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G11 Geography. Theory paper. Marking guidelines.

THESE ARE MARKING GUIDELINES: SOME HIGHER ORDER QUESTIONS ARE INTERPRETATIONAL – PLEASE USE DISCRETION ON THESE QUESTIONS.

Section A: Structural.

Q1.1 Terminology.

20

- 1.1 I
- 1.2 J
- 1.3 G
- 1.4 K
- 1.5 H
- 1.6 A
- 1.7 F
- 1.8 C
- 1.9 D
- 1.10 B

Q1.2. Inclined rock strata.

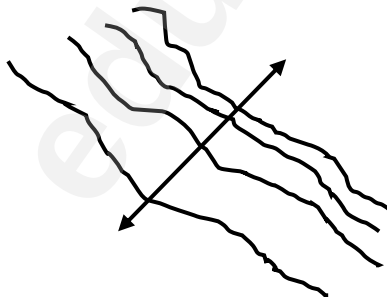
1.2.1 homo=same; clinal=angle. A ridge stretching across the landscape at a constant angle. 4

1.2.2 A = dip slope; B = scarp slope. [free-face] 2

1.2.3.1 C is less resistant 2

1.2.3.2 C has eroded backwards – B is higher therefore has eroded slower 2

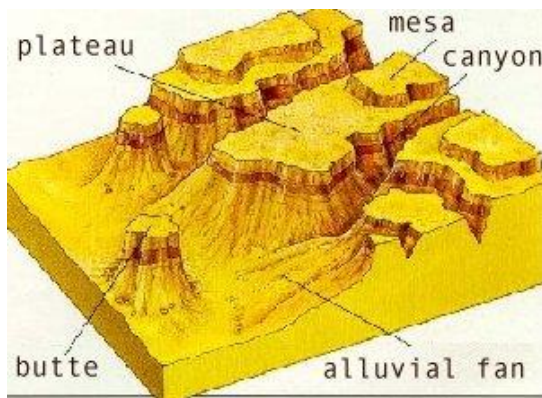
1.2.4 **CONCAVE** lines must compress towards the top 4



Q1.3. Horizontal strata.

1.3.1 Mesa 2

1.3.2 must have some description of progressive REDUCTION from plateau to mesa. 6



1.3.3 Butte 2

1.3.4

A = crest 1

B = free-face / cliff 1

C talus / scree / debris slope 1

D accept knickpoint or pediment 1

Q1.4. Intrusive landforms

1.4.1 6

A = laccolith

B = dyke

C = sill

D = pipe

E = batholith

F = lopolith

1.4.2 dome

1.4.3 magmatic intrusion [inside] between country rock within the Earth.

2

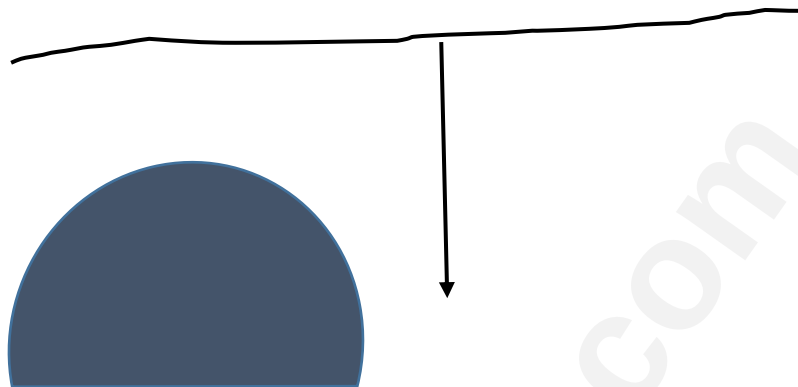
1.4.4

6

surface of the Earth

lowered due to
erosion

Intrusive
feature



Q1.5. Mass movement

1.5.1 CONCEPT removal / movement of regolith / soil downslope by means of gravity 2

1.5.2 regolith becomes saturated due to heavy rainfall 4

Increase in mass of saturated deposition results in the critical angle of repose being exceeded with resultant downslope movement

1.5.3 washed away / heavy floods / mudslides / 'tsunami from the sky' / tragedies / etc 6

1.5.4 heavy rains – contribute to heavy floods 6

Floods – hampered recovery and relief efforts

Heavy rains and floods – impact severely on vulnerable areas like favelas

5.5 must relate to SLOPE FAILURE#### 12

HUMAN

Poor conditions of favelas, high pop density 'lack of proper attention'

Favelas are high risk areas, built on hillside

Economic necessity to live there, the people have no option.

NATURAL

Higher rainfall than normal – saturated soil

Less infiltration – flooding, WASHING AWAY SOIL

Mountainous area of Nova Friburgo - gradient / angle of repose

100 marks

Section B. Development and dev issues

Q2 Basic concepts.

2.1 True or False 8

2.1.1 T

2.1.2 T

2.1.3 F – it is an indicator of economic development

2.1.4 T

2.1.5 F – it is integral to a modern functional economy

2.1.6 F – felt most by export led economies due to exploitation

2.2 Development indicators

2.2.1

a) birth rate, death rate, infant mortality, life expectancy 4

b) adult literacy, people per doctor, food intake, access to internet 4

Q2.3. Case study Brazil

2.3.1 6th biggest 2

2.3.2 8.5 to 10% 2

2.3.3 \$1.5 x 10¹¹ = R15-16.5 2

2.3.4 northeastern semi-arid / Midwest / amazon – population cannot lift on the growing Brazilian economy 42.

2.3.5 ONE region 4

northeastern semi-arid too dry to have economic potential

Amazon too inaccessible to undergo economic growth

2.3.6 6

Core – industrialised / infrastructure / job opp / SOL / PCI etc

Periphery - under or undeveloped / lacking the above / migration away from the area.

2.3.7 VALUES QUESTION 4

Picture implies little benefit for the average Brazilian – poor living off dumpsters.

Money invested in stadia and not people is of temporary benefit and for public image only.

Q2.4. Development in SA

2.4.1.1 30% APPROXIMATE!	4
2.4.1.2 impacts negatively as more non-economically active people have to be supported, fed clothed, schooled etc	2
2.4.1 2 SA is in stage THREE	2
2.4.1.3	
i) BR and DR should both decline in response to “normal” economic / demographic development according to the model	2
ii) total pop number should first stabilise then start declining	2
iii) Dep Ratio should move into a more sustainable scenario as there will be a better ration between economically active and non-active people	2
iv) life expectancy should increase as more people will be urbanised / have access to medical care / be earning more / better nutrition	2

Q2.4.2 Education in SA

2.4.2.1	4
1996 = 19.1%	
2011 = 8.6%	
therefore a decrease of 10.5%	
2.4.2.2	4
1996 = 16.3%	
2011 = 28.9%	
Therefore an increase of 12.6%	
2.4.2.3	8
There are LESS people with NO education and MORE people with G12 so there are MORE ‘educated’ people in SA.	
Better level of education, specifically young people in the work force should result in more expertise as they are more trainable.	

This in turn will benefit SA as the work force should be more competitive on a global scale.

2.4.3 Core-periphery concept South Africa.

2.4.3.1 Western Cape – Cape Town region	2
2.4.3.2 Textiles / agri-industry / import-export / parliament ANY ACCEPTABLE	2
2.4.3.3 Gauteng / PWV / Greater Johannesburg region	2
2.4.3.4 Mining / JSE / ANY ACCEPTABLE	2
2.4.3.5 Northern Cape Province	2
2.4.3.6 low rainfall – arid – semi desert / limited agricultural potential	4
2.4.3.7 multiplier effect means for every 10 jobs created in a factory a MULTIPLE number of jobs are created in service industries in order to service the factory.	
Power / water / infrastructure / shops / schools / administration etc	4

96 marks

Section C. Globalisation

Q5.1 Terminology 30

- 1 H
- 2 K
- 3 E
- 4 B
- 5 I
- 6 C
- 7 A
- 8 G
- 9 F
- 10 D
- 11 L
- 12 J
- 13 N
- 14 O
- 15 M

3.2 Globalisation

3.2.1 The protester is wearing items of clothing from various countries, so is in fact , supporting globalisation. 2

3.2.2 Scrapping globalisation would result in massive job losses for both categories of countries as manufacturing and markets are interdependent. Loss of revenue from imports and exports would have huge economic impacts. Lack of foreign investment, loss of access to technology etc would be catastrophic for developing nations. 8

3.3

i) Technology and comms networks required for the establishment and running of the new business will be improved and will in effect benefit the host country. 4

ii) many jobs are in fact created and some semblance of minimum wage agreed upon. 4

iii) roads, rail, harbours airports, power are built by the MNC. 4

iv) the government of the host country will benefit greatly from the tax generated through the economic activities in that country. Export taxes specificall. 4

v) expats working in the host country will spread by word of mouth the potential for cheap holidays. Hotel groups will invest as the country becomes more visible and popular. Any logical! 4

vi) cultures from both countries will be exposed to each other hopefully promoting understanding and tolerance. There is significant 'cultural imperialism'. 4

3.4.1 China / India 2

3.4.2 moving a service such as telesales to another country due to internet EXAMPLE 2

3.4.3 all jobs in modern economies need educated people [numeracy, literacy] in order for job specific training to occur. A better educated 'home' workforce may limit the migration of jobs to other countries or at least make you competitive for the jobs that are left! 2

74 marks