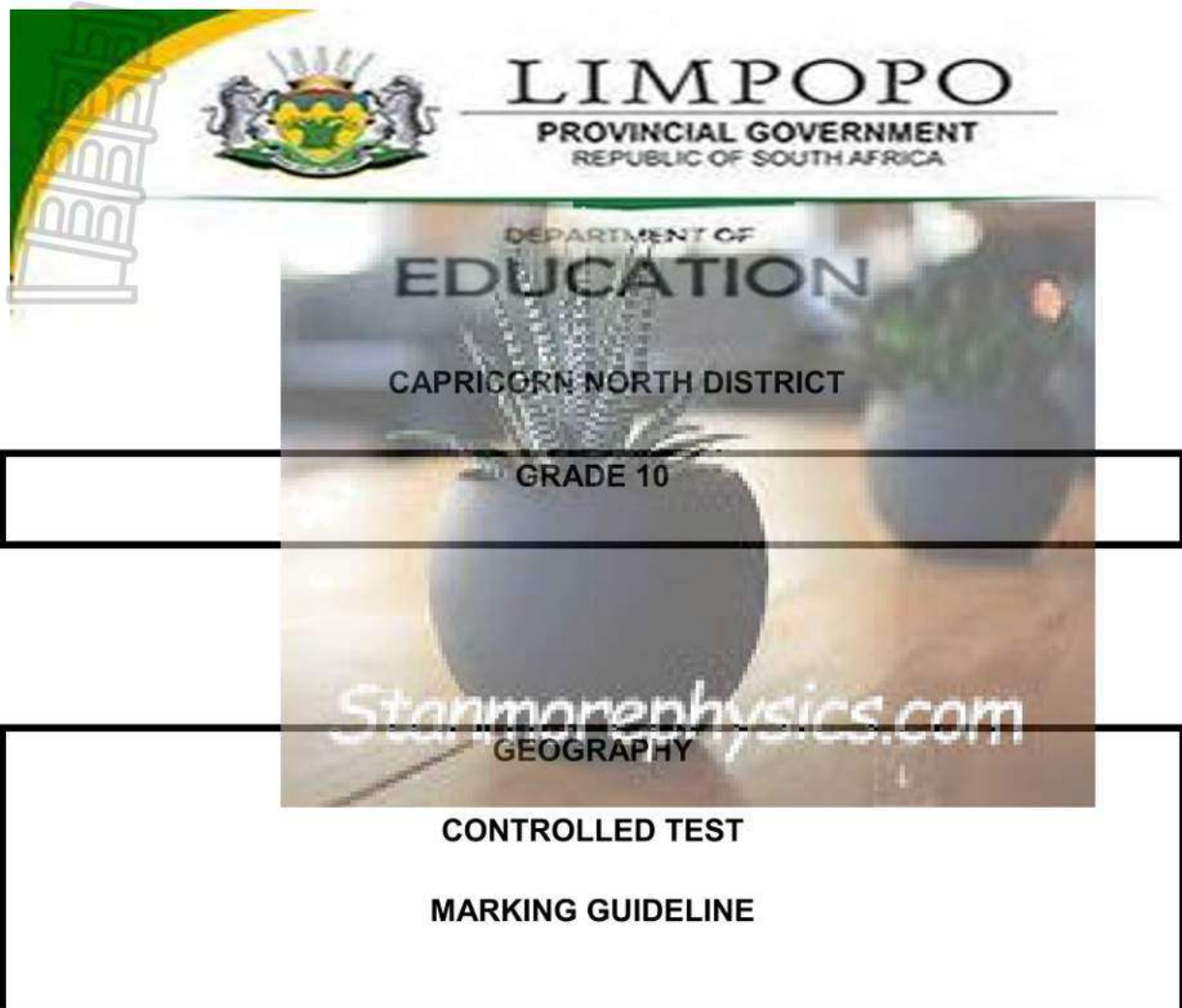
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GRAND TOTAL: 60 MARKS

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MARKING GUIDELINE

QUESTION 1

1.1.

1.1.1. B

1.1.2. A

1.1.3. D

1.1.4. B

1.1.5. D

1.1.6. B

1.1.7. C   **(7)**

1.2.

1.2.1. F

1.2.2. D

1.2.3. H

1.2.4. B

1.2.5. A

1.2.6. G

1.2.7. E

1.2.8. C   **(8)**

1.3

1.3.1 Population density

The number of people living in area per square kilometer √

√

1.3.2. Northern Cape √

1.3.3. Is one of developing countries and the economy is less and lack of

Few industries √√

1.3.4. – Kwa Zulu Natal √

- Eastern Cape √

1.3.5. Population density $= \dfrac{Population}{Area\ Per\ Km^2}$

Limpopo $= \dfrac{5404868}{125755}$ √√

$= 42,97$ √

Mpumalanga $= \dfrac{4039939}{168988}$ √√

$= 38,70951$ √

(15)

1.4.

1.4.1. A graph that represents the breakdown of the population by gender and age at a given point in time. *(Concept)* **(2)**

1.4.2. Age and Gender **(2)**

1.4.3. Progressive.

The base is long, showing a high birth rate. /

The upper part is short, showing a high death rate in the elderly population. (1+1)

1.4.4. Developing.

A population pyramid of a developing country is seen by a long base and a slim top.

It is also characterized by a triangular shape .2x2.

1.4.5

. The Nigerian government will have to increase its budget for provision of social services like education, water and sanitation,etc..

NB. 2 marks for   increase of budget / and 2marks for example of social services

/15/

1.5

1.5.1 (a) Movement into a host country from another country
[CONCEPT] (2)

(b) Political migrants forced to flee from their homes as a result   of war or religious intolerance

[CONCEPT]   (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.2 The strength of the South African economy is attractive. (2)

Foreigners believe there are more job opportunities in South Africa (2)

South Africa is more politically stable in comparison with their own countries (2)   South Africa has an improved transport network system making it easy to come   here (2)

The socio-economic conditions in South Africa are better than their own countries. (2)

[ONLY TWO]   (2 x 2 (4)

1.5.3 Foreigners are blamed for bringing illnesses to the country (2)
South Africans blame them for 'taking' their jobs as they are willing to work for cheaper rates (2)

South Africans blame them for the high crime rate – if they don't get jobs they have to steal to get food (2)

South Africans believe they make competition for housing more difficult (2)
They will put more pressure on resources which makes it difficult for
everybody to have access to basic resources (2)

Sometimes foreigners can involve local residents in illegal activities which can lead
to the downgrading of urban areas (2)

[ANY FOUR]   (4 x 2) (8)

(15)

GRAND TOTAL= [60]