Instruction to students:

1. This paper consists of THREE sections.

2. Answer each section in a **SEPARATE BOOKLET / ANSWER SHEET**.

3. You must answer all sections – there may be choices within each section.

4. On the cover of each book indicate whether it is Section A or Section B or Section C.
SECTION A: Dr Desai (35 Marks)

1. Define any Five (5) of the following concepts (5× 2 = 10)

   1.1 Pandemic
   1.2 Globalization
   1.3 Malnutrition
   1.4 Longitude
   1.5 Central Business District (CBD)
   1.6 Geographical Information System (GIS)
   1.7 Gross domestic product (GDP)
   1.8 Non-renewable resources

2. Answer any Two (2) of the following (2×5 =10)

   2.1 Briefly discuss the relevance of human geography as a field of study.
   2.2 Discuss the relationship between society and space.
   2.3 Discuss the key aspects of the human-centred theory.
   2.4 Discuss how globalization has impacted negatively upon the environment.

3. Short Essays: Choose One of the following

   3.1 Analyse the structural theory especially focusing on its relevance in understanding human geography. (15)

      OR

   3.2 Critically discuss the stereotypical ideology used to explain Africa’s dilemmas. (15)

      OR

   3.3 Critically discuss whether globalization has led to the homogenisation of the world. (15)
Read the extract below and then answer the Question

The new century opened with an unprecedented declaration of solidarity and determination to rid the world of poverty. In 2000 the UN Millennium Declaration, adopted at the largest-ever gathering of heads of state, committed countries—rich and poor—to doing all they can to eradicate poverty, promote human dignity and equality and achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability. World leaders promised to work together to meet concrete targets for advancing development and reducing poverty by 2015 or earlier. Emanating from the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) bind countries to do more in the attack on inadequate incomes, widespread hunger, gender inequality, environmental deterioration and lack of education, health care and clean water. They also include actions to reduce debt and increase aid, trade and technology transfers to poor countries.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
Goal 5: Improve maternal health
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

As part of worldwide efforts to achieve the systemic insights and actions needed for creating sustainable environments, the concept of CAPITAL has been broadened beyond simply FINANCIAL capital to include 7 other forms of capital.

(i) List these other 7 forms of capital (7 Marks)

(ii) Choose four (4) forms of capital from the list that you have produced in answer to Question (i) above. For each of these forms of capital that you have chosen, explain the relationship between these forms of capital and the Millenium Development Goals listed above.

Set out your answer in 4 parts, each with an underlined heading written in upper case. Each heading must be one of the forms of capital that you have chosen.

(4 x 7 = 28 marks)

Total (28+7= 35)
SECTION C: Mr T Foggin  Population Studies  (30 Marks)

1. Define **ALL** of the following concepts  (5x1 = 5)

   1.1 Food security
   1.2 Population density
   1.3 Total fertility rate
   1.4 Population composition
   1.5 Immigration

2. Answer **TWO** (2) of the following  (2x5 = 10)

   2.1 Briefly discuss Thomas Malthus’s view on population.
   2.2 List 5 factors that affect population growth.
   2.3 List 5 critical factors that contribute to ill-health in women.

3. Short Essays (1 page): Choose **ONE** of the following:

   3.1 Using South Africa as a country example, discuss some of the positive and negative socioeconomic issues associated with high levels of immigrants coming into South Africa. (15)

   OR

   3.2 The ‘Demographic Transition Model’ describes a sequence of changes that occur in most countries ‘lifestyles’ over a period of time. Discuss these different stages and provide examples of various countries relevant to the different stages of growth. (15)