



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
CODE	:	GEOG
GRADE	:	10
TASK	:	CONTROL TEST 2
TOTAL TIME	:	1 hour
TOTAL POINTS	:	60
IMPLEMENTATION	:	SEPTEMBER 11, 2024

This paper consists of 8 pages, including the front page.

1. This paper deals with POPULATION GEOGRAPHY.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the paper.
4. Leave a line open between subsections of questions you answer.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this paper.
6. Do not write in the margins of the answer book.
7. Reply in full sentences, except where you need to mention, identify, or make a list.
8. Write neatly and legibly.



QUESTION 1

- 1.1. Several options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Select 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. The Answer Number. 1.1.8 D.

1.1.1 The number of people in relation to the space they take up.

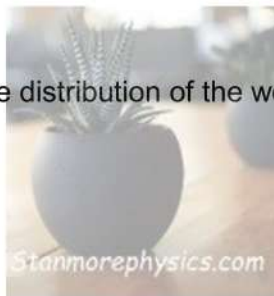
- A Population Geography
- B Demographics
- C Population density
- D Population distribution

1.1.2 The study of the size, distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations.

- A Population Geography
- B Demographics
- C Population density
- D Population distribution

1.1.3 A physical factor affecting the distribution of the world population.

- A Economy
- B Climate
- C Transportation
- D Infrastructure



1.1.4 A part of the earth suitable for humans to live in.

- A Relief
- B Ecumene
- C Nonecumene
- D Resources



1.1.5 Most people prefer to live in places with stable system to live.

- A economy
- B soil
- C politics
- D climate

1.1.6 Demographics are the

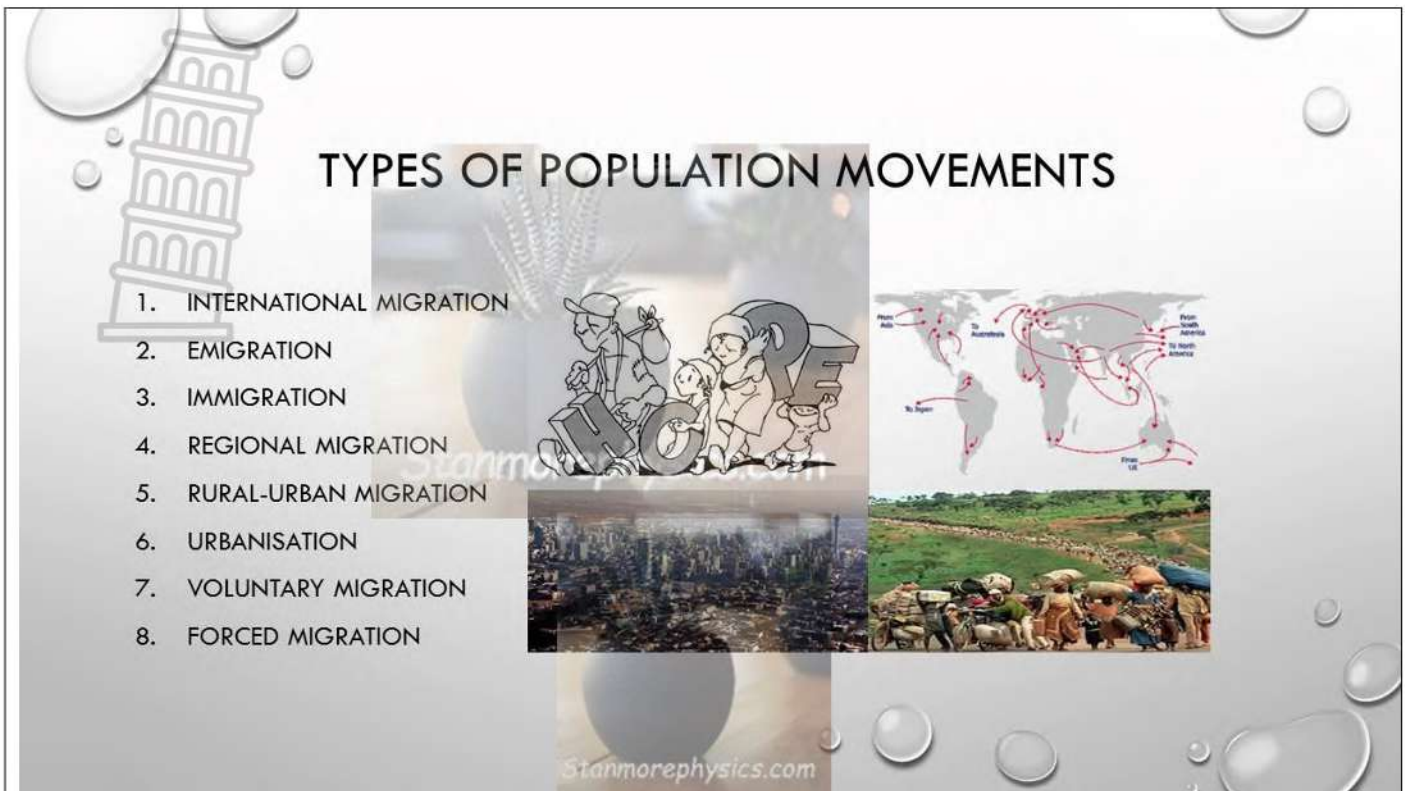
- A number of people inhabiting an area of a country
- B the number of people in relation to the space they take up
- C place where people live open earth
- D study of the population statistics

1.1.7 Physical factors are associated with

- A the natural environment
- B people
- C ecumene
- D nonecumene

(7x1) (1)

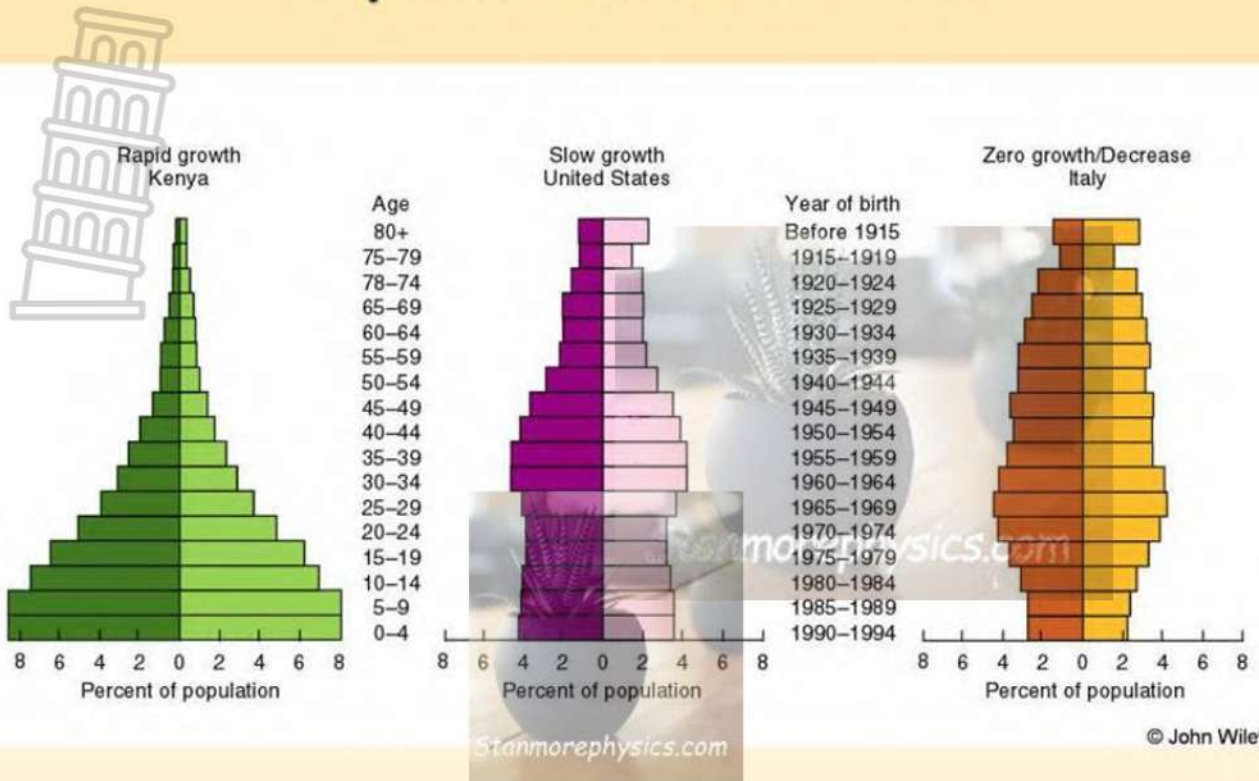
1.2 Study figure 1.2 which shows the different types of population movements and answer the questions that follow by only writing down the number (1 to 8) next



- 1.2.1 Movement of people to a new country as home.
- 1.2.2 Person forced to migrate.
- 1.2.3 Movement of people across national borders.
- 1.2.4 The result of rural-urban migration, where more people settle in towns and cities.
- 1.2.5 Movement of people from their country of origin to another country.
- 1.2.6 Movement of people within a region.
- 1.2.7 Person who of free will chooses to migrate.
- 1.2.8 Movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities. (8x1) (8)

- 1.3 Study figure 1.3 indicating different population structures and answer the questions that follow.

Population structure



- 1.3.1 Which country, according to figure 1.3, shows a declining population? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Name the country showing a high death rate. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Do men or women live longer according to the US and Italy's population pyramids? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.4. Explain what a population pyramid is. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.5 According to figure 1.3, the U.S. has slowed growth. Explain the following population indicators for a slow-growth country.
 a) Birth rate
 b) Death rate
 c) Life expectancy (3x2) (6)
- 1.3.6 Explain what the dependency ratio is and identify the country that has the smallest dependency ratio. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4 Read the scenario and study the graph on Fertility Rates and answer the questions that follow.

Declining fertility rates are driving this slowdown in population growth

Although the global population is expected to increase for many decades to come, [the population growth rate is slowing](#) rapidly.

This is driven by a dramatic decline in fertility rates, which measures the average number of children per woman. The global fertility rate has [more than halved since the 1960s](#), from more than 5 children per woman to 2.3.

It happened at different rates worldwide, as you can see in the chart. Fertility rates in Europe, the Americas and Asia are now below or close to 2 children per woman.

Across Africa, this figure is higher, but has also dropped significantly. In the 1970s, it was nearly 7 children per woman. Today it is almost 4 and the UN expects rates to fall to less than 3 in 2050 and approach to 2 by the end of the century.

Fertility rate: children per woman, 1950 to 2100

Our World in Data

Projections from 2024 onwards are based on the UN's medium scenario.

Stanmorephysics.com



Data source: UN, World Population Prospects (2024)

OurWorldInData.org/population-growth | CC BY

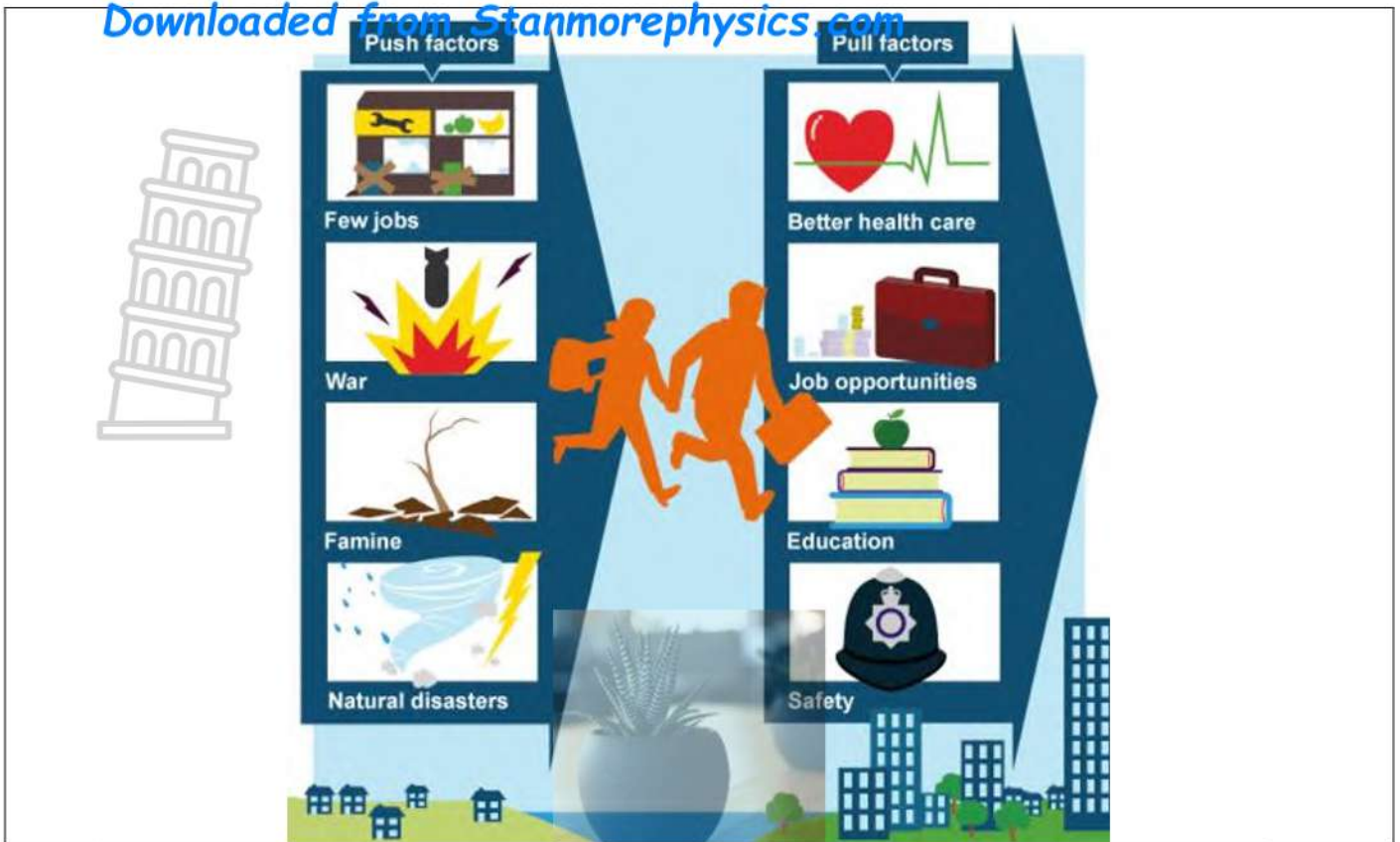
Note: The total fertility rate is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children at the current age-specific fertility rates.

- 1.4.1 Is there a (drop/rise) in the general fertility rate of women? (1x1)
(1)
- 1.4.2 By quoting from the scenario, provide a reason for your answer to question 1.4.1. (1x1)
(1)

- 1.4.3 China is currently the second most densely populated nation in the world. Explain how China's government has brought down their fertile rate? (1x2)
(2)
- 1.4.4 Define the term "overpopulation". (1x2)
(2)
- 1.4.5 (Sustainable development/Carrying capacity) is the idea that a community can develop and survive if they use the resources at their disposal in such a way that it will ensure the livelihood of that community. (1x1)
(1)
- 1.4.6 Explain, in a paragraph of unfurled eight lines, the consequences of the increase in the world's population. (4x2)
(8)



- 1.5 Study figure 1.5 which indicates population movements and answer the questions that follow.



- 1.5.1 Name any two push factors in figure 1.5 that cause people to move from rural to urban areas. (2x1)
(2)
- 1.5.2 Define the term "migrant worker". (1x2)
(2)
- 1.5.3 Political migrants are people who migrate due to political reasons. Name three human causes for political migration. (3x1)
(3)
- 1.5.4 Explain what the term "xenophobia" means. (1x2)
(2)
- 1.5.5 Explain the problems faced by immigrants. (3x2)
(6)

TOTAL 60



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MARKING GUIDELINE

This marking guideline consists of 3 pages, including the front page.

QUESTION 1

1.1.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 1.1.1 | C |
| 1.1.2 | A |
| 1.1.3 | B |
| 1.1.4 | B |
| 1.1.5 | C |
| 1.1.6 | D |
| 1.1.7 | A |

(7X1) (7)

1.2

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 1.2.1 | 3 |
| 1.2.2 | 8 |
| 1.2.3 | 1 |
| 1.2.4 | 6 |
| 1.2.5 | 2 |
| 1.2.6 | 4 |
| 1.2.7 | 7 |
| 1.2.8 | 5 |

(8x1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 Italy (1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Kenya (1x1) (1)

1.3.3 Women (1x1) (1)

1.3.4. A kind of graph that represents a country's population by ages and gender. (1x2) (2)
(concept)

1.3.5

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| a) | There is a decrease in the birth rate but is still slightly higher than the death rate. | |
| b) | There is a decrease in the death rate that is lower than the birth rate. | (3x2) (6) |
| c) | A longer life expectancy. | |

1.3.6 • a population indicator showing how many people in a country need support because they are not economically active (2x2) (4)
• Italy

1.4

1.4.1 Drop (1x1)
(1)

1.4.2 • This is driven by a dramatic decline in fertility rates (1x1)
• Today it is almost 4 and the UN expects rates to fall to less than 3 in 2050 (1)
and by the end of the century will approach 2.
(Any one)

1.4.3 • They introduced the 1child policy (1x2)
• Women may only have 1 child by law (2)
(any ONE)

- Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com
- 1.4.4 • When there are too many people on the available land and resources to protect. (1x2)
(2)
them to maintain. (Concept)
- 1.4.5 Sustainable development (1x1)
(1)
- 1.4.6 • Water: Water demand increases with the growing population and developing Technology.
• Agricultural land: As the population increases the available ones decrease agricultural land.
• Deforestation: More than half of Earth's original forests have Disappear.
• Food: There is no shortage of food on earth, however, there is a problem with proliferating, as well as access to, food.
• Urbanization: More and more people on Earth live in towns and cities. Increasing urbanization is accompanied by overcrowding and informal settlements without the necessary infrastructure.
• World population: Poorer parts of the world need to have more people with less resources maintained. (4x2)
(Any FOUR) (8)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 • Little work
• War
• Famine
• Natural disasters (2x1)(2)
(Any TWO)
- 1.5.2 • People who specifically migrate to look for work. (1x2)
(draft) (2)
- 1.5.3 • Political pressure (3x1)
• Religious persecution (3)
• Racial discrimination
• War or conflict
• Land violation
• Cultural customs
(Any THREE)
- 1.5.4 • A strong and unreasonable dislike for or fear of people from other countries (1x2)
(2)
- 1.5.5 • They must adapt to a new culture. (3x2)
• Often have to learn a new language as well. (6)
• Must learn new privileges because employer in new country does not they qualifications do not recognize.
• People accuse them of doing the locals' jobs, business and homes
Takeaway
• They are discriminated against
• Have problems such as poor housing, homelessness and lack of services, water,
sanitation and electricity.
• Food shortages, unemployment and poverty, emotional trauma, stress, disintegration of families.
(accept examples) (Any THREE)

TOTAL 60