



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

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**GEOGRAPHY P1
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 300

This memorandum consists of 15 pages.

SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER AND ECOSYSTEMS

QUESTION 1 [LO 1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO 2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO 3.1 – LO 3.2]

- 1.1 1.1.1 Nile River ✓✓ (2)
 1.1.2 Zambezi River ✓✓ (2)
 1.1.3 Lake Karieba ✓✓ (2)
 1.1.4 Namibia ✓✓ (2)
 1.1.5 Lake Chad ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 False ✓✓ (2)
 1.2.2 True ✓✓ (2)
 1.2.3 False ✓✓ (2)
 1.2.4 True ✓✓ (2)
 1.2.5 False ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Cold front moving across the Peninsula ✓. (1x1) (1)
 1.3.2 Cape Town/Peninsula still in the middle of a one-in-ten year drought ✓
 Severe water restrictions announced by government ✓
 Heavy rains did not mean the drought was over ✓. (Any 1x1) (1)
 1.3.3 Roads were swamped and under water leading to traffic jams ✓✓
 Commuters were stuck in cars for more than two hours ✓✓
 More accidents would increase the traffic problems ✓✓. (Any 1x2) (2)
 1.3.4 There are many impermeable surfaces in urban areas eg. tar, concrete etc. that reduce the infiltration of rainwater ✓✓
 The water flows across the land and need to be channelled down storm water drains to reduce the effect of flooding ✓✓. (Any 1x2) (2)
 1.3.5 Informal settlements are often close to rivers and in low-lying areas ✓✓
 Shacks are not strong enough to withstand the force of water ✓✓
 The people are poor and the loss of possessions are very hard for them ✓✓. (Any 2x2) (4)
 1.3.6 The western Cape has winter rainfall, therefore, the rain must continue to fall during winter in order to fill the dams so that the water is available for the dry summer ✓✓
 Rain must be continuous and gentle, not in the form of flash floods as had been experienced ✓✓. (Any 1x2) (2)
 1.3.7 (a) Control the flow of water in rivers
 Build protective structures such as walls along the river to raise river banks ✓✓
 Building of levees allows for an increased level of water to flow into rivers ✓✓
 Straightening and widening the river channels ✓✓
 Sandbagging on the banks of the river to keep water away from property ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)

(b) Building of dams
 Build a dam in the river to control floodwaters √√
 Release water from dams before heavy rains to allow for the inflow of floodwaters √√
 Control the outflow of floodwater from the dam to prevent flooding lower downstream √√ (Any 2x2) (4)

(c) Planting of trees and vegetation
 Planting of trees and vegetation reduces runoff into the river √√
 Plants absorb water and increase infiltration √√
 Conserving areas of natural vegetation along the flow of a river protects soil against exposure √√ (Any 2x2) (4)

1.4 1.4.1 Cold Benguela current √√ (1x2) (2)

1.4.2 Cold ocean currents hold less water vapour and does not allow much evaporation √√
 When prevailing winds cross this section of the ocean, there is not much moisture to absorb √√
 As the winds reach the land there is no significant upliftment of air and condensation does not always occur √√
 Therefore, this area is associated with winter rainfall brought by cold fronts √√ (Any 2x2) (4)

1.4.3 This coastline benefits from the convergence of the cold Benguela current and the warm Agulhas current √√
 The water is aerated, nutrients e.g. nitrates and phosphates are brought up from the sea floor and phytoplankton thrives on the continental shelf √√
 Phytoplankton forms the base of the marine food chain, thus allowing for an abundant supply of fish which contributes to a successful primary activity in this area √√ (Any 1x2) (2)

1.4.4 The Mittal Steel factory manufactures iron and steel leading to much air and noise pollution √√
 The effluent of this factory can also cause pollution if it is discharged into the ocean √√
 This could have an adverse effect on the fishing industry as well as the Langebaan-wetland area where pollution could affect wildlife and birds √√
 Removal of vegetation for development destroys the habitats of birds and animals √√
 Acid rain could affect the vegetation √√
 The factory and further development put further strain on limited water resources √√ Accept others (Any 2x2) (4)

- 1.4.5 Limit the catching of fish especially certain species within an area
 √√
 Introduce fishing quotas nationally and internationally √√
 Zoning of ocean for fishing √√
 Allocation of fishing licenses to control the amount of fishing that takes place √√
 Control the size of fish stocks so that there are always enough breeding populations √√
 Declare marine-protected areas that prohibit any other country from catching fish in that area √√
 Limitations on the number of fishing trawls and their capacity √√
 Control the mesh size of fish nets √√ (Any 2x2) (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 The removal of nutrients in the upper layers of soil to the lower layers by water √√ (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Rainfall is heavy i.e. more than 2 000 mm per year √√
 Topsoil has a coarse texture that drains water easily √√
 Accept others (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.3 Tropical soil experience high temperatures and high rainfall √√
 Greater chemical action and rapid breakdown of parent rock to form deep soil √√
 Accept others (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Rainfall √√
 Moisture influence the rate and type of weathering of the parent rock √√
 A high rainfall results in chemical weathering to form a thick layer of fine grained soil √√
 The amount and type of vegetation cover and other living organisms depend on soil moisture √√
 Plants and other living organisms has an impact on the amount and type of humus available √√
 Excessive rainfall causes leaching but excessive evaporation in dry areas cause calcification and the development of a hard pan (calcrete layer) √√
 Thunderstorms can cause soil erosion √√ (Any 3x2) (6)
- 1.5.5 The type of parent rock √√
 Mechanical weathering of parent rock because of high soil moisture √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 1.5.6 Not very fertile √√ (1x2) (2)

- 1.6 1.6.1 Tourism that preserves the environment for future use, while ensuring that the local communities benefit from the tourist income ✓✓ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 1.6.2 Tourists must behave responsible in the conserved areas while enjoying themselves e.g. keep your park clean ✓✓
Conservation of the environment, wildlife and plants for benefit of future generations ✓✓
Training of local people as conservationists ✓✓
Involvement in the preservation, management and responsible use of natural resources ✓✓ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 1.6.3 They are part of the attraction in the form of cultural villages ✓✓
The establishment of accommodation facilities and souvenir shops ✓✓
They are involved in the decisions about ecotourism ✓✓
They benefit from ecotourism ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)
- 1.6.4 Advantages
Job creation ✓✓
Is a source of foreign income ✓✓
Promotes economic growth ✓✓
Create opportunities for the development and management of their natural and cultural resources ✓✓
Education and training in their culture and natural history of their environment create other opportunities ✓✓
Profits from ecotourism are used to support community development ✓✓
(Any 3)
- Disadvantages
Increased visitors and traffic can damage the environment ✓✓
Can decrease the meaning and value of the resource if visitors are not properly managed ✓✓
Poor marketing and promotion of the resource decrease the value of the resource ✓✓
Destroy the natural vegetation for the development of roads and accommodation ✓✓
Souvenirs can belittle the significance of the natural and cultural heritage of the site ✓✓
Can create economic imbalances if the profits are invested in tourist services like hotels ✓✓
Can create social imbalances when tourists exploit local people e.g. prostitution ✓✓
Local communities can lose control of their land and be alienated from their own heritage e.g. by the development of golf courses ✓✓
(Any 3) (6x2) (12)

[100]

QUESTION 2 [LO 1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO 2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO 3.1 – LO 3.2]

- 2.1 2.1.1 Evaporation √√ (2)
 2.1.2 Swash √√ (2)
 2.1.3 Lagoon √√ (2)
 2.1.4 Silt √√ (2)
 2.1.5 El Nino √√ (2)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Water cycle √√ (2)
 2.2.2 Carbon cycle √√ (2)
 2.2.3 Nitrogen √√ (2)
 2.2.4 Sulphur √√ (2)
 2.2.5 Phosphorous cycle √√ (2)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Zambezi river √√ (1x2) (2)
 2.3.2 The river does not flow into the sea, but spreads out into a system of swamps, lagoons, saltpans, etc. √√ (1x2) (2)
 2.3.3 The water evaporates √√
 The water flows into the ground √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
 2.3.4 It maintains a large variety of plants, animals, birds, fish and insects √√
 The Okavango includes a system of swamps, inlets, lagoons and saltpans √√
 It is a wildlife nature reserve and a wetland ecosystem √√
 Ramsar area √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
 2.3.5 The Okavango can shrink and dry up completely √√
 Devastating implications for people who rely on it for food or source of income √√
 Increase poverty and starvation in the area √√
 Could lead to conflict with border countries that share the water source √√
 Lead to an economic crisis because neighbouring countries will struggle to generate sufficient power √√
 Destroy the habitat of plants, birds, etc. √√
 Decline in tourists visiting the area √√
 Loss of foreign income from tourism √√
 Destroy breeding places of fish, bird, etc. √√ (Any 6x2) (12)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Where rivers flow into the sea and √√
 Sediments are deposited that builds up the coast √√ (2x2) (4)
 2.4.2 A shallow sea or lake √√
 No strong ocean currents to remove material deposited on the coastline √√
 Tidal movement should not be strong √√
 Where tidal movement occur, more material should be deposited than what the tidal waves can remove √√
 A gradual drop in the sea level √√ (Any 3x2) (6)

	2.4.3	Constructive waves √√	(1x2)	(2)
	2.4.4	Prograded coast √√	(1x2)	(2)
	2.4.5	Covers a large area with a gentle slope √√ Suitable for settlement √√ Suitable for agriculture √√ Development of harbours √√	Accept others (Any 3x2)	(6)
2.5	2.5.1	Fish √ (secondary) Crocodile √ (tertiary)	(2x1)	(2)
	2.5.2	Producers/plants/phytoplankton √	(1x1)	(1)
	2.5.3	4 √	(1x1)	(1)
	2.5.4	The transfer of energy from one trophic level to the next is inefficient √√ At each transfer energy is lost as heat energy to the environment √√ Only 10% of the energy is available to the organisms at the next trophic level √√ There is not enough energy left after four links to support another consumer √√	(Any 2x2)	(4)
	2.5.5	<u>Photosynthesis</u> √√ Plants use energy from the sun, carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil/sea/lake √√ To produce carbohydrate food e.g. glucose and release oxygen as a by-product √√	(3x2)	(6)
	2.5.6	The ecosystem will be covered in dead plants, animals and their waste √√ There will be no decomposition of dead plant and animal matter √√ Therefore no nutrients contained in plant and animal matter will be returned to the soil/water to be absorbed by plant roots √√ This will cause an imbalance in the ecosystem √√	(Any 2x2)	(4)
2.6	2.6.1	A large region with a particular climate and vegetation inhabited by certain types of animal life √√	(1x2)	(2)
	2.6.2	1. Tropical Rainforest √ 2. Desert √	(2x1)	(2)
	2.6.3	Climate √ Topography √ Soil √	(Any 2x1)	(2)

- 2.6.4 The availability of water in the soil determines the type of plants that can survive in a certain place ✓✓
 The water in the soil depends on the amount and seasonability of the rain ✓✓
 The amount of rain depends on the slope of the land (altitude) and the nature of the underlying rocks and soil ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)

- 2.6.5 Ways to destroy the environment
 Chopping down of trees for firewood ✓✓
 Clearing of forests for agricultural expansion ✓✓
 Commercial harvesting by subsistence farmers driven by population growth, poverty and food demand ✓✓
 Heavy stock grazing leads to soil erosion and desertification ✓✓
 Accelerated urbanisation due to population growth and commercial farming ✓✓
 Industrialisation of wild plants for medicine, etc. ✓✓
 Inappropriate land management that encourage deforestation ✓✓
 Hunting and poaching of wildlife leads to the extinction of large mammal species ✓✓

Accept others (Any 3x2)

Management strategies

- Combat over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources ✓✓
 Minimise use of resources ✓✓
 Combat desertification in dry land e.g. soil conservation measures ✓✓
 Sustainable use of non-renewable resources ✓✓
 Substitute the use of fossil fuels with renewable resources, re-using, recycling, reclaiming ✓✓
 Sustainable land use where the carrying capacity of the biomes are less than the number of people they can support ✓✓
 Control population growth, education, etc. ✓✓
 Protect biodiversity by educating people ✓✓
 Establishment of nature conversation programmes and parks ✓✓
 Improving environmental legislation and increasing penalties for breaking laws ✓✓

Accept others (Any 3x2)

(6x2) (12)

[100]

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS**SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABILITY, PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS****QUESTION 3 [LO 1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO 2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO 3.1 – LO 3.2]**

- 3.1 3.1.1 C ✓✓ (2)
 3.1.2 E ✓✓ (2)
 3.1.3 A ✓✓ (2)
 3.1.4 D ✓✓ (2)
 3.1.5 B ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1 B✓✓ Dependency theory (2)
 3.2.2 D✓✓ Co-operative farming (2)
 3.2.3 C✓✓ Organic plants (2)
 3.2.4 I✓✓ Spatial Development Initiatives (2)
 3.2.5 H✓✓ Land Restitution (2)
- 3.3 3.3.1 GDP per capita ✓✓
 % of labour in agriculture ✓✓
 Value of exported goods ✓✓ (Any 2x1) (2)
- 3.3.2 Netherlands
 Very few people actually farms in Netherlands ✓✓
 Much farming is done by machines ✓✓
 More of the population are working in secondary and tertiary activities ✓✓ (Any 2x2)
- Mozambique
 Large number of people work on farms ✓✓
 Many are subsistence farmers ✓✓
 Farming is their only livelihood ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)
- 3.3.3 Mozambique does not produce many products to export ✓✓
 Most agricultural products are consumed locally ✓✓
 Netherlands is a developed country ✓✓
 Many industries in Netherlands contribute to the export of manufactured goods ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)
- 3.3.4 Many children have no access to schools ✓✓
 Aids and other diseases has impacted on the population ✓✓
 High infant mortality rate ✓✓ Accept others (Any 2x2) (4)
- 3.3.5 Will place a heavy burden on their governments to supply in the needs of all citizens ✓✓
 Primary sector will be under pressure to alleviate their demands ✓✓
 Abuse of the environment, e.g. Over-fishing, over-grazing, deforestation ✓✓
 The unnecessary removal of natural vegetation for agricultural purposes ✓✓ (Any 3x2) (6)

- 3.4 3.4.1 Export of sugar cane decrease due to fewer/smaller world markets
 √√
 Competition between world markets √√
 Have to sell at lower prices because of surplus yields √√
 Decrease in foreign income to boost economy √√
 Job losses in agricultural sector √√
 Increase in poverty and drop in standard of living √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 3.4.2 To improve and develop its tourism and manufacturing industries
 √√ (1x2) (2)
- 3.4.3 Providing tax-free industrial areas √√
 Charging businesses less tax √√
 Encourage investment in service industries, finance and
 communication technologies √√
 Spent more on manpower and infrastructure development √√
 (Any 2x2) (4)
- 3.4.4 Improvement of economic development
 Increase in GNI per capita √√
 Increase in foreign income √√
 Value of rupees increase/exchange rate of rupees increase √√
 Created more jobs √√
 Improvement of standard of living √√ (Any 3x2)
- Negative impact
 Increase in visitors and traffic can have devastating effect on
 environment √√
 Air and noise pollution √√
 Clearing of forest and vegetation for accommodation destroys
 ecosystem and habitats √√
 Development of infrastructure leads to soil erosion √√ (Any 3x2)
 Accept others (6x2) (12)
- 3.5 3.5.1 Closest – fish catch √
 Furthest – forests √ (2x1) (2)
- 3.5.2 Resource depletion √√
 Resource exploitation √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 3.5.3 Crops
 Urbanisation resulted in loss of good agricultural land √√
 Poor farming methods and subsistence farming √√
 Deforestation to increase farming land √√
 Accept others (Any 1x2)
- Pastures
 Overgrazing makes pasture land poorer in quality √√
 Loss of vegetation increase soil erosion √√
 Accept others (Any 1x2)
- Forests
 Deforestation for commercial purposes and firewood √√
 Clearing of forests and vegetation to increase farming land √√
 Accept others (Any 1x2)
 (Any 3x2) (6)

- 3.5.4 Preservation
The protection of the use of resources to ensure that they do not become extinct √√
- Conservation
The protection and preservation of resources through sustainable use and management of resources √√ (2x2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Recycle/re-use of resources √
Planting of trees/aforestation √
Prevent pollution of resources e.g. legislation √
Establishment of national parks and nature reserves √
Accept others (Any 2x1) (2)
- 3.5.6 Local people were left out of the decision-making processes √√
The interests of local people were not considered √√
Local people did not take part in the establishment of facilities √√
(Any 2x2) (4)
- 3.6 3.6.1 Developed countries
United States/Britain/Germany/Canada/Russia/Japan/Ukraine √
(Any 1x1)
- Developing countries
China/South Korea/India √ (Any 1x1) (2)
- 3.6.2 Industrialisation √√
Combustion of fossil fuels √√
Production of electricity √√
Transportation √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 3.6.3 Carbon dioxide absorbs and traps heat from the sun in the atmosphere around the earth √√
The earth cannot cool down because excess heat is contained by carbon dioxide in the atmosphere – Greenhouse Effect √√
This causes the atmosphere to heat up (temperatures increase) called global warming which changes the climate of the earth √√
(Any 2x2) (4)

3.6.4 Environmental and Human Impact

Global warming ✓✓

Air pollution and smog ✓✓

Acid rain ✓✓

Illnesses and disease in people ✓✓

Destroy sensitive plant and animal life ✓✓

Destruction of ozone layer ✓✓

Change in weather patterns ✓✓

Accept others (Any 3x2)

Ways to reduce

Use of sustainable energy resources for e.g. Waste material, solar cookers etc ✓✓

Prevent unnecessary fires ✓✓

Smoke-free zones ✓✓

Tall factory chimneys ✓✓

Use public transport ✓✓

Vehicles to use lead-free petrol ✓✓

Legislation to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide ✓✓

Kyoto Protocol ✓✓

Accept others (Any 3x2)

(Any 6x2)

(12)
[100]**QUESTION 4 [LO 1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO 2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO 3.1 – LO 3.2]**

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-----------|
| 4.1 | 4.1.1 | D ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.1.2 | A ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.1.3 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.1.4 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.1.5 | E ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 | raw material ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.2.2 | subsistence farming ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.2.3 | endangered species ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.2.4 | acid rain ✓✓ | (2) |
| | 4.2.5 | geothermal heat ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.3 | 4.3.1 | The gap between a traditional/agricultural economy (developing country) and a society characterised by high consumption (developed country) ✓✓ | (1x2) (2) |
| | 4.3.2 | The higher you move up the ladder, the better the opportunities to earn income especially from foreign countries ✓✓
Debt can be paid off to start providing in the needs of citizens ✓✓ | (2x2) (4) |
| | 4.3.3 | 1. traditional stage/simple agricultural economy ✓
2. pre-conditions for take-off/ideas and inventions arrive ✓
3. take-off stage/industrial revolution takes place ✓
4. drive to maturity/new industries are established ✓
5. high mass consumption ✓ | (5x1) (5) |
| | 4.3.4 | Traditional society or pre-conditions for take-off ✓ | (1x1) (1) |

- 4.3.5 Old social values and subsistence agriculture cannot cope with the rising population demands √√
Societies in this stage are unable to save and invest √√
Accept others (Any 1x2) (2)
- 4.3.6 Providing cheap credit to farmers √
Establishing co-operatives to assist farmers in marketing and supply them with necessary items √
Building of schools and provision of health services √
Direct investments √
Food aid √
Improving roads √
Emergency aid and disaster relief √
Providing infrastructure √ (Any 2x1) (2)
- 4.3.7 The country receiving the money has obligations to the donor country √√
Countries could become too dependent on aid handouts rather than establish their own economies √√
Exploitive trade deals where country receiving aid only buy from donor country √√
Corruption √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 4.4 4.4.1 Human Development Index √√
Quality of Life Index √√
Gender-related Development index √√ (Any 1x2) (2)
- 4.4.2 Quality of life e.g. they are poor √√
Access to resources e.g. collecting of firewood and fetch water √√
Ability to generate income e.g. households headed by women √√
Lack of education and training e.g. spent fifteen years of life collecting firewood and water √√ (Any 2x2) (4)
- 4.4.3 Empower women in order to achieve Millennium Development Goals √√
By improving the quality of life of women, the children will also benefit √√
As part of the agricultural workforce they contribute to improve the economic growth and decrease poverty √√
Given equal opportunities to benefit from development programmes helps improve the country's economic development √√
Land reform policy granted inspired women to start commercial gardens to earn an income √√
Financial assistance and agricultural training to develop sustainable agricultural system √√ (Any 2x2) (4)

4.4.4 Social problems

Wives are expected to be subservient ✓✓

Women carry the responsibility of the farm but cannot get bank loans to improve agriculture ✓✓

Educational level is low because girls stay at home to help their mothers ✓✓

Women not always able to make decisions because they have no money to escape hardships ✓✓

No skills to enter job market in towns ✓✓ (Any 3x2)

Solutions

Educate girls ✓✓

Teach women skills e.g. crafts, beadwork, etc. ✓✓

Enter trade market by selling their curios to earn an income ✓✓

Gender issues in banking need to be dealt with ✓✓

Given equal opportunities in the economy, politics and other policies ✓✓

Be part of decision making and planning processes to change the position of women in society ✓✓

Improve their standard of living, health and well-being for achievement of their basic human capabilities ✓✓ (Any 3x2)

(6x2) (12)

4.5 4.5.1

Renewable

Sea water ✓

Soil ✓ (Any 1x1)

Non-renewable

Oil ✓

Coal ✓ (Any 1x1)
(2x1) (2)

4.5.2 By means of exploration to look for more of a specific resource ✓✓

Find an alternative for the use of a resource ✓✓

Get along without the resource ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)

4.5.3 Industries closing down ✓✓

Economic problems as mines run out of resources and had to close ✓✓

Thousands of miners lost their jobs ✓✓

Damage to the environment ✓✓ (Any 2x2) (4)

4.5.4 Opportunities

Job opportunities in mining ✓✓

New skills learnt ✓✓

People earn money to uplift their standard of living ✓✓

Raw materials supplied for industrial activities ✓✓

Tax paid to government to improve service delivery ✓✓

Development of infrastructure ✓✓

(Any 3x2)

Conflicts

Civil wars because of greed and not to share profits with inhabitants ✓✓

Mining on tribal land cause problems with villagers ✓✓

No compensation for crops/land lost ✓✓

Air and noise pollution ✓✓

Damage to environment and ecosystems ✓✓

(Any 3x2)

Accept others (6x2) (12)

4.6 4.6.1 United States ✓✓

Canada ✓✓

(Any 1x2) (2)

4.6.2 Industrialised country ✓✓

Residential purposes ✓✓

Commercial purposes ✓✓

Transport ✓✓

(Any 2x2) (4)

4.6.3 Africa ✓

(1x1) (1)

4.6.4 Coal ✓

Oil/petroleum ✓

Natural gas ✓

(3x1) (3)

4.6.5 Energy use is a development and sustainable indicator – more development means more electricity required ✓✓

State of advancement of countries and their economies greatly influence their energy consumption ✓✓

Countries with a greater energy supply and consumption is more economically developed ✓✓

Less developed countries will have an additional demand for energy to increase the standard of living of their people ✓✓

The increasing population and increasing industrialisation will increase the demand for energy ✓✓

The production and distribution of energy is a major step in the economic development of a country ✓✓

Accept others (Any 4x2) (8)

[100]**GRAND TOTAL: 300**