



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

AMATHOLE EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

GEOGRAPHY

NOVEMBER EXAMS

2023

GRADE 7

Marking Guide

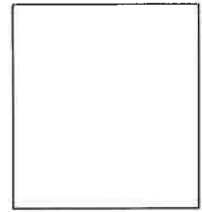
	SECTION A	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	SECTION B	Question 6	Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	TOTAL
Marks		5	4	7	6	3		4	4	12	5	50
		25						25				

Instructions: -Use this question paper as your answer sheet
-Read the instructions on each question
-Write neatly and clearly

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

[5 Marks]



1.1. Encircle the correct letter

1.1.1. The number of babies born in a year compared to every thousand people in a country

A. Infant mortality rate

B. Birth rate ✓

C. Population growth rate

D. Growth rate

(1)

1.1.2. The average number of years' people can expect to live

A. Age expectancy

B. Life expectancy ✓

C. Expectancy

D. Population growth rate

(1)

1.1.3. The difference between the birth rate and death rate in a country

A. Life expectancy

B. Emigration

C. Population growth rate ✓

D. Immigration

(1)

1.1.4. A disease that spreads through a population very quickly

A. Pandemic ✓

B. Epidemic

C. Illness

D. Coughing

(1)

1.1.5. Too many people for the land to feed properly

A. Crowd

B. Population

C. Population growth rate

D. Overpopulation ✓

(1)

QUESTION 2

[4 Marks]

- The information in Source and Prevention columns is jumbled. Write the correct combination of letters in the last column. (ie; **2.5. EF.**) (4)
1 Mark for the correct combination

DESEASE	SOURCE	PREVENTION	Answer
2.1. Diarrhoea	A. Mosquitoes	A. Avoid unprotected sexual contact and other people's blood	2.1. DC ✓
2.2. Cholera	B. Transmitted by unhygienic food and water and lack of personal hygiene	B. insect repellent, nets and short term drugs	2.2. BD ✓
2.3. Malaria	C. Blood and body fluids from the infected person	C. Boil water	2.3 AB ✓
2.4. HIV and AIDS	D. Transmitted by contaminated food and water (river water)	D. Better hygiene	2.4. CA ✓

QUESTION 3

[7 Marks]

3.1. Study the picture below



3.1.1. In part of the world or continent do you think the photo was taken? (1)

- Developing Countries / Africa** ✓

3.1.2. Is this an urban or rural area? Give a reason for your answer. (3)

- **It is a rural settlement** ✓ (1)
 - **The evidence is the housing, thatched and poorly built** ✓
 - **No streets or roads to suggest that the area is urban.** ✓
 - **Buildings are not close to another** ✓
 - **Dirt roads.** ✓ (any 2 reasons 1+1)

3.1.3. List some three problems and challenges people in this place may have. (3)

- **No electricity** ✓
- **No running water and sanitation** ✓
- **High birth rate** ✓
- **Poor health care** ✓
- **Poverty** ✓
- **Lack of jobs** ✓
- **Malnutrition** ✓ (any 3)

QUESTION 4

[6 Marks]

4.1. Read the source below

Government policy

With over 134 billion people (in 2012), China is the world's most populous country. Its population doubled in the 50 years after 1952. In the 1970s, the Chinese government realized that if the population growth was not controlled, it would get to nearly 2 billion by 2030.

Consequences of China's one-child policy

The one-child policy produced consequences beyond the goal of reducing population growth. Most notably, the country's overall sex ratio became skewed toward males—roughly between 3 and 4 percent more males than females. Traditionally, male children (especially firstborn) have been preferred—particularly in rural areas—as sons inherit the family name and property and are responsible for the care of elderly parents. When most families were restricted to one child, having a girl became highly undesirable, resulting in a rise in abortions of female foetuses (made possible after ultrasound sex determination became available), increases in the number of female children who were placed in orphanages or were abandoned.

Such overpopulation would cause the following serious problems:

□ shortage of food □ shortage of water □ shortage of energy □ not enough land □ pollution

China's one-child policy

China started its 'one child per family policy' in 1979. Listed below are the rewards and punishments laid out in the policy.

Rewards for one-child parents

- cash bonuses
- better child care
- parents sterilised
- better chance of getting a house

Punishment for two-child parents

- up to half their income was taxed, or
- more time off before the baby is they would lose their jobs, or pay a fine born
- unborn baby was aborted

Local officials of the Chinese Communist Party had to see that the policy was enforced. Sometimes they locked up pregnant women until they agreed to have their second baby aborted. Failing to have an abortion meant severe punishment.

4.1.1. What effect should a one child policy have on birth rates? (2)

- **It reduced population growth** ✓
-

4.1.2. Why do you think people were allowed to have a second child if the first child was a girl? (1)

- **Sons inherit the family name and property and are responsible for the care of elderly parents.** ✓
-

4.1.3. What problems caused by overpopulation in a country? (1)

- **shortage of food** ✓
- **shortage of water** ✓
- **shortage of energy** ✓
- **not enough land** ✓
- **pollution** ✓

(Any)

4.1.3. What negative impact did those restricted to have one child had? (2)

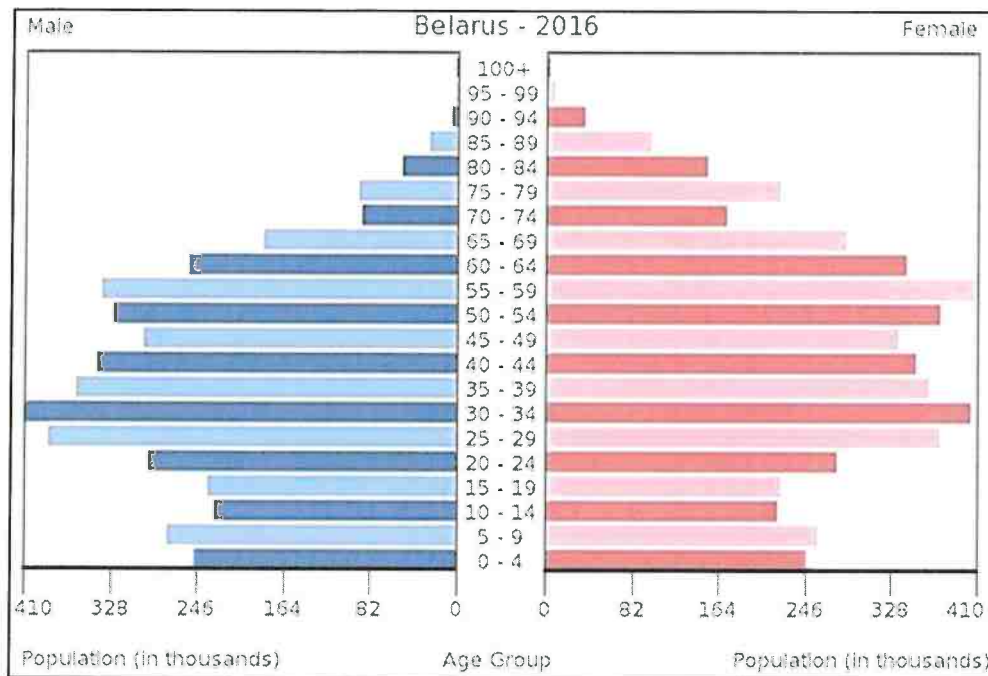
- **having a girl became highly undesirable** ✓
- **There was a rise in abortions.** ✓
- **Increases in the number of female children who were placed in orphanages.** ✓
- **Female children were abandoned.** ✓

(Any 2)

QUESTION 5

[3 Marks]

5.1. Study a graph below



a) Which age group has a high number in the population of Belarus? (1)

- **Age group 30-34** ✓

b) How many babies were born between 2012 and 2016 in Belarus? (1)

- **492 babies** ✓

c) Who live longer between males and females in Belarus? (1)

- **Female** ✓

SECTION B

QUESTION 6

[4 Marks]

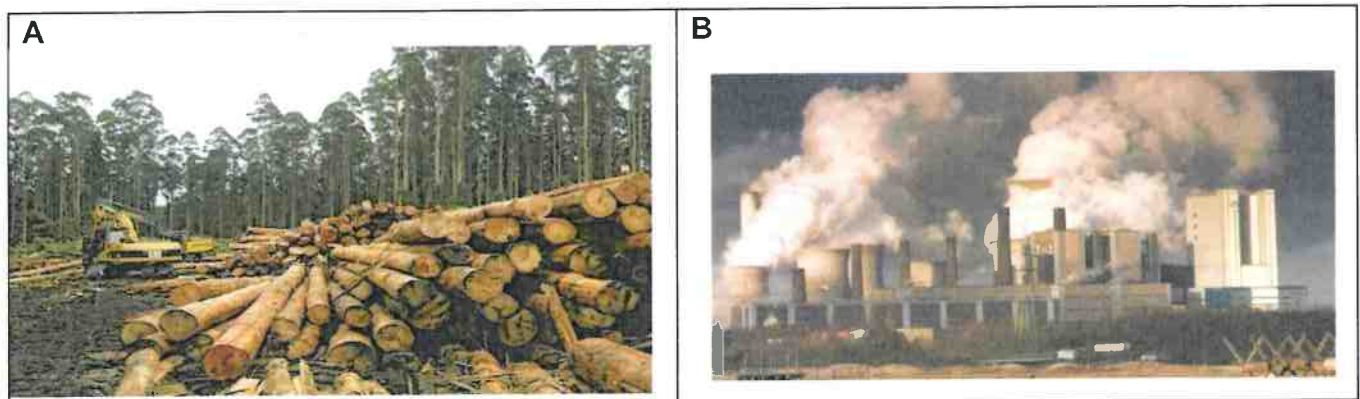
6.1. Match column A to B

Column A	Column B	Answers
6.1.1. A commodity of which there is an endless supply.	A. Conservation	4.1.1. E ✓
6.1.2. All living and non-living components of the ecosystems in oceans and seas.	B. Deforestation	4.1.2. D ✓
6.1.3. The permanent cutting down of trees in a large area	C. Landfill site	4.1.3. B ✓
6.1.4. The protection of the environment and its natural resources	D. Marine resources	4.1.4. A ✓
	E. Renewable resources	4.1.5.

QUESTION 7

[4 Marks]

7.1. Study the pictures below and answer the questions that follow:



7.1.1 Describe the environmental damage in each picture and what caused the damage. (2)

A.	Damage done	Deforestation ✓
Cause		By the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest. ✓

7.1.2

(2)

7.1.2		12
B.	Damage done	Air pollution ✓
Cause		Smoke with chemicals from factories. ✓

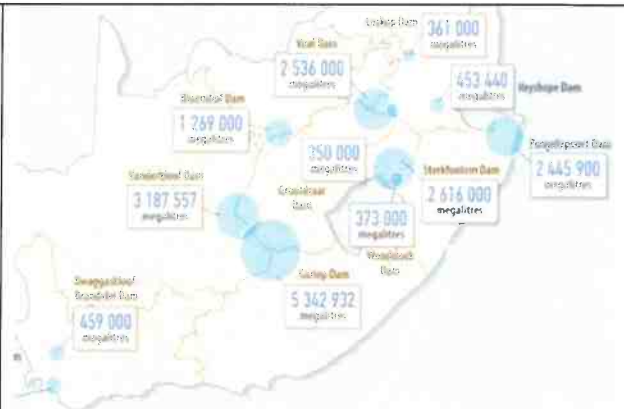
QUESTION 8

[12 Marks]

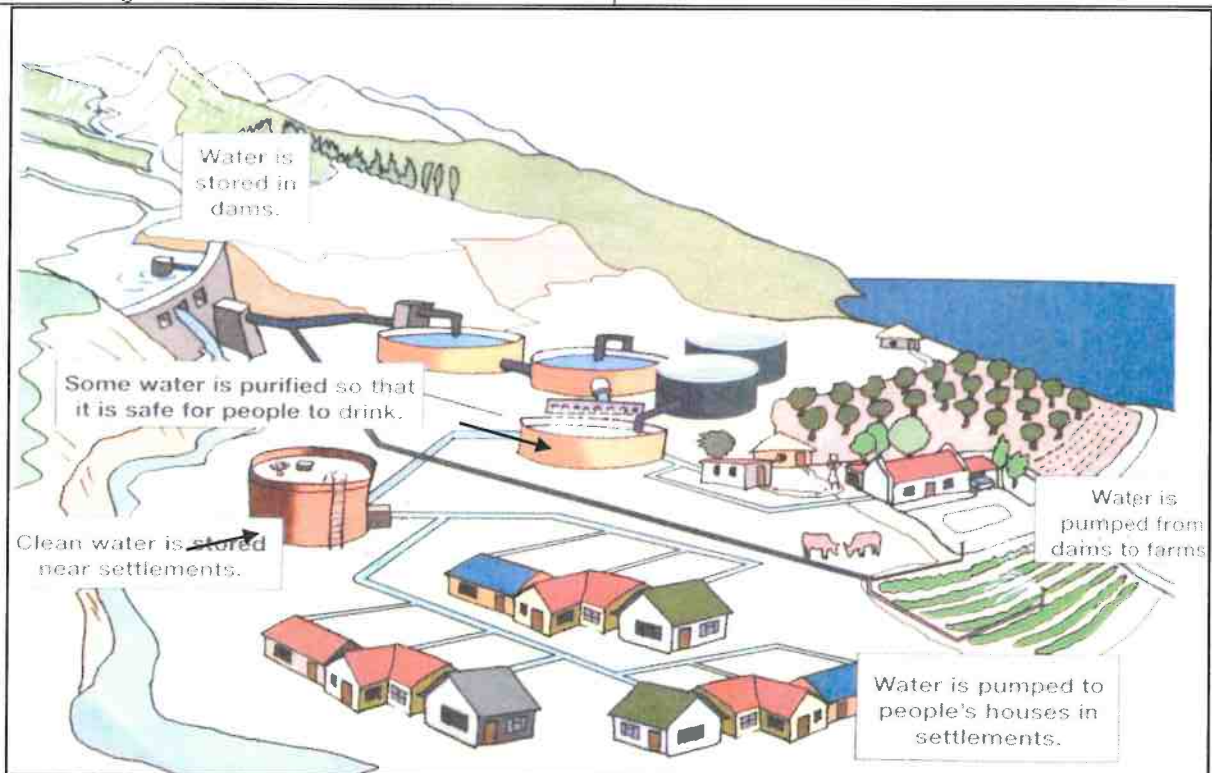
8.1. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow



Dams supply settlements with drinking water and farmers with water to irrigate their fields



South Africa's large dams



Supplying people with water

8.1.1. Name a dam in your province or close to your province? (1)

- **Gariep Dam** ✓

8.1.2. How do you know that this dam is the biggest in South Africa? (1)

- **It is the biggest of all other South African dams as it contains 5342 932 Mega-litres.**

8.2. Look at the flow diagram and answer these questions

8.2.1. Why do people store water in dams? (1)

- To store water that supply settlements with drinking water and farmers with water to irrigate their fields ✓

8.2.2. How does water get to farms and settlements? (1)

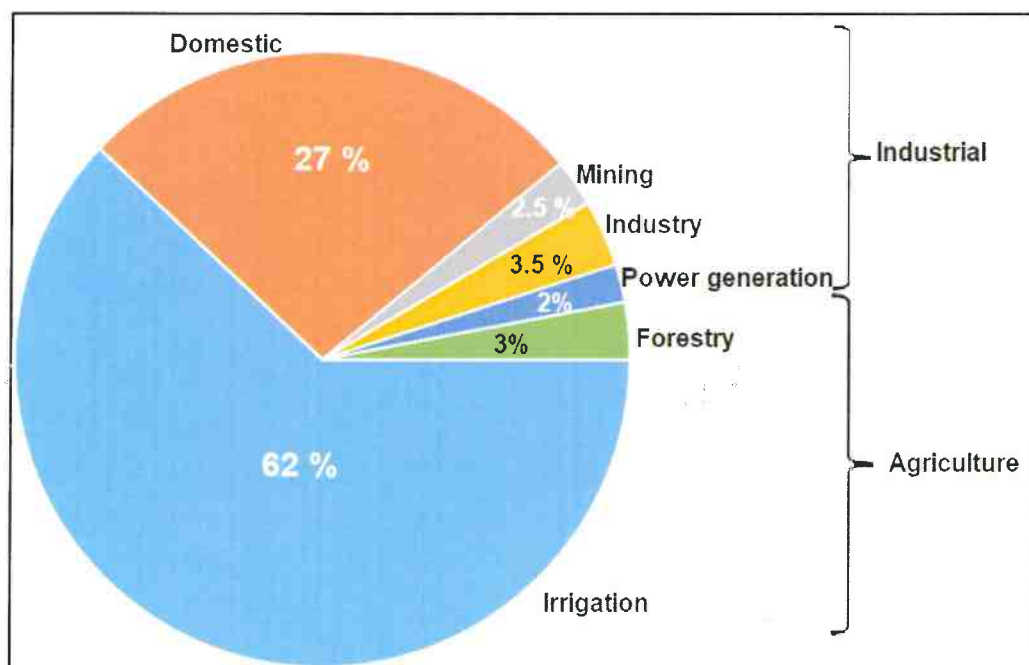
- Water is pumped from the dam to farms and settlements. ✓

8.2.3. What is the difference between water that goes to farms and water that goes to settlements? (2)

- Water that goes to settlements is purified so that it is safe for people to drink ✓✓

Transfer information from a pie graph to a bar graph

8.3. Look at the pie graph in Figure 1 above.



8.3.1. Say which part of the pie chart graph the following words refer to:

- a) Factory; **Industry** ✓ (1)
- b) Maize Field; **Irrigation** ✓ (1)
- c) Flushing toilet; **Domestic** ✓ (1)
- d) A plantation of pine trees; **Forestry** ✓ (1)

QUESTION 9**PARAGRAPH WRITING****[5 Marks]**

Write about how the pie graph will change if South Africa's population increases by 10 million people. For example, what parts of the diagram would use more water? Give reasons why you think this would happen.

- As population will increase South African water demand for agriculture will increase because more food will need to be grown and manufactured to serve all the countries 'population. ✓
- industrial demand will be expected to rise at a faster rate as production will also be pushed to meet the demands of the people so water will play an important role. ✓
- Water demand will also increase for domestic purposes like cooking, washing and sanitation. ✓
- Increasing number of people in a country can also put more strain to our electricity. So more electricity generation will be in demand. Hydro-electricity and for cooling in power station ✓
- Mining as a huge provider of job opportunities in South Africa will be another sector that will demand large quantities of water for mineral processing, refining and dust suppression ✓

Rubric for Paragraph

LEVEL 1	• Cannot extract evidence or extract evidence from the sources in a very exemplary manner. • Use evidence partially to report on topic or cannot report on topic.	Marks: 0-1
LEVEL 2	• Extracts evidence from the sources that is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. • Use evidence from sources in a very basic manner.	Marks: 2-3
LEVEL 3	• Extract relevant evidence from the sources. • Extracted evidence - relates well to the topic. • Use evidence from the sources very effectively in an organized paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	Marks: 4-5

