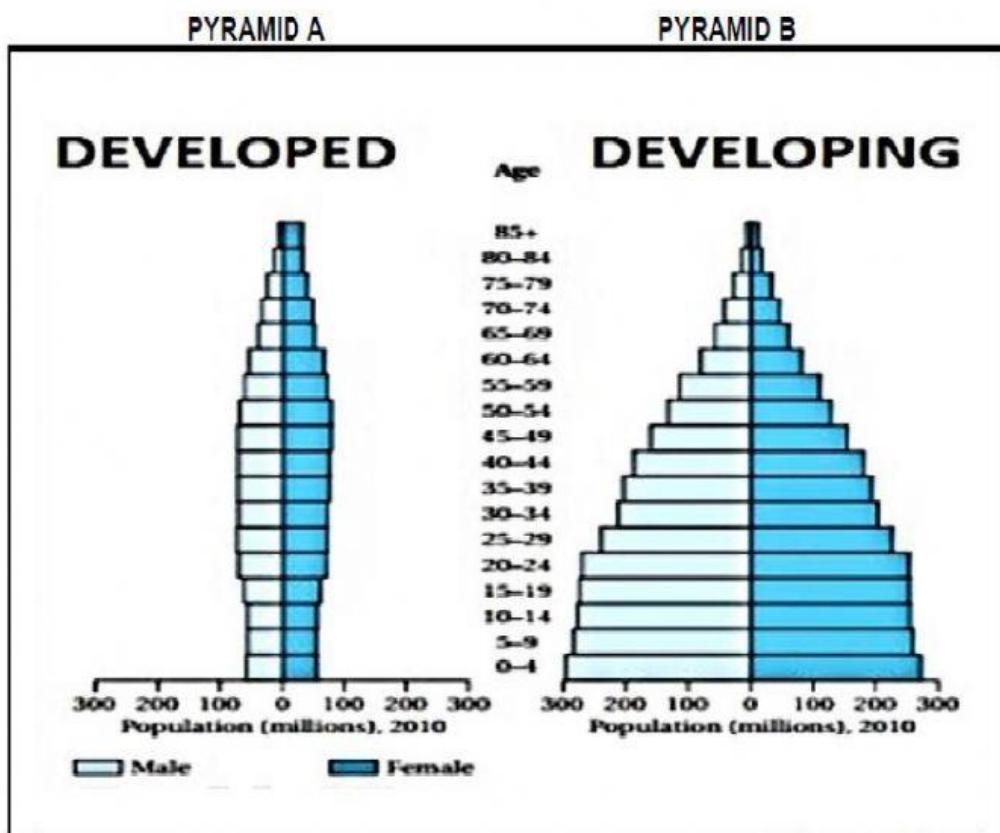


SECTION A: POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES

QUESTION 1: POPULATION

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Statistics indicating how population is changing	A emigrants
1.1.2 People moving out of their own country to other countries for jobs	B life expectancy
1.1.3 The very rapid increase in the country's population	C population density
1.1.4 A graph showing population structure in terms of age and gender/sex	D xenophobia
1.1.5 Migrants who are forced to move out of their country of origin owing to fear of persecution or natural disasters	E population indicators
1.1.6 The number of people per square kilometre	F population explosion
1.1.7 A strong sense of fear and dislike or fear of people from other countries	G economic migrants
1.1.8 The expected average number of years people will live in a country	H refugees
	I population pyramid

FIGURE 1.2: POPULATION PYRAMIDS FOR DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



[Source: Google Images]

1.2 Study FIGURE 1.2 A and B that shows two different population pyramids

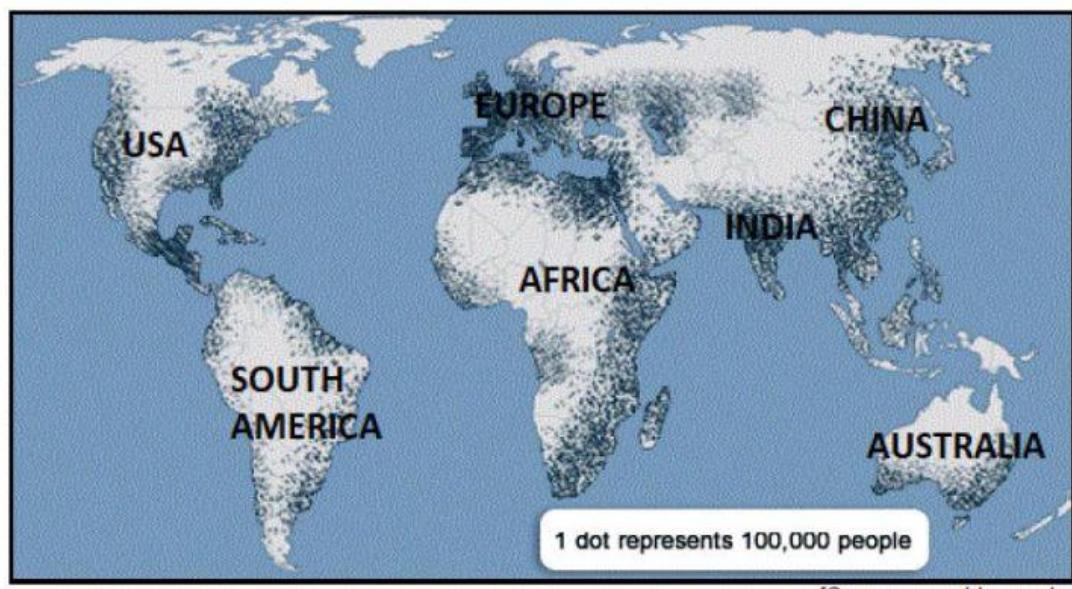
- 1.2.1 This is an **early expanding population**.
- 1.2.2 Children contribute to farm labour in this population.
- 1.2.3 There are more individuals who live for more than 75 years.
- 1.2.4 Death rate and birth rate are both **high**.
- 1.2.5 Medical facilities are of a **high standard**.
- 1.2.6 Most of such countries are found in Africa and Latin America.
- 1.2.7 Dependency ratio is **low** in this country. (7 x 1) (7)

FIGURE 1.3B: WORLD'S HIGHEST POPULATED COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	POPULATION	DENSITY (P/km ²)	LAND AREA (km ²)	FERTILITY RATE
CHINA	1 439 323 776	153	9 388 211	1,7
INDIA	1 380 004 385	464	2 973 190	2,2
USA	331 002 651	36	9 147 420	1,8
INDONESIA	273 523 615	151	1 811 570	2,3

[Source: www.worldometers]

FIGURE 1.3 A: WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



[Source: www.bbc.co.uk]

1.3 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 (A and B) showing the world population distribution to answer the questions that follow.

1.3.1 Define *population distribution*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 From the maps and table in FIGURE 1.3A and B respectively, identify the continent that inhabits largest population. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Name TWO countries with the world's largest population. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Suggest TWO challenges a country with a large population may face. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Describe TWO physical factors that attract more people to live in an area. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Identify a country with less population in FIGURE 1.3A and describe ONE challenge of such a country that has less population. (1 + 2) (3)

FIGURE 1.4: XENOPHOBIA IN SOUTH AFRICA (2018)



Foreign nationals have, yet again, been attacked, displaced and had their shops looted in South Africa. This is an unfortunate – but entirely unsurprising way to mark the anniversary of the 2008 xenophobic attacks during which tens of thousands were displaced and more than 60 people killed.

Even before 2008, a handful of scholars and activists were urging the government to do more to protect those targeted for violence because of their geographic origins. Only after the 2008 melee did the government join civil society and international organisations in committing to ensure that such bloodletting would never happen again. But it has.

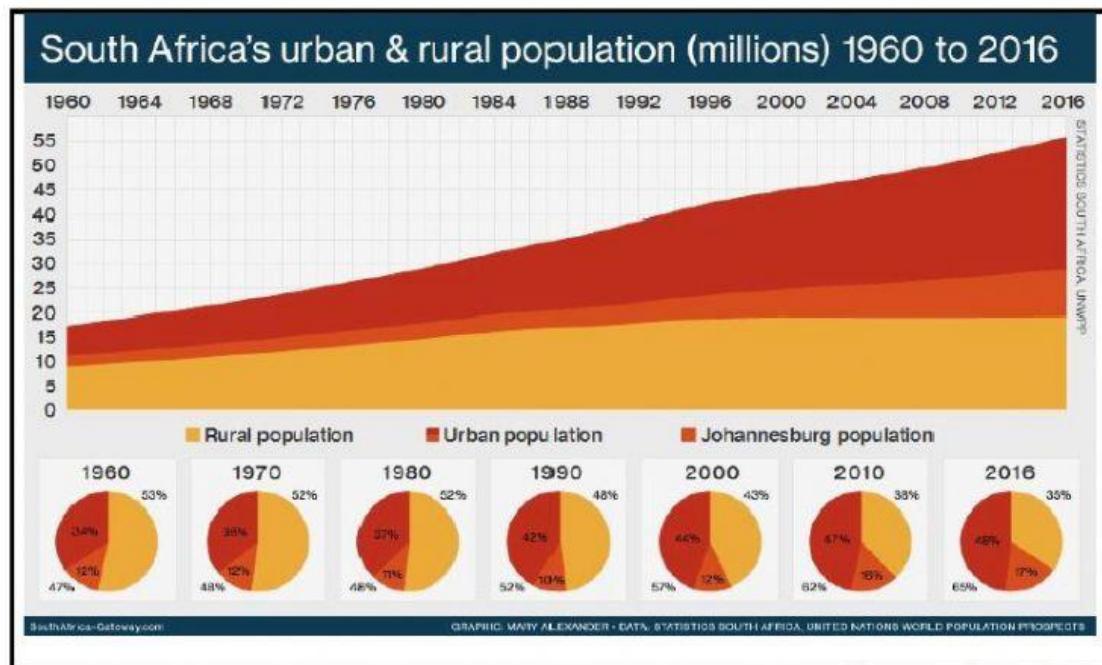
[Source: www.wits.ac.za/news]

1.4 Refer to FIGURE 1.4 answer the questions that follow.

- 1.4.1 Define *xenophobia*. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Describe the impact of this xenophobic attack on the foreign nationals according to the information in the report. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Name TWO groups that were concerned with the protection of foreign nationals in 2008 to stop blood shedding. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Give TWO reasons why South Africans show their anger to people from other countries. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Suggest ONE reason why xenophobic attacks continue to happen in South Africa despite the government, civic society and international organisations' attempts to stop it. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Suggest ways in which violence between South Africans and foreign nationals can be reduced. (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 1.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



[Source: StatsSA (2016)]

1.5 Study FIGURE 1.5 showing rural and urban population of South Africa (in millions).

1.5.1 Define *rural population*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Does urban population decrease or increase from 1960 to 2016? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Give a reason for the pattern you described in QUESTION 1.5.2 above. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Using information on the graph, work out the urban population in 2015. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 State TWO push factors causing people to leave rural areas for urban areas. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.6 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, explain the possible negative effects that will result in South Africa's cities if they continue receiving both local and international immigrants in large numbers.

(4 x 2) (8)
[60]