

YEAR 9 HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
EXAMINATION
SEMESTER 1, 2017



QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

STUDENT NAME:
TEACHER:
DATE:

TIME ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER:

Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for this paper: 1 hour & 30 minutes

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THIS PAPER:

To be provided by the supervisor

- This question and answer booklet

To be provided by the candidate

- Writing equipment

IMPORTANT NOTE TO CANDIDATES

No other items may be taken into the examination room.

- It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room.
- All iPads, surfaces and mobile phones must be turned off and in your bag along with any other devices and notes. Bags are to be closed and placed under the desk.

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

1. **Read** through the paper to familiarise yourself with all questions.
2. Use a **blue or black** ballpoint / ink pen.
3. **Write** your answers in this booklet.

AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

- Any planning sheets or other pieces of paper **MUST** be handed in with this booklet.
- At the end of the examination make sure that your name is on your booklet and any other pieces of paper used.

PART A: GEOGRAPHY

Section One: Multiple Choice

Instructions: Please read each question carefully and provide a response demonstrating your understanding of the question / concepts. (30 marks)

No	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is a continent? a) a large body of water surrounded by land b) a major area of land c) a minor area of land surrounded by water d) a land area with mountains	
2	Which continent is directly North of Africa? a) South America b) Asia c) Europe d) North America	
3	Which country is on the continent of Europe? a) Canada b) France c) Egypt d) China	
4	What two oceans are on the west and east coast of Australia? a) Atlantic and Indian b) Indian and Southern c) Atlantic and Pacific d) Indian and Pacific	
5	What is the name of the imaginary parallel lines, which run around the globe? a) Longitude b) Greenwich mean time c) Equator d) Latitude	
6	How many lines of longitude are there in total? a) 360 b) 320 c) 180 d) 190	
7	Name the line of longitude directly opposite the Prime Meridian. a) International Date Line b) Greenwich mean time c) Tropic of Capricorn d) Equator	
8	Which major line of latitude runs through the northern parts of Australia? a) International Date Line b) Tropic of Cancer c) Tropic of Capricorn d) Equator	

9	<p>What separates each degree of latitude?</p> <p>a) 60 seconds b) 60 minutes c) 60 degrees d) 180 degrees</p>	
10	<p>What separates each degree of longitude?</p> <p>e) 60 seconds f) 60 minutes g) 60 degrees h) 180 degrees</p>	
11	<p>Name a traditional agricultural group still in existence today.</p> <p>a) The San (Kalahari Bushmen) b) The Bedouin c) The Huli d) All of the above</p>	
12	<p>A Tundra Biome is:</p> <p>a) A treeless area between the icecap and the tree line of Arctic regions, having a permanently frozen subsoil and supporting low-growing vegetation such as lichens, mosses, and stunted shrubs.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>b) A biomes of forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain. In some of these biomes, it rains more than one inch nearly every day of the year!</p>	
13	<p>Maize is a very important crop. What name do we know it by?</p> <p>a) Cereal b) Wheat c) Corn d) Rice</p>	
14	<p>What is subsistence farming?</p> <p>a) Producing enough food for your country b) Producing enough food for profit c) Producing enough food for your family d) Producing enough food for export</p>	
15	<p>Foods which are easy to grow and access and eaten regularly, making up a major part of our diet, are known as:</p> <p>a) safe foods b) state foods c) sustainable foods d) staple foods</p>	
16	<p>Wheat, rice and potatoes are examples of:</p> <p>a) safe foods b) state foods c) sustainable foods d) staple foods</p>	

17	<p>Irrigation is:</p> <p>a) The supply of water by artificial means to agricultural areas where there is shortage</p> <p>b) the practice of growing fruit and vegetables</p> <p>c) the deterioration in the quality of land and water resources caused by excessive exploitation</p> <p>d) Producing enough food for your country</p>	
18	<p>What type of farming produces fruit and vegetables, requires a lot of labour and is conducted on land close to markets?</p> <p>a) Subsistence farming</p> <p>b) Horticulture</p> <p>c) Intensive farming</p> <p>d) Extensive farming</p>	
19	<p>Horticulture is:</p> <p>a) The practice of growing rice</p> <p>b) The practice of growing fruit and vegetables</p> <p>c) The practice of growing wheat</p> <p>d) The practice of growing maize</p>	
20	<p>What biome is best suited for growing wheat?</p> <p>a) Grassland or savannah</p> <p>b) Tropical or temperate</p> <p>c) Tundra or taiga</p> <p>d) Desert or chaparral</p>	
21	<p>Which of the following would be produced on an extensive-style farm?</p> <p>a) Wheat</p> <p>b) Grapes</p>	
22	<p>Which of the following would be produced on an intensive-style farm?</p> <p>a) Wheat</p> <p>b) Grapes</p>	
23	<p>More than _____ of Australia's agricultural land is affected by land degradation.</p> <p>a) 1/3</p> <p>b) 1/4</p> <p>c) 1/2</p> <p>d) 1/5</p>	
24	<p>The presence of too much salt in the soil is known as:</p> <p>a) Saltification</p> <p>b) Desertification</p> <p>c) Salinity</p> <p>d) Deserting</p>	
25	<p>The term to describe the deterioration in the quality of land and water resources caused by excessive exploitation is:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Deforestation b) Desertification c) Degradation d) Detonation 	
26	<p>Overusing the land so that it seems the desert is spreading or growing, is known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Desertification b) Claymation c) Aridnation d) Dryation 	
27	<p>What are GM foods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) General motors b) Great match c) Genetically modified d) Generally modified 	
28	<p>What percentage of Australia's food is grown in Australia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 70% b) 30% c) 90% d) 60% 	
29	<p>How many children are believed to be suffering from extreme hunger?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1.1 billion b) 146 million c) 14 million d) 6 million 	
30	<p>List 2 groups of people who might need food aid in Australia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Homeless b) Women and children in crisis c) Indigenous communities d) All off the above 	

Section Two: Short Answers

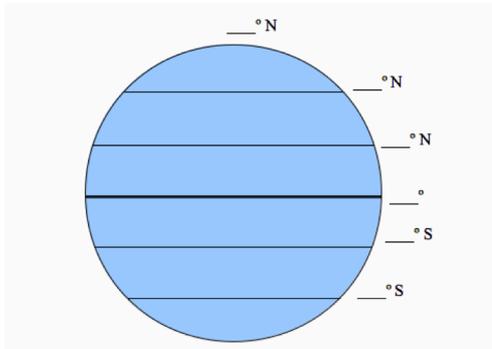
Question 1: Complete the following questions about latitude and longitude:

a) What is the name of the **imaginary parallel lines**, which run around the globe? (1 mark)

b) What is the name of the **imaginary vertical lines**, which run around the globe? (1 mark)

c) What is another name for the **Prime Meridian**? (1 mark)

d) Name the **five (5) main lines of latitude**: (5 marks)



Lines of Latitude
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

e) How many lines of latitude are there in total? (1 mark)

f) How many lines of longitude are there in total? (1 mark)

g) At what degree is the International Date Line? (2 marks)

h) Name the two hemispheres are created by the Prime Meridian and the International Date Line?

(2 marks)

Total: (14 marks)

Question 2

Write the correct name for the biome next to each description

(7 marks)

Biome	Definition
	A treeless area between the icecap and the tree line of Arctic regions, having a permanently frozen subsoil and supporting low-growing vegetation such as lichens, mosses, and stunted shrubs.
	The unavailability of water is the chief defining feature of this biome, as it receives less than 9.9 in. (25 cm) of precipitation per year. Conditions are extremely dry and support virtually no plant productivity and therefore little, if any, animal life either.
	This Biome is found in mountain ranges all over the world. This biome is usually above 10,000 ft. This biome has unique seasons, with its "winter" lasting about 7 months. "Alpes" is the Latin word for "high mountain"
	<p>These biomes are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain. In some of these biomes, it rains more than one inch nearly every day of the year!</p> <p>These biomes are found in <u>Africa</u>, <u>Asia</u>, <u>Australia</u>, and <u>Central and South America</u>. The largest rainforest in the world is found in in South America.</p>
	A forest located in the Earth's far northern regions, consisting mainly of cone-bearing evergreens, such as firs, pines, and spruces, and some deciduous trees, such as larches, birches, and aspens. This biome is found just south of the tundra.
	A biome characterized by hot dry summers and cool moist winters and dominated by a dense growth of mostly small-leaved evergreen shrubs. This biome is found in a little bit of most of the continents
	<p>The word for this biome means "to fall" – it refers to the leaves of the trees, which fall off or shed each winter.</p> <p>The deciduous forest has four distinct seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. In the autumn the leaves change colour.</p>

Question 3

List and explain 6 human causes of land degradation

(One mark for the description, one mark for including the type)

(12 Marks)

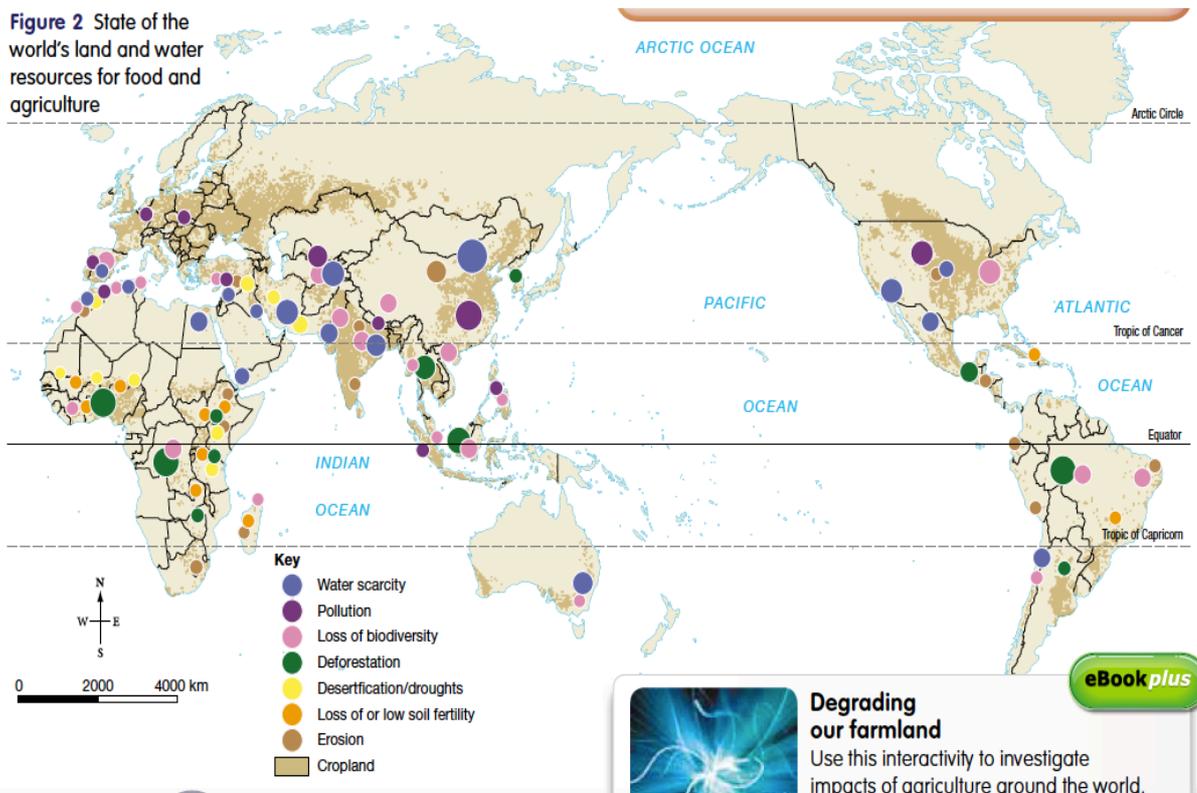
Type	Description

Question 4

List four ways the land of a biome can be altered for agricultural purposes. (4 marks)

Question 5

Study the image and answer the corresponding questions.



- a) What are the main environmental issues facing Australia's food production? (2 marks)
-
- b) In which places in the world is deforestation a major concern? (2 marks)
-
- c) Which continents suffer from water scarcity? (2 marks)
-
- d) What do you notice about the location and distribution of regions that do not have environmental problems relating to food production? (4 marks)
-
-

Section Three: Extended Response, Analysis and Skills

Question 1:

How can agricultural improvements and innovations (science and technology) change food production? (2 marks)

SKILLS: Question 2: Human Population Growth

Create a graph of human population growth and use it to predict future growth. You will identify **factors** that affect **population growth**. (10 marks)

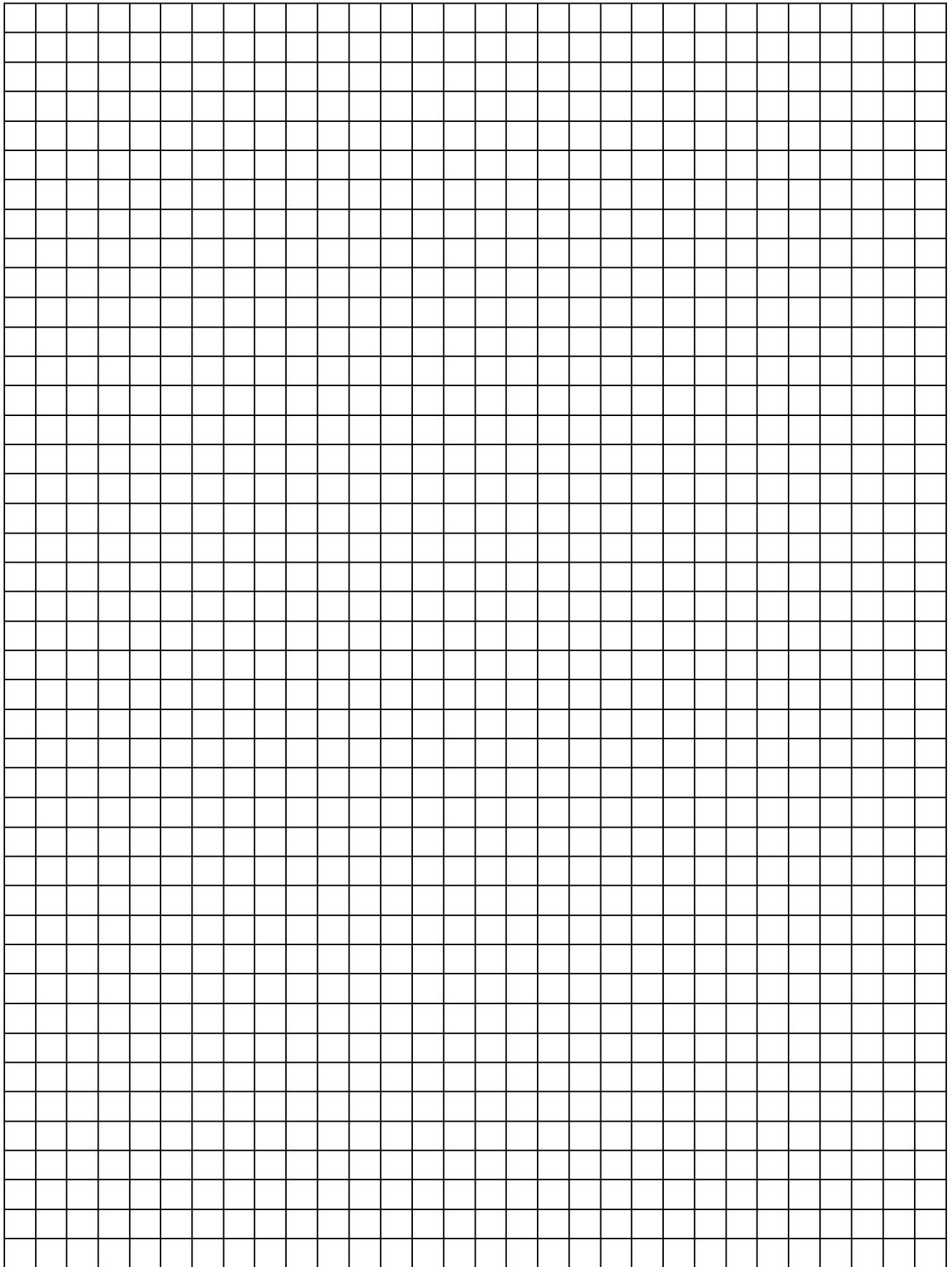
Year A.D.	Number of People (in billions)
1650	.50
1750	.70
1850	1.0
1925	2.0
1956	2.5
1966	3.3
1970	3.6
1974	3.9
1976	4.0
1980	4.4
1991	5.5
2000	6.0
2004	6.4

Instructions for creating your graph:

Place time on the horizontal access. (1 mark). Values should range from 1650 to 2020.

Place number of people on the vertical access (1 mark). Values should range from 0 to 20 billion.

Make sure that your graph is a full page in size and you have the correct labels for the X and Y axis and a **title** for your graph. (2 marks). (6 marks for plotting the graph correctly).



Question 3: Graph Analysis

- a) It took 1649 years for the world population to double, going from **.25 billion people to .50 billion people**. How long did it take for the population to double once again? (2 marks)

- b) How long did it take for the population to double a second time? _____

A third time? _____ (2 marks)

- b) Based on your graph, in what year will the population reach 8 billion? (2 marks)

- c) Based on your graph, how many years will it take for the population of 2004 to double? (2 marks)

Question 4: Analysis - The Earth's Carrying Capacity

Prior to 1950, the death rate was high, which kept the numbers of humans from increasing rapidly. In the 19th Century, the agricultural revolution increased food production. The industrial revolution improved methods of transporting food and other goods. In the 20th Century, advances in medicine, sanitation and nutrition have decreased the death rates further. These factors combined to produce the rapid growth of the human population in the 20th century.

As with any population, humans are also limited by factors such as space, amount of food and disease. The carrying capacity is the number of individuals that a stable environment can support. Authorities disagree on the maximum number of people that the earth can support, though the numbers generally range for 8 to 10 billion. As the population approaches its limit, starvation will increase. Some countries have a much higher growth rate than others. Growth rate is the number of people born minus the number of people that die. Compare the growth rates of the following countries

Most countries are trying to reduce their growth rate. Zero population growth means that as many people are being born as there are dying- to achieve zero population growth, each couple would need to have no more than two children (to replace the parents). Even if this number is achieved, the population will continue to grow because the parents will still live on for decades, as their children have children and their children have children and so forth. The United States reached zero population growth in the 1980's, and yet the overall population of the US still increases.

Analysis

a) What factors contributed to the world's overall population growth in the last 150 years. (2 marks)

b). Why does a population not level off during the same year it reaches zero population growth? (2 marks)

c) If the carrying capacity of the earth was 9 billion people, when would this number be reached (according to your graph)? (2 marks)

d). What will happen when the human population exceeds the earth's carrying capacity? (2 marks)

Continue to the next page for Part B: Civics and Citizenship questions.

PART B: CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP

Section One: Multiple Choice

(15 marks)

1	A democracy is: a) a form of government in which the people determine how they will be governed b) a set of rules that determines the structure of government and its law-making power c) a collective name given to the judges who preside over law courts d) a parliament with two houses.	
2	The House of Representatives consists of: a) 76 members b) 150 members c) 12 members d) 33 members	
3	The leader of the opposition is: a) Colin Barnett b) Clive Palmer c) Malcolm Turnbull d) Bill Shorten	
4	The system of voting in the Senate is called a) Proportional Representation b) Voting so I won't get a fine c) Preferential Voting D) Informal Voting	
5	There are how many courts in the court hierarchy? a) 5 b) 3 c) 4 d) 2	
6	The High Court: a) hear serious criminal cases such as armed robbery, serious drug-related offences and serious assaults, including sexual assault b) is the highest court in Australia c) is at the bottom of the hierarchy d) is an appeal court only	
7	There are how many people on a jury? a) 13 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12	
8	Summary offences are: a) minor offences b) serious offences c) offences which are thrown out of court d) related to family law	

9	Bail is: a) a written agreement reached by the parties to a dispute and approved by the court b) to take legal action against a person accused of a crime c) a person who commences a legal action in a civil case d) an agreement to release an accused person into the community while awaiting trial	
10	Family Court are on the same hierarchy level as: a) District courts b) Magistrates court c) Supreme courts d) High Court	
11	The Competition and Consumer Act 2010 protects: a) the consumers against dishonest businesses b) employees against employers c) prize winners when they win a competition d) Australian citizens against the government	
12	The word precedent is a) a legal principle that is established by a court in resolving a dispute and is expected to be followed in later cases b) new law c) the book of laws the government follow d) another word for justice	
13	Is everyone equal before the court? a) No, only people who plead guilty b) Yes, everyone is equal before the courts c) No, only people who plead not guilty d) Yes, everyone except murderers	
14	How many national flags does Australia have? a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four	
15	Kinross is part of which electorate? a) Joondalup b) Wanneroo c) Moore d) Kinross	

Section Two: Short Answers

Question 1:

Describe four techniques political parties use to influence votes.

(One mark for type, two marks for each description)

(12 marks)

Type	Description

Question 2:

Directions: You must attempt to answer all questions in the space provided.

(17 marks)

Election Day

Question	Answer
1. What day of the week are elections held?	
2. What time does voting take place?	
3. Where voting stations located?	
4. What is Universal Adult Suffrage?	
5. What is the ballot called?	
6. Which results come in first – House of Representatives or Senate?	
7. What does the winning party form?	
8. What does their leader become?	
9. Who is our current Prime minister?	
10. What party does he belong to?	

11. Who is the leader of the opposition?	
12. How many members are in the House of Representatives?	
13. How many members are in the Senate?	
14. The House of Representatives uses what method of voting?	
15. The Senate uses which voting system?	
16. What is the fixed term for parliament?	
17. Who represents the Queen in Parliament?	

Question Three

(One mark each for name of court, one mark for its role, one mark for including an example.) (12 marks)

Demonstrate your knowledge of Australia's Court system by completing the hierarchy table. Please **start with the lowest court and work towards the highest court.**

Court	Function of Court (Including examples of crime)