KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE NOVEMBER EXAM - 2016 **GEOGRAPHY P1 GRADE 11**

EXAMINER

: F. PARUK

MARKS

: 225

MODERATOR

: R. RANGANATHAN

DURATION: 3 HOURS

DATE

: 17/11/16

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NAME :		GR/DIV.:	

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

- 1. This paper consists of 4 Questions and 14 Pages.
- 2. Answer any 3 Questions of 75 marks each.
- 3. All diagrams are included in the annexure.
- 4. Leave a line between subsections answered.
- 5. Start each question on a new page.
- 6. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this paper.
- 7. Where possible, illustrate your answer with diagrams.
- 8. Write neatly and legibly.
- 9. Write your subject educator's name in full on the top corner of your answer book.

SECTION A – THE ATMOSPHERE AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1

1.1 Figure 1A illustrates air pressure belts over Africa. Answer the questions below by matching each question with a term from the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number.

0°, ITCZ,	Subtropical High,	Westerlies,	Equatorial Low,
Hadley,	Polar Easterlies,	Sub Polar Low	∕, 60°N/S,
90°N/S,	Pressure Gradient	Force, Pola	r, Ferrel

- 1.1.1 Name the pressure belt South Africa is located in.
- 1.1.2 What is the name of the zone where the tropical Easterlies converge?
- 1.1.3 The winds at X are known as _____.
- 1.1.4 Name the winds that diverge away from the 30° N/S latitude and converges at the 60° N/S latitude.
- 1.1.5 Identify the name of the cell associated with warm rising air at the equator.
- 1.1.6 The zone of convergence of a warm and cold air mass.
- 1.1.7 The name of the global pressure belt that results from descending cold air at the 30° latitude.
- 1.1.8 The influence of Coriolis force is nil at this latitude.

[8]

1.2 Match the description in Column A to the features in Column B. Write the number and the correct letter next to it.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1	Hard Resistant Rock	A. Canyon
1.2.2	Joints between layers of Sedimentary Rock.	B. Bedding plane
1.2.3	A deep narrow valley in an Arid Region.	C. Pediplain
1.2.4	Dip slope faces inwards.	D. Cap Rock
1.2.5	Largest intrusive feature.	E. Cuesta Basin
1.2.6	Gentle level landscape.	F. Hilly landscape
1.2.7	Consists of rounded hills and gentle slopes.	G. Basaltic landscape
		H. Batholith

1.3.1	Identify t	he following :	
	1.3.1.1	Pressure cell A and B.	[2]
	1.3.1.2	Front labelled C.	[1]
1.3.2	Briefly ex	xplain the impact that Front C will have on the South Western	
	Cape (D) as it passes over. (2 answers).	[2X2]
1.3.3	Describe	the weather being experienced at E.	[4]
1.3.4	Will the v	winds be blowing stronger in area marked G or F.	
	Give a re	eason for your answer.	[1+2]
			[14]

Refer to the synoptic map. (Figure 1B).

1.3

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1.4 Read the Case Study on Desertification in Africa. Figure 1C.

Explain t	he term 'Desertification'.	[2]
Give the	main reason for the shortage of Water in the Region.	[2]
Provide 2 effects mentioned in the article on the following :		
1.4.3.1	Environment	[2]
1.4.3.2	People	[2]
Provide a	reason why the U.N plan of action to combat desertification	
was unsu	iccessful.	[2]
Write a sl	hort paragraph of approximately 6 lines in which you explain	
sustainab	ole strategies that can be implemented to reduce the impact	
of Desert	ification.	[3X2]
	Give the Provide 2 1.4.3.1 1.4.3.2 Provide a was unsu Write a si sustainab	Explain the term 'Desertification'. Give the main reason for the shortage of Water in the Region. Provide 2 effects mentioned in the article on the following: 1.4.3.1 Environment 1.4.3.2 People Provide a reason why the U.N plan of action to combat desertification was unsuccessful. Write a short paragraph of approximately 6 lines in which you explain sustainable strategies that can be implemented to reduce the impact of Desertification.

[16]

Figure 1D is a Case Study on Mass Movement in Uganda. 1.5.1 Identify the environmental factor that caused the Mass Movement. [2] 1.5.2 According to scientists, why is it possible that landslides could become more frequent in this area. [2] 1.5.3 Explain how the 'deforested mountains' contributed to the landslide. [2X2] 1.5.4 Mention a short term solution that the Minister of Disaster preparedness has suggested to reduce the effects of potential landslides. [2] 1.5.5 Human Activity is one of the main causes of Mass Movement. Write a single paragraph suggesting possible solutions to prevent Mass Movement. [3X2] [16] 1.6 Refer to the Figure 1E, a photograph of a TOR. 1.6.1 Name the type of rock in which Tors originate. [2] 1.6.2 Briefly describe what a Tor looks like. [2] 1.6.3 Use the diagram to explain the process of development of a Tor. [3X2] 1.6.4 Provide a significance of Tors to man. [2] 1.6.5 Give an example of a granite dome found in the Western Cape. [2]

1.5

SUB TOTAL: [75]

[14]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Study Figure 2A which represents a typical slope. Match the statements below with the labels on the diagram. Write only the number and next to it the correct answer.
- 2.1.1 This slope element is convex.
- 2.1.2 It is also called a scree slope..
- 2.1.3 This slope element is vertical.
- 2.1.4 Suitable for farming.

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- 2.1.5 Rills and Gullies are common on this slope.
- 2.1.6 Material from the Cliff and Crest land on this slope.
- 2.1.7 This slope element has a low angle.

[7]

- 2.2 State whether the following statements are True or False.
- 2.2.1 The earth revolves around the sun in 24 hours.
- 2.2.2 The Earth's Axis is tilted 45° to the vertical.
- 2.2.3 Warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air.
- 2.2.4 Solstice is a time of the year when day and night are of equal length.
- 2.2.5 The Earth's rotation results in day and night.
- 2.2.6 Convection is the downward movement of air caused by heating.
- 2.2.7 Clouds form in low pressure conditions.
- 2.2.8 Air generally moves from a HP to a LP area.

[8]

۷.3	Read the Article on Wonsoons in India. Figure 2B.		
2.3.1	Name the Monsoon Winds that bring heavy rainfall to India.	[1]	
2.3.2	Describe the characteristics of this air mass which causes the rain in	•	
	the Monsoon season.	[2]	
2.3.3	Identify the source of the moisture this wind carries into India.	[2]	
2.3.4	During which season does the Monsoon Rain occurs.		
	Give a reason for your answer.	[1+2]	
2.3.5	Describe 2 consequences of Monsoon Rains.	[2X2]	
2.3.6	Outline why dams can be a problem when Monsoon Flooding occurs.	[2X2]	
		[16]	(
2.4	Figure 2C shows the forces that affect the Movement of Wind.		
2.4.1	Name the Force represented by		
	2.4.1.1 X		
	2.4.1.2 Y	[2X2]	
2.4.2	Briefly explain how Force Y occurs.	[2]	
2.4.3	In which Hemisphere is this Wind occurring.		
	Support your answer with a reason.	[2X2]	•
2.4.4	Identify the Wind labelled Z.	[2]	
2.4.5	Explain how this Wind (answer to 2.4.4) forms.	[2]	

[14]

2.5	Figure 2D shows landform features that result from Canyon	
	Landscape.	
2.5.1	Identify features labelled A & B.	[4]
2.5.2	Identify the underlying rock strata of both landforms A and B on the	Э
	landscape.	[8]
2.5.3	Differentiate between the Dimensions of Landform A and B.	[2X2]
2.5.4	What is the main process of erosion that takes place at Feature	
	A & B respectively?	[2]
2.5.5	Describe one characteristic of Canyon Landscape.	[2]
2.5.6	Suggest a reason why Canyon landscape is not suitable for Humai	า
	Settlement.	[2]
		[15]
		آرس. آ
0.0		
2.6	Refer to Figure 2E which depicts 2 Homoclinal Ridges resulting	g
	from inclined rock strata.	
2.6.1	What type of Rock is associated with these landforms.?	[1]
2.6.2	Name the slopes A & B that are associated with Homoclinal	
	Ridges.	[2X2]
2.6.3	Describe each of these slopes identified in Q.2.6.2.	[2X2]
	2.6.4.1 Identify the 2 types of Homoclinal Ridges shown.	[2]
	2.6.4.2 Use the diagram to explain how these Ridges differ.	[2X2]
		FA #7
		[15]

SUB TOTAL: [75]

SECTION B - DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY & RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following.

 Choose the answer and write only the letter next to the question number.
- 3.1.1 The difference in value between a country's imports and its exports is ...
 - A. An unfavourable trade balance
 - B. The balance of payments
 - C. The balance of trade
 - D. The balance owing
- 3.1.2 When there are no barriers to the import / export of goods and services between countries. We refer to this as :
 - A. Protected trade
 - B. Open trade
 - C. Fair trade
 - D. Free trade
- 3.1.3 Restrictions placed on the quantity of goods imported into a country are referred to as :
 - A. Trading blocks
 - B. Quotas
 - C. Tariffs
 - D. Import substitution
- 3.1.4 These activities are concerned with the provision of Services to consumers.
 - A. Tertiary
 - B. Quaternary
 - C. Primary
 - D. Secondary
- 3.1.5 A total value of goods and services produced in a country in 1 year.
 - A. GDP
 - B. GDP / Capita
 - C. GNP
 - D. Trade balance

	. Page 9 of 1 4
3.1.6	The improvement of the quality of life of people while ensuring enough
	resources for future generations is called :
	A. Resource Development B. Wealth creation
	C. Conservation D. Sustainable Development
3.1.7	Which of the following economic indicators is not used to calculate the HDI of
	a country?
	A. Birth rate B. Life expectancy
	C. Death rate D. Infant mortality rate
3.1.8	The three pillars of sustainable developments are :
	A. Resource, technology, energyB. Literacy level, population growth, Birth rateC. Social, Economic, EnvironmentalD. People, product, profit
	[8]
3.2	Match the list of terms below with the statements. Write only the Question number and next to it the correct answer.
	Human Resource, National Grid, Natural Resource, Overstocking,
	Monoculture, Soil Erosion, Eluviation, Weathering, Kyoto Protocol
3.2.1	An agreement that was signed by governments of many countries to reduce carbon emissions.
3.2.2	Keeping more animals on a piece of land than it can support.

3.2.3 The Network of electricity cables, wiring and pylons.

3.2.5 The planting of one type of crop, coupled with poor soil management.

3.2.6 The transport of nutrients downwards through the Horizons.

3.2.7 The removal and transportation of broken down rock material.

3.2.4 Skills of people are an example of _____.

3.3	Study Fig	gure 3A snowing South Africa's Trade.	
3.3.1	Name Sc	outh Africa's largest international trading partner.	[1]
3.3.2	Suggest	a mineral South Africa would export to china.	[1]
3.3.3	Name the	e most likely commodity South Africa would import from	
	Saudi Ara	abia.	[1]
3.3.4	Is South	Africa's Trade Balance with these countries positive or	
	negative?	?	
	3.3.4.1	China	[1]
	3.3.4.2	U.K	[1]
3.3.5	South Afr	rica has established trade with various countries.	
	3.3.5.1	Explain your understanding of a trade bloc.	[2]
	3.3.5.2	Name 3 countries shown on the graph that are part of	
		BRICS.	[3]
3.3.6	If the Chi	nese Economy was to experience difficulties and enter a	•
	recession	n. Predict how this would affect economic development in	
	South Afr	ica.	[3X2]
			[16]
			54 ° ' 24
3.4	Refer to t	the Cartoon showing the effects of globalisation, Figure 3	3B.
3.4.1	Define the	e term Globalisation.	[2]
3.4.2	Explain y	our understanding of 'the gap between rich and poor	
	countries	has grown even bigger'.	[2]
3.4.3	In Cartoo	n A, reference is made to wages. Why is the worker unable	
	to compla	nin about the wages?	[2]
3.4.4	The carto	ons portray Globalisation in a positive and negative way.	
	Give 2 ad	vantages.	[2X2]
3.4.5	Give 2 rea	asons why Multi-national Companies often prefer to	
	establish	factories in less economically developed countries.	[2X2]
			[14]

3.5	Refer to the extract and the diagram, Figure 3C and answer the	
	questions that follow.	
3.5.1	List 2 natural resources found in the DRC.	[2]
3.5.2	Give 2 reasons why the area covered by rainforests in the DRC,	
	are shrinking in size.	[2X2]
3.5.3	Provide 2 possible uses of fuel-wood by Locals.	[2]
3.5.4	Describe how the increase in the demand for fuel-wood has an	
	impact on the environment in this area.	[2X2]
3.5.5	Explain why fuel-wood is no longer a Renewable Resource.	[2]
		[14]
		•
3.6	Refer to the Figure 3D, An Article on the Koeberg Nuclear Power	
0.0	Station.	
3.6.1	What mineral is used to produce nuclear energy?	[1]
3.6.2	Name a hazardous by-product of nuclear energy.	[1]
	Explain why Cape Town became more reliant on the Nuclear power	
	station rather than the coal-fired power station.	[2X2]
3.6.4	Mention 2 safety precautions that have been implemented at the	
	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station.	[2X2]
3.6.5	Although there are high risks in the usage of nuclear energy, the	
	demand for energy is increasing our reliance on it. Outline some	
	of the advantages of using nuclear power over coal-fired power	
	stations.	[3X2]
		[16]

(_)

SUB TOTAL : [75]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Match the descriptions from Column A to the terms in Column B.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
4.1.1	Activities associated with production &	A. Infrastructure
	industrial process.	B. Technical Aid
4.1.2	Resources that can be replenished.	C. Brandt line
4.1.3	Road, rail and air links, services &	D. HDI
	communication.	E. Gini-co-efficient
4.1.4	A country with a low standard of living and a	F. LEDC
	low GDP.	G. Humanitarian Aid
4.1.5	The average number of years a person can	H. MEDC
	expect to live.	I. Renewable
4.1.6	The Korean government assists Mozambique	JLife Expectancy
	in building a hydroelectric dam.	K. Secondary
4.1.7	The South African public sends food & water to	L. Non-Renewable
	Earthquake victims in Indonesia.	M. Financial Aid
4.1.8	Imaginary line separating MEDC's from	
	LEDC's.	
4.1.9	Indicator of development measuring the gap	
	between the rich and poor	

[9]

- 4.2 For each of the following statements, choose the correct answer from within brackets. Write only the correct answer next to the question number.
- 4.2.1 (Western Cape, Gauteng) is an ideal province for developing wind energy.
- 4.2.2 (Afforestation / Deforestation) causes soil erosion.
- 4.2.3 Wind power is (reliable / unreliable) throughout the year.
- 4.2.4 Energy produced by burning agricultural waste is (geothermal energy / biomass energy).
- 4.2.5 Hydro-electric power is a (conventional / non-conventional) source of energy.
- 4.2.6 (Leaded / unleaded) fuel produces more greenhouse gases.

4.3 Refer to the Article titled 'Bitter Coffee' in Figure 4A.

4.3.1	Why does Pedro feel so bitter about the profit he makes from planting	
	coffee?	[2]
4.3.2	Who gets the largest share of the profit from the coffee industry?	
4.3.3	Coffee is sold as an unprocessed product from Brazil. Explain how	
	this affects Brazil's economic growth.	[2X2]
4.3.4	Explain your understanding of Fair Trade.	[2]
4.3.5	Write a paragraph on how 'Fair Trade' practices can be beneficial to	
	communities.	[2X2]
		[12]

4.4 Refer to the table showing a comparison of development indicators between 2 countries. Figure 4B.

4.4.1	Explain your understanding of development indicators.	[2]
4.4.2	Which of the 2 countries is an MEDC? Give a reason to support your	
	answer.	[1+2]
4.4.3	UK has a higher life expectancy. Suggest 2 reasons for UK's high	
	life expectancy.	[2X2]
4.4.4	Why do you think Ethiopia has such a high infant mortality rate?	
	(2 answers).	[2X2]
4.4.5	The rate of development in Ethiopia is very low (as seen by the	
	statistics). Suggest measures the Ethopian government (can	
	implement to improve the quality of life of its citizens.	[2X2]

[17]

4.5.1	Match the Horizons labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 with the following alternative	s.
	R – Horizon, A – Horizon, B – Horizon, O – Horizon, C – Horizon.	[5]
4.5.2	List 3 factors that affect to the formation of soil.	[3]
	4.5.3.1 Which layer is rich in humus?	[1]
	4.5.3.2 What is humus made up of?	[2]
4.5.4	Analyse how high rainfall influences the process of Leaching and	
	impacts the fertility of the soil.	[2X2]
		[15]
4.6	Read the Article, Figure 4D and answer the questions.	
4.6.1	Name the resource that produce solar power.	[1]
4.6.2	Solar energy is an unconventional energy supply. Explain the term	
	'Unconventional energy'.	[2]
4.6.3	Name 2 other examples of 'unconventional energy'.	[2]
4.6.4	Identify the device that will be used to convert solar power into energy	
	in the village.	[2]
4.6.5	Suggest a possible reason why Eskom has no immediate plans to	
	electrify the village.	[2]
4.6.6	Explain ways in which providing electricity to the village will improve	-
	the standard of living and reduce poverty for the villagers.	[3X2]
		[15]

Refer to Figure 4C showing a simple Soil Profile.

4.5

SUB TOTAL: [75]

TOTAL: [225]

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ADDENDUM

GEOGRAPHY P1

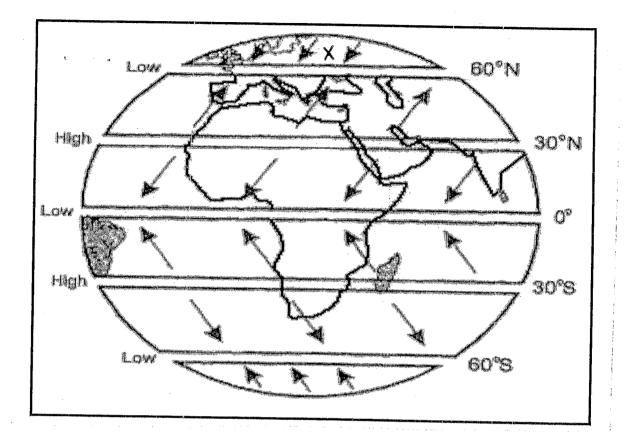
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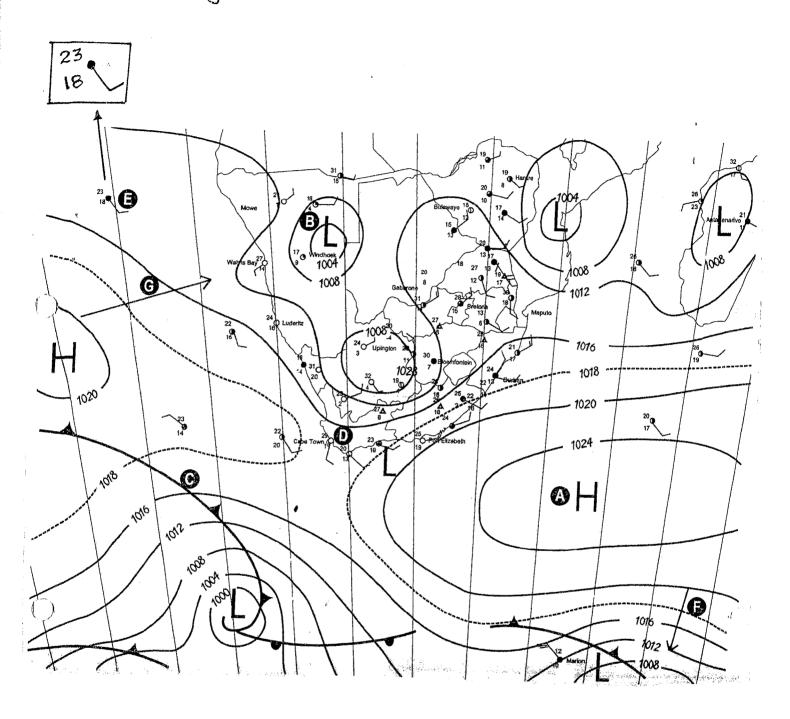
NOVEMBER EXAM 2016

THIS ADDENDUM CONSISTS OF 12 PAGES INCLUDING THE COVER.

Figure 1A



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Desertification in Africa

Many countries in Africa have experienced drought and famine during the past 10 to 15 years. These countries are unable to provide enough food for their people.

It is estimated that nearly 400 million people live, in the arid and semi-arid lands of Africa. The populations in these areas expand at a rate of three percent a year and therefore an extra 12 million people need to be fed each year. This has resulted in the overexploitation of the continent's water, land, forest and pasture resources. Surface water resources are drying up, groundwater is being depleted and there is increasing salinisation of soil. The growing demand for chargoal among urban-people is leading to deforestation and desertification within a 50 km radius of many large urban areas in the Sahel region.

The continent's topsoil is being eroded at an incredible rate. In Ethiopia, an estimated one billion tons of topsoil is lost each year, as compared to four billion tons in the United States, which is much much larger than Ethiopia. The degradation of the land has made the area more vulnerable to climate change, erratic rainfall and drought.

Descrification in Africa is creating refugees as people are forced to abandon their land because it can no longer sustain them and they migrate to other regions or to urban slum areas. Millions of people in the Sahel region are unable to feed themselves. Ethiopians depend on foreign donations of food.

The UN Plan of Action to Combat Descrification (PACD) has issued national plans of action, but these have not been successful. Some of the problems are that African governments have failed to make descrification a priority issue; there is a lack of funds, legislation is inadequate and there is insufficient community support.

Agenda 21, which was adopted by the world's governments at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, issued the following plans for combating desertification.

- intensified soil conservation, afforestation and reforestation activities
- integrated national development programmes
- drought preparedness and drought relief schemes
- promotion of participation of the people.

(This material is reproduced with the permission of the author and publisher Tlempo, from Describication the scourge of Africa, Tiempo, Issue 8, 1993, pp. 1–6, by Michael Bernard Kwesi Darkoh)

Landslide in Uganda (2010)

Authorities believe that about 100 people were killed in a landslide in the district of Bududa; eastern Uganda on the 1st of March 2010. Heavy rains brought on the landslide in which hundreds of missing people were presumed dead. This included around 60 children who had taken shelter in the local health centre, which was destroyed by the landslide. Large areas in the villages were buried by the landslides and houses, a church and markets were destroyed.

The heavy rains from 12 pm to 7 pm on 1 March, which prompted the landslides, were preceded by very heavy rainfall in the region. Scientists suggest that global climate change is affecting rainfall patterns in East Africa, resulting in extreme and unusual rainfall. The coffee-growing region, in which Bududa is situated, normally has a dry season in between the wet seasons. The Ugandan Government believes that deforestation in the mountains may also have played a role in the flandslide.

The difficult terrain hampered rescue workers efforts to access the area with emergency vehicles Rescuers had to use hand tools to dig through the mudito rescue survivors

At the time the minister of Disaster Preparedness advised people who were living on mountain slopes affected by the landslides to evacuate and move to safer ground.



Figure 3.79 Satellite image of the landslide and surrounding area.

Figure IE

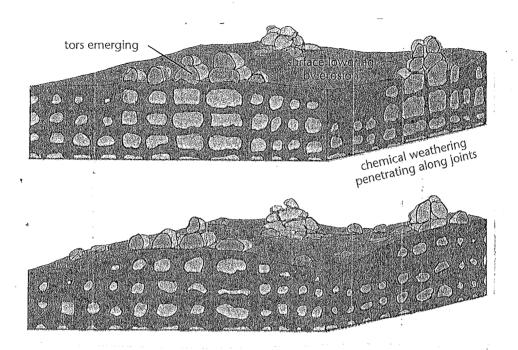
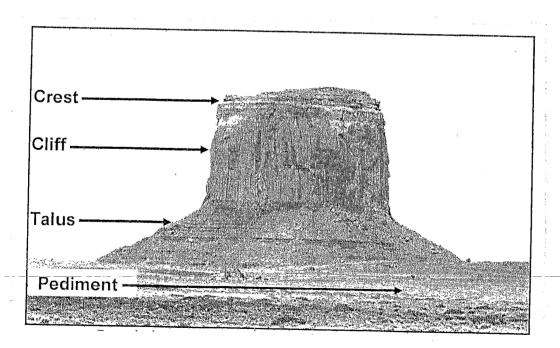


Figure 2A



Preparing for the monsoon

India has a love-hate relationship with the annual weather phenomenon called the monsoon. With over 50 per cent of the economy depending on agriculture, she can't do without it. But what the monsoon does with India – is the other part of the story.

Too much rain and large swathes of the land are turned into virtual islands with millions displaced and not enough rain means crippling drought. 80 per cent of the total rainfall in India takes place between June and September under the influence of the south-west monsoon. Floods from these monsoon rains are a perennial phenomenon.

Widespread human and material losses, collapse of infrastructure and services may be major consequences of the floods. Hundreds of thousands may be displaced, often in isolated and not easily accessible areas. Loss of life also occurs each year due to the flooding from the monsoon rains.

Against the total of 40 million hectares prone to floods, approximately 15 million hectares have been protected by construction of embankments.

Dams and barrages have also been constructed, but sometimes these cause floods. In 2006 as many as 10 dams had to release large quantities of water within 24 hours after four days of incessant rains. As a result, over 2 000 villages in 104 taluks spread over 19 districts downstream of the dam were affected and more than 200 000 hectares of agricultural land were damaged. Around 100 000 people were affected. Flash floods in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar were similarly caused by dams upstream discharging excess water.

As part of the measures to prepare for the disasters caused by the monsoons, there is an overall master plan for every state and a contingency plan for each district, involving apart from other things, steps required to be taken before the onset of floods and post-flood management.

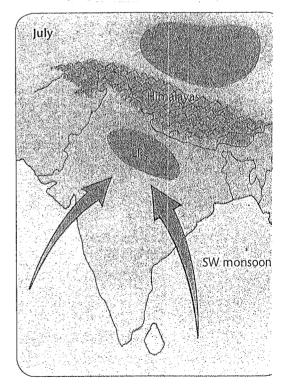


Figure 20

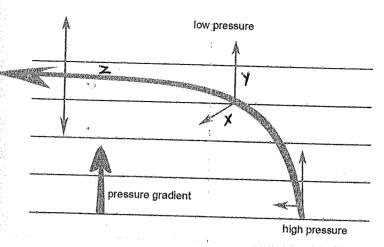


Figure 20

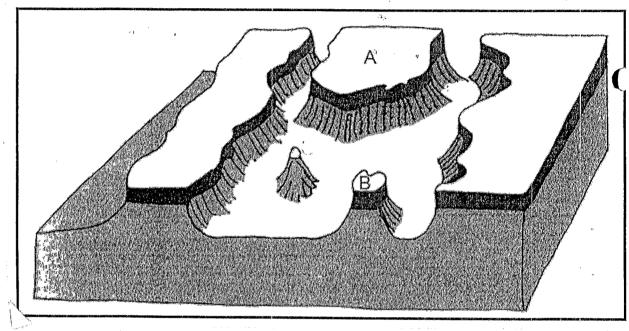
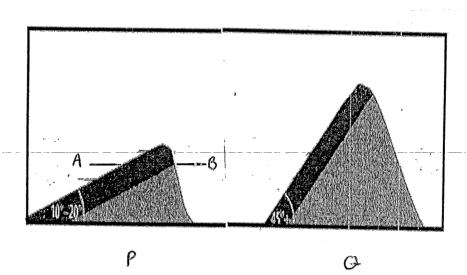
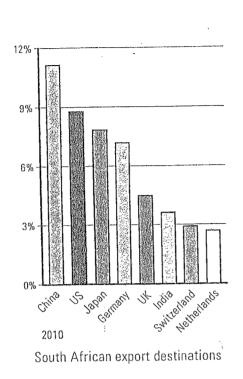
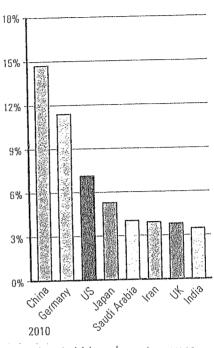


Figure 2E



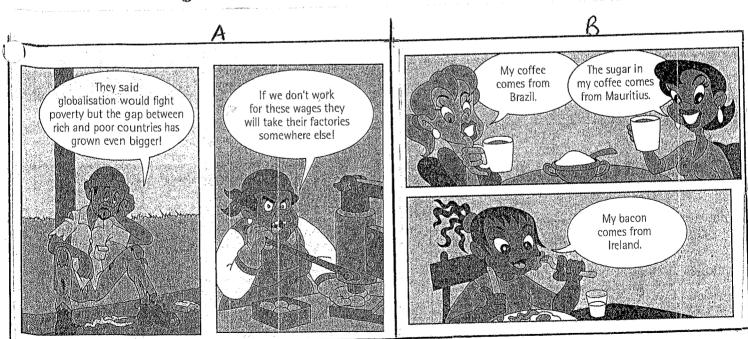
South Africa's trading partners



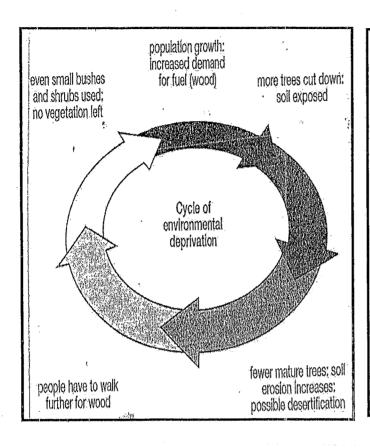


South African import sources

Figure 3B



There are mixed feelings about the effects of globalisation on development



The Republic of Congo (DRC) has the largest tropical rainforest in Africa, covering over 100 million hectares. However, the future of the DRC's forests is in question due to population growth exceeding 3%. The demand of fuelwood exceeds availability.

Plantation agriculture and commercial farming are also on the increase. Both of these threaten the DRC's extensive rainforest.

Figure 3 D

Cape Town's main energy supply was initially generated by the Athlone Power station. However because of a rapid increase in the population of Cape Town this energy supply became insufficient and uneconomical because large amounts of coal had to be transported from Mpumalanga to Cape Town.

The Koeberg Nuclear Power Station was built to generate energy to meet Cape Town's increased demand. It is currently the main energy supply of the Western Cape and nuclear energy can also be redistributed to the rest of South Africa during peak demand periods for electricity.

Koeberg Nuclear Power Station was originally located far outside the Cape Town area, but due to rapid growth over the past 20 years, suburban housing developments have moved closer and closer to the power station. The power station enforces strict housing regulations in case of evacuation due to nuclear radiation. For example no high rise buildings are allowed to be built in the vicinity. The power station is surrounded by an extensive nature reserve containing species of birds and small mammal species.

Koeberg Nuclear Power station uses two nuclear reactors to produce nuclear energy. The nuclear reactors are cooled by cold water from the Atlantic Ocean.

Figure 4 A

BITTER COFFEE: The story of Pedro

Coffee is mainly grown in poor developing countries such as Brazil. The coffee harvest season is over and Pedro is tired. For the past 10 weeks he and his wife picked coffee cherries all day starting at 5 a.m. in the morning.

It's a harsh world. Pedro hears from his cousin in Johannesburg that you can pay a fortune for coffee in a coffee bar. So why does he get so little for his coffee beans? That makes him feel really bitter. Maybe, just maybe it is time for him to give it up.

[Adapted from Earthworks]

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[Source: Google Image]

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Figure 4 B

Com	parison of Development I	ndicators
Development Indicator	United Kingdom	Ethlopia
Life expectancy	79 years	42 years
Ratio of doctors to people	1:455	1:32.000
Literacy rate	99%	41%
Nutrition	3 100 calories per person per day	1 800 calories per person per day
Access to clean water	100%	27%
GNP per capita	US\$21 410	US\$100
Birth rate	12 per 1 000	40 per 1 000
Death rate	10 per 1 000	a a filterated of the barry gapenty part of the added one to contribute the description which is also becomes a
Infant Mortality Rate	5 per 1 000	19 per 1.000
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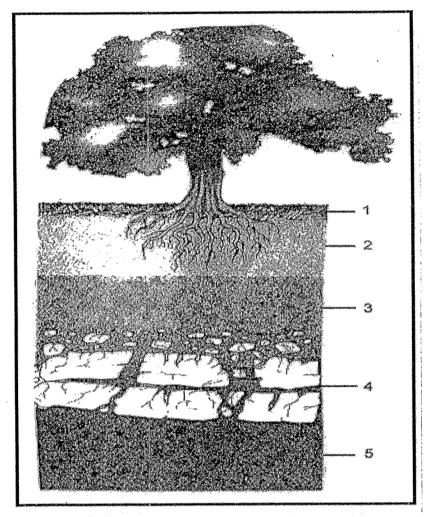


Figure 40

SOLAR POWER CHANGES VILLAGES

The days of cutting firewood for cooking and heating water are over for about 80 Xholobeni villagers in Mbizana who received solar panels and geysers from the Eastern Cape rural development and agrarian reform department.

The project was started earlier this year by former MEC Zoleka Capa as a means providing alternative energy to villagers after it was become known that power utility Eskom had no immediate plans to electrify the village.

The one-kilowatt solar panels provide the 80 households with enough energy for lights and to connect other household appliances and the 100-litre solar geyser ensure warm bath water daily.

(Source: Daily Dispatch (28/07/2014) - Lulamile Feni)

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