Question 1—Fill in the missing word

When a person is bitten by a certain (1.1_________) mosquito, it deposits a 1.2_________ into that person's blood. The parasite moves to the 1.3_________ and weakens it. About 1 million people die from malaria every 1.4_________. (4)

Question 2—Write down whether the following statements are true or false. If false, give an explanation to correct the statement.

2.1 Wetlands are areas that should be made available for human settlement. (1)
2.2 Epidemics are diseases that spread to other countries. (1)
2.3 Science and Technology have helped increase population growth. (1)
2.4 The bubonic plague was spread by fleas on rats biting a person. (1)
2.5 Smallpox is no longer a threat as vaccines have eliminated the virus. (1)
2.6 Forests are also known as the “heart of the earth.” (1)

Question 3

3.1 The population growth rate is:

a) The number of live births per 1000 of the population per year.
b) The number of deaths of infants per 1000 of the population per year.
c) The birth rate less the death rate.
d) The birth rate less the death rate per 100 of the population per year. (1)

3.2 A high mortality rate is usually associated with:

a) poor countries,
b) lack of medical help,
c) diseases such as malaria, typhoid and dysentery,
d) all of the above. (1)
3.3 Life expectancy refers to:
   a) The age at which a person dies
   b) The age at which a person is expected to die
   c) The average age which a population is expected to reach
   d) Death caused by illness. (1)

Question 4
Match the columns by writing down the number and the correct letter next to it.

| 4.1 Catchment | A | Things used to meet people’s wants and needs |
| 4.2 Tuberculosis | B | The area where a river meets another river |
| 4.3 Genocide | C | Will affect your ability to fight a disease |
| 4.4 Cholera | D | An area of land saturated with water |
| 4.5 Resources | E | High fever and blisters on the body |
| 4.6 Wetlands | F | The killing of people on a large scale |
| 4.7 Malnourished | G | Affects people’s lungs |
| | H | Causes diarrhoea and is spread very quickly |
| | I | Caused by being bitten by a mosquito |

Question 5

5.1 Using bullet points, list four reasons that explain how people’s attitudes, beliefs and cultures affect population growth. (4)

Question 6 - Conservation Areas

6.1 How do National Parks like Kruger National Park conserve an area? (5)
6.2 Name three criteria (things) that conservation societies look at before choosing an area they wish to conserve. (3)

Question 7 - Global Warming/ The Greenhouse Effect

7.1 In paragraph form, explain global warming. (4)
Question 8 - Use the written resource below to help you answer the following questions.

Evaluating a wetland: A protected nature reserve in Mpumalanga

8.1 Name three ways in which this wetland is used to help the local people better themselves or earn money. (3)
8.2 What do they mean by "alien invader" trees? (1)
8.3 What important role do wetlands play in helping the quality of our water? (1)
8.4 Explain the meaning of "ecotourism". (2)
8.5 What role has the planting of indigenous trees played in this wetland? (1)
8.6 What did the treaty signed in Ramsar agree to do? (1)
8.7 In bullet form, list five ways in which we can control damage to our water (not in the case study below). (5)

Did you know?

Twenty of South Africa's wetlands are on the Ramsar list of Wetlands of International Importance. Ramsar is a place in Iran where countries signed a treaty agreeing to co-operate on the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

CASE STUDY

Wakkerstroom wetland: a protected nature reserve in Mpumalanga

The Wakkerstroom wetland is a vlei – a wetland with some open water and large areas of reeds and soggy grassland. It is in the uThukela river catchment area, and important for purifying water going into dams downstream. The Working for Water project has employed local people, especially women, to clear alien invader trees so that the supply of water to the wetland can be increased. Indigenous trees have replaced them to prevent soil erosion.

The wetland is home to many species of grassland and water birds, including blue crane and other endangered species. The number of water birds increases in the dry season when smaller wetlands elsewhere dry up. Local people use the grasses as grazing and the reeds for mats and baskets. It is a very popular ecotourism site for bird watchers, and there are plans to establish a crane-feeding centre. Birdlife South Africa runs a bird guide training centre here, and local people work as guides. There are plans to establish vegetable gardens as a local food resource and to sell, and also to develop a craft centre where local crafts, such as mats and baskets, can be sold.

The Wakkerstroom wetland