

# **GEOGRAPHY**

**GRADE 12**

**WORBOOK**



***SHORT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS***

**BY  
RAJENDRA DAVECHAND**

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# Climate and Weather

## Mid Latitude Cyclones

### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 Mid latitude cyclones are also known as ...

- a) frontal depressions.
- b) moisture fronts.
- c) depressions.
- d) anticyclones

1.2 Mid latitude cyclones move from ... in the southern hemisphere

- a) east to west
- b) southeast to northwest
- c) south to north
- d) west to east

1.3 Mid latitude cyclones occur between the ...

- a) latitudes  $0^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$ .
- b) latitudes  $30^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ .
- c) longitudes  $30^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ .
- d) latitudes  $60^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$ .

1.4 A series of mid latitudes is known as a ...

- a) group of mid latitudes.
- b) cluster of mid latitudes.
- c) family of mid latitudes.
- d) variety of mid latitudes.

1.5 The diameter of mid latitude cyclones range from ...

- a) 100 to 400 km
- b) 500 to 1000 km
- c) 10000 to 14000 km
- d) 1000 to 4000 km

**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears in the space provided.**

Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) winter                      B) summer                      C) warm                      D) cold  
E) polar                      F) low                      G) high

- 2.1 Mid latitude cyclones mostly affect South Africa in \_\_\_\_\_.  
2.2 Cumulonimbus clouds are associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ front.  
2.3 Stratus clouds are associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ front.  
2.4 Mid latitude cyclones originate at the \_\_\_\_\_ front.  
2.5 Mid latitude cyclones are associated with \_\_\_\_\_ pressure systems.

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 When mid latitude cyclones pass over an area it increases/decreases the temperature of that area.  
3.2 In the initial stage of the mid latitude the warm and cold air mass do not mix but move parallel/diagonally to each other  
3.3 Mid latitude cyclones form in the westerly/easterly wind belt.  
3.4 The air circulates in an anticlockwise/clockwise direction around a mid latitude in the southern hemisphere.  
3.5 In the mature stage the cold air moves in southerly/northerly direction in the southern hemisphere.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

decreases/increases/lower/higher/warm/cold/warm

- 4.1 In the occluded stage the \_\_\_\_\_ sector narrows.  
4.2 The \_\_\_\_\_ front moves faster in the occluded stage.  
4.3 In the dissipating stage the \_\_\_\_\_ air is lifted above the ground.  
4.4 In warm front occlusion the temperature ahead of the warm front is \_\_\_\_\_ than the air behind the cold front.  
4.5 In the dissipating stage rainfall \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Match the column A and B**

No.	Column A	ANSWER	Column B
5.1	Heavy rainfall later changing to light continuous rainfall		A. Cold front
5.2	No precipitation		B. Warm sector
5.3	No rainfall or drizzle		C. Approaching mid latitude cyclone
5.4	Heavy rainfall and possibility of hail or snow		D. Warm front
5.5	Steady, continuous rainfall and can become heavy.		E. Behind cold front

**6. Match the column A and B**

No.	Column A	Column B
6.1	Clouds of vertical extent associated with thunderstorms	a) Cold front occlusion
6.2	The temperature in front of the of the cold front is higher than behind the cold front	b) Warm front occlusion
6.3	The convergence zone of cold, dry polar air and warm moist tropical air	c) Apex of low pressure
6.4	Is the leading edge of a forward moving cold air mass	d) Cumulonimbus clouds
6.5	Is the point at the centre of the mid latitude depression	e) Cold front
6.6		f) Polar front

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the space provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 One of the conditions necessary for the formation of mid latitude cyclones is two large low pressure which are in contact at the polar front \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.2 The cold front is associated with an increase in wind speeds \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.3 Mid latitude cyclones move from east to west in the northern Hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.4 The warm front wedges under the cold front and pushes it upwards \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.5 Disturbances on the polar front result in stable conditions creating a high pressure \_\_\_\_\_

8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order. Use the table provided.

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- a) A disturbance takes place along a polar front.
- b) A cold and warm front develops.
- c) The cold front overtakes the warm front
- d) Cold drier air meets with warm moist air along a stationary polar front.
- e) All the warm air has been lifted high above the ground

**Marking Guideline for section on Mid-latitude cyclones**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 D
- 1.3 B
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 D



- 2.1 winter
- 2.1 cold
- 2.3 warm
- 2.4 polar
- 2.5 low

- 3.1 decreases
- 3.2 parallel
- 3.3 westerly
- 3.4 clockwise
- 3.5 northerly

- 4.1 warm
- 4.2 cold
- 4.3 warm
- 4.4 lower
- 4.5 decreases

- 5.1 Behind cold front
- 5.2 Approaching mid latitude cyclone
- 5.3 Warm sector
- 5.4 Cold front
- 5.5 Warm front

- 6.1 Cumulonimbus clouds
- 6.2 Cold front occlusion
- 6.3 Polar front
- 6.4 Cold front
- 6.5 Apex of low pressure

- 7.1 False
- 7.2 True
- 7.3 True
- 7.4 False
- 7.5 False

- 8. D A B C E



## Climate and Weather

### Tropical Cyclones

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 In America a tropical cyclone is known as a ...

- a) typhoon
- b) willy willy
- c) tropical cyclone
- d) hurricane



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1.2 Tropical cyclones occur between ... latitude.

- a) 5° and 25°
- b) 30° and 60°
- c) 5° and 60°
- d) 10° and 25°

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1.3 Tropical cyclones do not occur at the equator due to lack of ...



- a) pressure gradient force
- b) coriolis force
- c) geostrophic flow
- d) adiabatic heating

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1.4 Tropical cyclones occur in the ...

- a) westerly wind belt
- b) polar wind belt
- c) tropical easterly wind belt
- d) sub polar wind belt

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1.5 The movement of tropical cyclones is from ...

- a) west to east
- b) east to west
- c) south to east
- d) southwest to northeast

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) unstable    B) stable    C) friction    D) latent    E) eastern  
F) western    G) clockwise    H) anticlockwise

- 2.1 Air circulates in a ... direction around tropical cyclone in the northern hemisphere. ( )
- 2.2 The temperature in the centre of the tropical cyclone increases as a result of ... heat being given off due to condensation of moist air. ( )
- 2.3 Tropical cyclones effect the ... sections of continents. ( )
- 2.4 In order for tropical cylones to occur, the air must be ... ( )
- 2.5 Tropical cyclones originate on the ocean due to low surface ... ( )

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 In the formative stage the pressure is above/below 1000hpa
- 3.2 Light rain and a spiral band of clouds occur in the formative/immature stage
- 3.3 The pressure is the lowest in the mature/immature stage
- 3.4 When the tropical cyclone moves over land the pressure increases/decreases due to friction
- 3.5 The worst weather conditions are experienced in the forward/back left hand quadrant



**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

alphabetically/numerically/eye/latent/vortices/cumulonimbus

- 4.1 The centre of the tropical cyclone is known as the ....
- 4.2 Tropical cyclones dissipate over land due to lack of ... heat
- 4.3 The type of clouds that that surround the centre of the tropical during during the mature stage are ... clouds
- 4.4 The tropical cyclone has two ...
- 4.5 Tropical cyclones are named ... according to their occurrence

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word/s in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Immature stage	Air pressure below 960 hPa and torrential rainfall	
5.2	Category 5 Tropical	Air pressure above 1000	

	cyclone	hPa and light rainfall	
5.3	Formative stage	Wind speeds over 280km/h	
5.4	Dissipating stage	Air pressure decreases to below 1000 hPa and light rainfall	
5.5	Mature stage	Air pressure increases and rainfall continues	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions/explanations in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Coriolis force	Calm and clear conditions	
6.2	Tropical depression	Intense low pressure system with wind speeds of 118km/h and above	
6.3	Tropical cyclone	As system of heavy thunderstorms with wind speeds between 61 to 117km/h	
6.4	Eye	Deflection of winds	
6.5	Tropical storm	A system of thunderstorms and clouds with wind speeds of less than 61km/h	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Some of the most destructive storms result from tropical cyclones. ( )
- 7.2 Tropical cyclone form over land due to the great amount of latent heat. ( )
- 7.3 Tropical cyclones cause greater damage to developing countries than developed countries ( )
- 7.4 In order to limit loss of life due to tropical cyclones move people to low lying regions. ( )
- 7.5 The island of Madagascar plays a big part in limiting the impact of tropical cyclones on South Africa. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

a) A low pressure develops

- b) Torrential rainfall and winds with speeds of over 117km/h take place
- c) Temperature is over 26.5°C
- d) Pressure in the eye drops
- e) The eye develops as the pressure decreases to below 1000hpa

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### **Marking Key for Tropical cyclones**

- 1.1 D
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 B
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 H
- 2.1 D
- 2.3 E
- 2.4 A
- 2.5 C



- 3.1 above
- 3.2 immature
- 3.3 mature
- 3.4 increases
- 3.5 forward

- 4.1 eye
- 4.2 latent
- 4.3 cumulonimbus
- 4.4 vortices
- 4.5 alphabetically

- 5.1 Mature stage
- 5.2 Formative stage
- 5.3 Category 5 Tropical cyclone

5.4 Immature stage  
5.5 Dissipating stage

6.1 Eye  
6.2 Tropical cyclone  
6.3 Tropical storm  
6.4 Coriolis force  
6.5 Tropical depression

7.1 True  
7.2 False  
7.3 True  
7.4 False  
7.5 True

8. C A E D B



## Climate and Weather

### Subtropical Anticyclones and associated weather conditions

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 Subtropical anticyclones are ...

- a) high pressure cells situated at the 60° latitude.
- b) high pressure cells situated at the 30° latitude.
- c) low pressure cells situated at the 60° latitude.
- d) low pressure cells situated at the 30° latitude.

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1.2 The South Atlantic Anticyclone is situated ...

- a) over the interior of Southern Africa
- b) on the east coast of Southern Africa
- c) on the west coast of Southern Africa
- d) south of South Africa

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1.3 Anticyclones are associated with ...

- a) descending air
- b) sunny and dry weather
- c) air which warms adiabatically as it descends
- d) All of the above

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1.4 A pattern created by isobars moving out of a high pressure system is known as a ...

- a) ridge
- b) trough
- c) saddle
- d) isobaric pattern

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1.5 The largest anticyclone that effects Southern Africa is the ...

- a) Kalahari Anticyclone
- b) South Indian Anticyclone
- c) South Antlantic Anticyclone
- d) Polar Anticyclone

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) high pressure cells      B) travelling disturbances      C) Mozambique

D) Benguela

E) cold fronts

F) low pressure cells

- 2.1 The ... current brings cooler and drier air over the west coast of Southern Africa
- 2.2 The ... current brings warm and moist air over the east coast of Southern Africa
- 2.3 Subtropical anticyclones around Southern Africa move northwards in winter and southwards in summer creating ...
- 2.4 When the subtropical anticyclones are in their southern position they generally prevent the ... from effecting South Africa
- 2.5 The size of ... change continuously

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 During winter The Kalahari Anticyclone is well/weakly developed.
- 3.2 During winter the inversion layer is above/below the level of the escarpment.
- 3.3 The level of the inversion layer during winter allow/prevents moist air to enter the escarpment
- 3.4 In summer there is more/less rising air.
- 3.5 Summer conditions will result in an increase/decrease in the amount of rainfall over the interior of South Africa



**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

thunderstorms/moisture front/Indian/Atlantic/trough/line thunderstorms

- 4.1 A ... is a zone between a warm and moist air mass and cold and dry air mass
- 4.2 ... results from large-scale convergence along the moisture front
- 4.3 ... is an elongated isobar pattern created around a low pressure system
- 4.4 Warm air from the ... ocean is forced upwards along the moisture front
- 4.5 Rising air condenses, forms cumulonimbus clouds along the moisture front resulting in ...

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Agulhas current	Rising air	
5.2	Ridge	Cold current	



5.3	Benguela current	High pressure	
5.4	Low pressure	Hot plateau	
5.5	Thermal thunderstorms	East coast	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions/explanations in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Offshore	Pushes cold fronts south during summer	
6.2	Onshore	Air moves from land to sea	
6.3	Coastal low	Air moves from sea to land	
6.4	Escarpment	A weakly developed low pressure cell	
6.5	South Atlantic Anticyclone	The steep area between the coastal plain and plateau	



**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Berg winds are warm moist winds. ( )
- 7.2 For Berg winds to occur there must be a coastal high and interior low. ( )
- 7.3 Air moves down the escarpment and heats up adiabatically. ( )
- 7.4 Berg winds are a major cause of veld fires. ( )
- 7.5 Berg winds occur more in winter than in summer. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) The inversion layer is above the level of the escarpment
- b) The hot plateau heats the air above it and causes it to rise
- c) Moist air from the east coast flows over the plateau
- d) During summer the Kalahari Anticyclone is weakly developed
- e) The area over the plateau receives rainfall

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## **Marking Key for subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 C
- 1.3 D
- 1.4 A
- 1.5 C

- 2.1 Benguela
- 2.1 Mozambique
- 2.3 travelling disturbances
- 2.4 cold fronts
- 2.5 high pressure cells



- 3.1 well
- 3.2 below
- 3.3 prevents
- 3.4 more
- 3.5 increase

- 4.1 moisture front
- 4.2 thunderstorms
- 4.3 trough
- 4.4 Indian
- 4.5 line thunderstorms

- 5.1 Low pressure
- 5.2 Agulhas current
- 5.3 Ridge

5.4 Thermal thunderstorms  
5.5 Agulhas current

6.1 South Atlantic Anticyclone  
6.2 Offshore  
6.3 Onshore  
6.4 Coastal low  
6.5 Escarpment

7.1 False  
7.2 False  
7.3 True  
7.4 True  
7.5 False

8. D B A C E



## Climate and Weather

### Valley Climates

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 In the southern hemisphere ...

- a) north facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- b) south facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- c) east facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- d) west facing slopes receive more sunlight.



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1.2 ... is a mixture of fog and smoke

- a) Pollution
- b) Smog
- c) Pollution dome
- d) Thermal belt

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1.3 ... is knowledge accumulated over generations by traditional societies.

- a) Tribal knowledge
- b) Generated knowledge
- c) Indigenous knowledge

d) Local knowledge

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1.4 Temperature inversion is when ...

- a) temperature decreases with height.
- b) temperature increases with height.
- c) temperature remains constant.
- d) temperature decreases adiabatically with height

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1.5 Climate of a small area is known as ...

- a) regional climate.
- b) district climate.
- c) valley climate only.
- d) micro-climate.

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) insolation                      B) Katabatic                      C) Anabatic                      D) terrestrial
- E) frost                              F) dew

2.1 ... winds occur when air moves up the slope.

2.2 ... winds occur when air moves down the slope.

- 2.3 During the night air along the slopes cool due to ... radiation
- 2.4 Katabatic winds cause ... on the valley floor during winter.
- 2.5 ... is incoming solar radiation

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Katabatic winds are upslope/down slope winds
- 3.2 Katabatic/ Anabatic winds cause temperature inversion.
- 3.3 Katabatic winds occur during the day/night.
- 3.4 Katabatic/ Anabatic are also known as valley winds
- 3.5 Heated slopes cause Katabatic/ anabatic winds.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

poles/equator/south /north /angle /valley climate

- 4.1 In the northern hemisphere ... facing slopes receive the most sunlight
- 4.2 ... facing slopes lie in the shadow for a longer period of time in the northern hemisphere
- 4.3 Temperature differences are caused by the ... of the slope
- 4.4 ... is the micro- climate occurring in a valley
- 4.5 Slopes that face the ... are generally warmer

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Micro-climate	Valley floor	
5.2	Frost pocket	Trapped warm air	
5.3	Radiation fog	Local climate	
5.4	Inversion layer	Water vapour to ice	
5.5	Crystallization	Radiation from surface	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions/explanations in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Slope aspect	A layer of air pollution above an urban area	
6.2	Micro-climate	The direction towards which a slope faces	
6.3	Frost pockets	A layer of warm air found in the valley	
6.4	Radiation fog	Forms where the cold air collects in the valley during winter	
6.5	Thermal belt	Is caused by air cooling to dew point as a result of terrestrial radiation.	
6.6	Pollution dome		



**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Soils are cooler on the south-facing slopes in southern hemisphere as they are on the shadow zone. ( )
- 7.2 Humans tend to build their houses on south-facing slopes in the southern hemisphere because they are warmer. ( )
- 7.3 Trees and shade loving plants such as ferns will grow on the north-facing slopes in the southern hemisphere. ( )
- 7.4 Indigenous knowledge is of no value to climate science. ( )
- 7.5 Maize will grow well on the south-facing slopes in southern hemisphere ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) When this air is below due point temperature, it causes water vapour to condense around the dust and other particles in the atmosphere to create radiation fog.
- b) The ground become cool at night due to terrestrial radiation.
- c) The warm air rises and evaporates. (Fog lifts)
- d) In the morning the sun's rays heat the surface
- e) The air above the ground also cools

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### **Marking Key for Valley Climates**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 B
- 1.5 D

- 2.1 Anabatic
- 2.1 Katabatic
- 2.3 terrestrial
- 2.4 frost
- 2.5 insolation



- 3.1 down slope
- 3.2 Katabatic
- 3.3 night
- 3.4 Anabatic
- 3.5 anabatic

- 4.1 south
- 4.2 north
- 4.3 angle
- 4.4 valley climate
- 4.5 equator

- 5.1 Frost pocket
- 5.2 Inversion layer



5.3 Micro-climate  
5.4 Crystallization  
5.5 Radiation fog

6.1 Pollution dome  
6.2 Slope aspect  
6.3 Thermal belt  
6.4 Frost pockets  
6.5 Radiation fog

7.1 True  
7.2 False  
7.3 False  
7.4 False  
7.5 False

8. B E A D C



## Climate and Weather

### Urban Climates

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 Urban climates refer to climate conditions of a ...

- a) city.
- b) farmstead.
- c) farmstead and city.
- d) none of the above.



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1.2 Cities are warmer due to ...

- a) having less vegetation
- b) more industries
- c) more concrete steel and tar
- d) all of the above

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1.3 One of the solutions to reducing urban heat islands is ...

- a) stop all industrial activity in the urban area.

- b) green belt development in the urban area.
- c) paint buildings black.
- d) stop the use of bicycles in the city.

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1.4 There is more rainfall in the urban area due to ...

- a) a large amount of vegetation.
- b) having a high pressure over the city.
- c) having a large amount of condensation nuclei.
- d) cooler temperatures at night.

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1.5 Isotherms are lines ...

- a) joining places of equal pressure
- b) joining places of equal height
- c) joining places of equal temperature
- d) joining places of equal precipitation

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) multiple reflections      B) environment      C) lead      D) pollution dome
- E) urban micro-climate

- 2.1 Heat islands effect the people and the ....
- 2.2 Urban heat islands effect the urban areas only. Therefore it is known as ...
- 2.3 A .... is a large amount of polluted air that hangs over a city.
- 2.4 A large amount of petrol fumes in the urban area cause ... poisoning.
- 2.5 Heat trapped between buildings due to ... make the urban area warmer.

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Residential area increase/decrease temperatures of an urban area.
- 3.2 Storm water pipes increase/decrease temperatures.
- 3.3 During the day heat islands increase/decrease vertically.
- 3.4 The pollution dome is more/less concentrated at night.
- 3.5 Pollution domes form due to stable//unstable air over the city

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

particulates/heat island/urban heat island/condensation nuclei  
/evapotranspiration

- 4.1 ... is an area of higher temperature surrounded by an area of lower temperature.
- 4.2 ... is an urban area of higher temperature surrounded by an rural area of lower temperature.
- 4.3 The particles on which water vapour clings to form droplets of water is called ...
- 4.4 ... occurs when water is given of from plants and open water surfaces
- 4.5 Very small pieces of liquid or solid that pollute the air

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Pollutants	cloud cover in urban	

		area	
5.2	More	Vegetation in urban area	
5.3	Less	Micro-climate	
5.4	Urban heat island	Greater difference in temperature between rural and urban areas	
5.5	Winter	Increase rainfall	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Vertical dimensions	Reduce effects of heat islands by planting vegetation	
6.2	Reduced visibility	Pipes and drains that remove water quickly from an urban area	
6.3	Green belt development	The increase or decrease of the heat island vertically	
6.4	Storm water pipes	The percentage of humidity in the air	
6.5	Relative humidity	Increased smog in the urban area makes it difficult to see	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 The pollution dome is lower during winter. ( )
- 7.2 Restricting the height of building in an urban area is a solution to urban heat islands. ( )
- 7.3 Removing poor quality public transport and encouraging private vehicles is a solution to urban heat islands. ( )
- 7.4 Heat islands don't occur in smaller cities. ( )
- 7.5 Heat islands only have a vertical effect ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) Air moves from high pressure to low pressure
- b) Moisture is brought to the urban area

- c) The moist air heats up, rises, condenses and causes rainfall
- d) Due to temperature difference there is a lower pressure over the urban area and a higher pressure over the rural area.
- e) Resulting in higher rainfall over the urban area

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### **Marking Key for Urban Climates**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 D
- 1.3 B
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 C

- 2.1 environment
- 2.1 urban micro-climate
- 2.3 pollution dome
- 2.4 lead
- 2.5 multiple reflections



- 3.1 increase
- 3.2 increase
- 3.3 increase
- 3.4 more
- 3.5 unstable

- 4.1 heat island
- 4.2 urban heat island
- 4.3 condensation nuclei
- 4.4 evapotranspiration
- 4.5 particulates

- 5.1 More
- 5.2 Less
- 5.3 Urban heat island

5.4 Winter  
5.5 Pollutants

6.1 Green belt development  
6.2 Storm water pipes  
6.3 Vertical dimensions  
6.4 Relative humidity  
6.5 Reduced visibility

7.1 True  
7.2 False  
7.3 False  
7.4 False  
7.5 False

8. D A B C E



**Geomorphology**  
Drainage Systems in South Africa

**1. Multiple choice questions**

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 Episodic rivers occur ...

- a) after heavy rainfalls
- b) during the rainy season
- c) throughout the year
- d) in dry areas only



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1.2 A river system consists of ...

- a) area covered by a river.
- b) a river and its tributaries.
- c) the watershed.
- d) the watershed and the river

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1.3 most rainfall in South Africa occurs on the ...

- a) west.



- b) southwest.
- c) east.
- d) north.

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1.4 The underlying rock structure associated with dendritic drainage patterns are ...

- a) rocks with uniform resistance.
- b) sedimentary rocks.
- c) jointed rocks
- d) soft rocks

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1.5 River discharge increases due to ...

- a) gentle gradient.
- b) increase in rainfall.
- c) permeable rock
- d) porous rock

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) tributary
- B) drainage basin
- C) groundwater
- D) interfluve
- E) confluence

- 2.1 A ... is an area drained by a river and its tributaries
- 2.2 A smaller river that joins a larger river is called a ...
- 2.3 A high lying area separating two streams of the same river system is called a ....
- 2.4 A ... is a place where two or more rivers join.
- 2.5 The water that is found underground is referred to as ...

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 The high lying area where the river starts is the source/mouth.
- 3.2 The drainage density is higher/lower in areas with resistant rock.
- 3.3 A Higher drainage density causes a higher/lower stream order.
- 3.4 Obstructions along a river result in laminar/turbulent flow.
- 3.5 A meander is an example of a stream channel pattern./drainage pattern.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

infiltration/perennial/stream order/dome/basin/drainage density

- 4.1 A ... stream flows throughout the year.
- 4.2 The ... is the total length of streams found in a basin divided by the area of that basin
- 4.3 A radial centrifugal drainage pattern forms around a ...
- 4.4 A ranking system used to compare drainage basins is known as the ...
- 4.5 ... is when water seeps into the ground

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Rectangular pattern	Flows in rainy season	
5.2	Periodic river	Branches of a tree	
5.3	Dendritic pattern	Jointed igneous rocks	
5.4	Trellis pattern	Massive igneous rocks	
5.5	Radial pattern	Parallel streams	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	River mouth	Is water that flows on the surface	
6.2	Catchment area	Is where the river ends e.g. the sea	
6.3	Surface run-off	Is the area over which rain falls and this rain water is captured by the drainage basin	
6.4	Drainage pattern	A high lying area that separates two river systems	
6.5	Watershed	A pattern created by a river and its tributaries	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Turbulent flow is a smooth flow. ( )
- 7.2 The water table is the lower level of underground saturated rock ( )
- 7.3 A permanent river cuts the wet season water table only. ( )
- 7.4 During the rainy season the level of the water table rises. ( )
- 7.5 River do not flow through deserts. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- The soft rock gets eroded faster than the hard rocks
- Rivers form in the valleys
- Water flows over areas with alternate layers of hard and soft rock.
- Parallel valleys and spurs are formed
- Due to the parallel valleys, the rivers flow parallel to one another

.....

## **Marking Key for Drainage Systems in South Africa**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 A
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 drainage basin
- 2.1 tributary
- 2.3 interfluvium
- 2.4 confluence
- 2.5 groundwater



- 3.1 mouth
- 3.2 lower
- 3.3 higher
- 3.4 laminar
- 3.5 stream channel pattern

- 4.1 perennial
- 4.2 drainage density
- 4.3 dome
- 4.4 stream order
- 4.5 infiltration

- 5.1 Periodic river
- 5.2 Dendritic pattern
- 5.3 Rectangular pattern
- 5.4 Radial pattern

5.5 Trellis pattern

6.1 Surface run-off

6.2 River mouth

6.3 Catchment area

6.4 Watershed

6.5 Drainage pattern

7.1 False

7.2 False

7.3 False

7.4 True

7.5 False

8. C A D B E



## Geomorphology

### Fluvial Processes and Catchment and river management

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

- 1.1 A river profile is ...
- a) a view of the river channel.
  - b) a view of the watershed.
  - c) a view drainage pattern.
  - d) a view of water table.



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- 1.2 ... is a permanent base level
- a) Rapids
  - b) Waterfalls
  - c) Sea
  - d) Swamps

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- 1.4 The area near the source is the ...
- a) lower course of the river.
  - b) plain stage of the river.

- c) middle course of the river.
- d) upper course of the river.

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- 1.4 A braided stream is found in the ...
- a) middle course of the river.
  - b) lower course of the river.
  - c) middle course of the river.
  - d) torrent stage of the river.

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- 1.5 When the landscape is younger than the river and the river maintains its original course despite upliftment along its course is known as a ...
- a) superimposed drainage pattern.
  - b) antecedent drainage pattern.
  - c) rejuvenated stream
  - d) none of the above

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) graded river      B) river grading      C) transverse      D) ungraded profile  
E) longitudinal

2.1 A ... profile shows the river path from the source to the mouth

- 2.2 A ... profile shows the cross view of a river from bank to bank.
- 2.3 The state of balance/equilibrium between rate of erosion and rate of deposition is known as ...
- 2.4 A river that has just enough energy to carry its load is referred to as a ...
- 2.5 A river profile that has obstructions is called a ...

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 In the upper course of the river mainly vertical/lateral erosion occurs.
- 3.2 Meanders are found in the middle/upper course of the river.
- 3.3 The lower course of the river has narrow/wide valleys.
- 3.4 Waterfalls and rapids are common in the upper/lower course of the river.
- 3.5 Erosion in the loop of the meander occurs on slip-off/undercut slope

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

rejuvenation/river capture/ox bow lake /knickpoint/braided

- 4.1 When part of a meander has been separated it forms a ...
- 4.2 ... streams form when stream channels cut through sand islands.
- 4.3 A waterfall can be referred to as a ...
- 4.4 A change in gradient can result in ...
- 4.5 ... occurs when one river captures the headwaters of another river

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Delta	Caused by rejuvenation	
5.2	Laminar flow	Feature associated with river capture	
5.3	Incised meander	River's headwaters has been captured	
5.4	Misfit stream	Occurs in the lower stage of the river	



5.5	Captured stream	A smooth flow	
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**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Drainage basin	Dumping of industrial waste into river	
6.2	Deforestation	The area from which a river system gets its water	
6.3	River pollution	Removal of trees	
6.4	Catchment management	Monitor and improving of catchment areas	
6.5	Overgrazing	Too many cattle grazing in one area resulting in limited or no vegetation	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Deforestation results in the decrease in run-off and erosion. ( )
- 7.2 The managing of river systems helps with flood control. ( )
- 7.3 Burying untreated sewage assists with catchment management. ( )
- 7.4 Urban settlements decrease catchment pollution. ( )
- 7.5 Inter-basin water schemes transfer water to an area of shortage from an area of surplus. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) Part of the meander gets separated forming an ox bow lake

- b) Deposition occurs on the river banks
- c) The meander narrows due to continuous erosion of the undercut slope
- d) Flooding causes the river to rejuvenate and take a straighter part
- e) This results in the river cutting through the neck of the meander

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### **Marking Key for Fluvial Processes and Catchment and river management**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 C
- 1.3 D
- 1.4 B
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 longitudinal
- 2.1 transverse
- 2.3 river grading
- 2.4 graded river
- 2.5 ungraded profile



- 3.1 vertical
- 3.2 middle
- 3.3 wide
- 3.4 upper
- 3.5 undercut

- 4.1 ox bow lake
- 4.2 braided
- 4.3 knickpoint
- 4.4 rejuvenation
- 4.5 river capture

- 5.1 Incised meander
- 5.2 Misfit stream
- 5.3 Captured stream

5.4 Delta  
5.5 Laminar flow

6.1 River pollution  
6.2 Drainage basin  
6.3 Deforestation  
6.4 Catchment management  
6.5 Overgrazing

7.1 False  
7.2 True  
7.3 False  
7.4 False  
7.5 True

8 D C E B A



## Rural Settlement and Urban Settlement

### Study of Settlements

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 A settlement ...

- a) is a large area e.g. a city.
- b) is smaller than a city.
- c) is a place where people live and can vary in size.
- d) is where farming takes place.

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1.2 A settlement can be classified as multifunctional if it has ...

- a) primary activities.
- b) secondary activities
- c) tertiary activities
- d) secondary and tertiary activities

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1.3 ... is a factor that influences site

- a) Water supply
- b) Market
- c) Roads surrounding a settlement
- d) Capital

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1.4 ... is a factor that influences situation

- a) Soil fertility
- b) Building materials
- c) Slope of land
- d) Access routes

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1.5 A ... is a rural settlement



- a) hamlet
- b) conurbation
- c) city
- d) town

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) pattern
- B) situation
- C) site
- D) urban settlement
- E) rural settlement

2.1 ... is the exact piece of land on which the settlement develops

2.2 ... is the location of a settlement in relation to its surroundings

- 2.3 A settlement that deals with primary activities is a ...
- 2.4 A settlement that deals with secondary and tertiary activities is a ...
- 2.5 ... refers to the layout of the settlement

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 The pattern of a settlement can be nucleated/circular
- 3.2 The shape of a settlement can be dispersed/linear
- 3.3 The size of a settlement can be a hamlet/linear
- 3.4 The function of a settlement can be farmstead/secondary activities
- 3.5 The complexity of a settlement can be classified according to the number of functions/patterns.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

unifunctional/multifunctional/function/dispersed/nucleated

- 4.1 ... settlements occur where farmsteads are isolated.
- 4.2 ... settlements occur where farmsteads are clustered.
- 4.3 ... refers to the economic activity of a settlement.
- 4.4 When a settlement has more than one main function we say it is ...
- 4.5 When a settlement has one dominant function we say it is ...

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Urban	Tertiary activity	
5.2	Rural	Aspect of slope	
5.3	Site	Forestry	
5.4	Situation	Accessibility	
5.5	Function	Industries	
5.6			
5.7			

5.8			
5.9			
5.10			

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Social factors	Refers to the physical factors of the area of the settlement e.g. water supply	
6.2	Physical factors	Considers the capital benefits e.g. commercial make a profit	
6.3	Economic factors	Are related to the people and their quality of life	
6.4	Quaternary services	Is made up of the farmhouse, barn and silo	
6.5	Farmstead	Deals with information technology	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 As a site factor a farmer could consider the transport on his farm. ( )
- 7.2 A farmstead is the settlement with the smallest amount of functions. ( )
- 7.3 Rural settlements can consist of small towns. ( )
- 7.4 Rural and urban settlements can have similar shapes. ( )
- 7.5 Urban settlements do not have primary activities. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order, smallest to biggest.**

- a) city
- b) hamlet
- c) village
- d) town

e) conurbation

.....

### **Marking Key for Study of Settlements**

- 1.1 C
- 1.2 D
- 1.3 A
- 1.4 D
- 1.5 A

- 2.1 site
- 2.1 situation
- 2.3 rural settlement
- 2.4 urban settlement
- 2.5 pattern



- 3.1 nucleated
- 3.2 linear
- 3.3 hamlet
- 3.4 secondary activities
- 3.5 functions

- 4.1 dispersed
- 4.2 nucleated
- 4.3 function
- 4.4 multifunctional
- 4.5 unifunctional

- 5.1 Function
- 5.2 Site
- 5.3 Rural
- 5.4 Situation
- 5.5 Urban



- 6.1 Physical factors
- 6.2 Economic factors
- 6.3 Social factors
- 6.4 Farmstead
- 6.5 Quaternary services

- 7.1 True
- 7.2 True
- 7.3 False
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 False

8. B C D A E



**Rural Settlement and Urban Settlement**  
**Rural Settlements**

**1. Multiple choice questions**

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 Rural settlements consists of ....

- a) farming.
- b) forestry.
- c) fishing.
- d) all of the above

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1.2 A dry area in the settlement is a ... factor.

- a) situation
- b) site
- c) function
- d) economic

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1.3 The location of a settlement near cross-roads is a ... factor.

- a) situation
- b) site
- c) function
- d) economic

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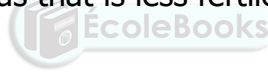
1.4 Areas associated with rivers that flood have ...

- a) wet point settlements
- b) dry point settlements
- c) wet point settlements and dry point settlements
- d) none of the above

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1.5 ... farming occurs in areas that is less fertile.

- a) Intensive
- b) Extensive
- c) Crop
- d) Plantation



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) government      B) indigenous      C) nucleated      D) situation  
E) environmental

2.1 ... settlement is a cluster of settlements.

2.2 How roads develop or intersect will determine the ... of a rural settlement.

- 2.3 The topography of an area is a ... factor.
- 2.4 The state deciding what should be farmed is a ... factor.
- 2.5 Traditional farmers generally use a lot of ... knowledge to farm

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Traditional farmers use a lot/limited technology.
- 3.2 In the southern hemisphere crop farming is generally done on the south/north facing slopes.
- 3.3 Water supply/building materials will be a priority to the crop farmer.
- 3.4 Wet point settlements are found in deserts/tropical rain forests.
- 3.5 Dispersed/nucleated generally allow for greater use of machinery

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

safety/shape/nucleated/commercial/subsistence

- 4.1 ... farmers farm to supply the market.
- 4.2 ... farmers farm for their own use.
- 4.3 An advantage of a ... settlement is the sharing of equipment.
- 4.4 ... is an important factor for farms being clustered.
- 4.5 Physical barriers effect the ... of rural settlements.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Round village	Intersection of roads	
5.2	Linear village	Market place	
5.3	Cross-roads village	Further development around a cross-roads village	
5.4	T shaped village	Along a river	

5.5	Stellar shaped rural settlement	Development around a T shaped intersection	
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**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Service centre	Settlement is close to water supply	
6.2	Environmental resources	Settlement is built higher up away from water supply	
6.3	Wet point settlement	Serves the surrounding rural areas with urban functions	
6.4	Dry point settlement	Is labour and capital intensive per unit area of land	
6.5	Intensive farming	Mineral resources	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 A rural land use is mining. ( )
- 7.2 Wet point settlements are situated on higher land to avoid flooding. ( )
- 7.3 Extensive farming is generally associated with nucleated settlements. ( )
- 7.4 The size of the land required is an economic factor. ( )
- 7.5 Subsistence farmers experience the least problems with food shortage after a natural disaster. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order. Order the following starting from a river with a high volume of water moving to higher land**

- a) Barn
- b) Sugarcane

- c) Crops
- d) Oranges
- e) Grazing land

.....

### **Marking Key for Rural Settlements**

- 1.1 D
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 A
- 1.4 B
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 nucleated
- 2.1 situation
- 2.3 environmental
- 2.4 government
- 2.5 indigenous



- 3.1 limited
- 3.2 north
- 3.3 water supply
- 3.4 deserts
- 3.5 dispersed

- 4.1 commercial
- 4.2 subsistence
- 4.3 nucleated
- 4.4 safety
- 4.5 shape

- 5.1 Cross-roads village
- 5.2 Round village
- 5.3 Stellar shaped rural settlement
- 5.4 Linear village

5.5 T shaped village

6.1 Wet point settlement

6.2 Dry point settlement

6.3 Service centre

6.4 Intensive farming

6.5 Environmental resources

7.1 True

7.2 False

7.3 False

7.4 True

7.5 False

8. B D C E A



## Rural Settlement and Urban Settlement

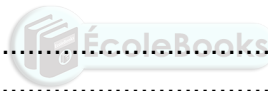
### Rural Settlement Issues

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 ... is a negative rural settlement issue.

- a) Rural-urban migration
- b) Urban expansion
- c) Urban-rural migration
- d) none of the above



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1.2 An environmental cause of Rural-urban migration is ...

- a) droughts.
- b) unemployment
- c) lack of proper medical facilities
- d) all of the above

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1.3 A social impact of Rural-urban migration is ...

- a) soil erosion.
- b) poverty
- c) infertile soil



d) businesses close down

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1.4 One of the causes of poverty is ...

- a) inability to access resources
- b) climatic conditions
- c) Negative economic growth
- d) All of the above

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1.5 ... is a pull factor causing rural-urban migration.

- a) Better job opportunities in the urban area.
- b) Poor educational facilities in the rural areas.
- c) Natural disasters.
- d) All of the above.

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) ghost towns      B) land tenure reform      C) rural depopulation
- D) land restitution      E) land redistribution

2.1 ... is the decrease in the number of people in the rural areas.

- 2.2 Towns that have been abandoned are called ...
- 2.3 ... is giving land back to its rightful owners.
- 2.4 ... was aimed at transferring of land to the black communities.
- 2.5 ... addressed the insecurities farm labour tenants.

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Rural urban migration increases/decreases productivity in the rural area.
- 3.2 The cycle of poverty mainly effects people living in rural/urban areas.
- 3.3 Urban-rural migration impacts positively/negatively on the rural area
- 3.4 Rural-urban migration results in a change in the age structure as more old/young people remain in the urban areas.
- 3.5 Rural decline increases/decreases the demand for services in the rural areas.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**



government grants/ land restitution / environmental injustice/social justice/economic

- 4.1 ... is the returning of land to the people.
- 4.2 Soil erosion causing infertile soil is a ...
- 4.3 Addressing unemployment issues is a ...
- 4.4 ... is a management strategy to address rural decline.
- 4.5 The people in the rural areas need to be empowered by teaching them skill in order to promote ... development.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Land reform	Floods	
5.2	Rural depopulation	Encouraging investment	
5.3	Social Injustice	Land redistribution	
5.4	Economic justice	Not addressing access to	

		resource.	
5.5	Ghost towns	A result of rural depopulation	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Urban-rural migration	Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas	
6.2	Rural-urban migration	Issues that affect people standard of living	
6.3	Social issues	A vicious spiral of poverty and deprivation passing from one generation to the next	
6.4	Economic injustice	Deterioration of the rural economy	
6.5	Cycle of poverty	Movement of people from urban areas to rural areas	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 The main cause of rural-urban migration is urban growth. ( )
- 7.2 Rural-urban migration and rural depopulation are the same. ( )
- 7.3 One of land reform strategies is to provide commercial farmers with more land to increase production. ( )
- 7.4 One of the major issues government needs to address is high unemployment in the rural areas. ( )
- 7.5 Claim disputes created huge problems regarding the land reform Program. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) Decrease in market for businesses

- b) Lack of employment
- c) Rural-urban migration
- d) Businesses close down
- e) Ghost town occur

.....

### **Marking Key for Rural Settlement Issues**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 D
- 1.4 D
- 1.5 A

- 2.1 rural depopulation
- 2.1 ghost towns
- 2.3 land restitution
- 2.4 land redistribution
- 2.5 land tenure reform



- 3.1 decreases
- 3.2 rural
- 3.3 positively
- 3.4 old
- 3.5 decreases

- 4.1 land restitution
- 4.2 environmental injustice
- 4.3 social justice
- 4.4 government grants
- 4.5 economic

- 5.1 Rural depopulation
- 5.2 Economic justice
- 5.3 Land reform
- 5.4 Social Injustice
- 5.5 Ghost towns

- 6.1 Urban-rural migration
- 6.2 Social issues
- 6.3 Cycle of poverty
- 6.4 Rural decline
- 6.5 Urban-rural migration

- 7.1 False
- 7.2 False
- 7.3 False
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 True

8. B C A D E



## Rural Settlement and Urban Settlement

### Urban Settlements and Urban Hierarchies

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 Urban settlements consists of ...

- a) secondary and tertiary activities.
- b) secondary activities only.
- c) tertiary activities only.
- d) all of the above.

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1.2 Urban expansion is the ...

- a) increase in the number of people living in an urban.
- b) physical expansion of an urban.
- c) increase in the number of urban settlements.
- d) movement of people into the urban area.

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1.3 ... is a physical factor determining the site of an urban settlement.

- a) Harbours
- b) Defence
- c) Drainage

d) None of the above

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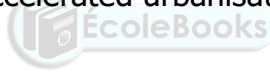
1.4 ... is a factor that influences the situation of an urban settlement.

- a) Intersection of transport routes
- b) Aspect of slope
- c) Mineral resources
- d) Drainage

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1.5 The major factor that accelerated urbanisation in current developed countries is ...

- a) education.
- b) the developing of skills.
- c) the green revolution.
- d) the industrial revolution.



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- |                  |                        |                  |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| A) gateway town  | B) break of bulk point | C) junction town |
| D) central place | E) specialized towns   |                  |

2.1 A ... provides urban services for the surrounding rural area.

2.2 A ... is when one type of transport is replaced by another.

- 2.3 A city with one dominant function is called a ...
- 2.4 A ... develops around a gap in a mountain.
- 2.5 An urban settlement that develops around railway junctions is called a ...

**3. Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Urbanisation refers to the increase in the percentage of buildings/people in the urban area.
- 3.2 Building new shopping malls on the outskirts of an urban area is an example of urban expansion/urban growth.
- 3.3 Looking for gentle slope to build an urban settlement is a situation/site factor.
- 3.4 Durban is an example of a break of bulk point/junction town.
- 3.5 Umhlanga Rocks is an example of a specialized/gateway town.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

hierarchy/Christaller's Central Place /low order goods/high order goods /higher

- 4.1 The arrangement of settlements in order of importance is known as the ... of settlements.
- 4.2 ... theory shows the market area of an urban area in the shape of a hexagon.
- 4.3 ... goods are goods that are bought every day and are not generally expensive
- 4.4 ... goods are goods that are bought less frequently and are generally expensive
- 4.5 Larger urban settlements are ... up in the hierarchy

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Low order good	Car	
5.2	High order good	Airport	



5.3	High order service	Post office	
5.4	Low order service	Bread	
5.5	Small town	Large number of high order goods and services	
		Small number of high order goods and services	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	High order centres	The minimum customers needed for a business to make a profit	
6.2	Threshold population	The area from which a central place gets its customers	
6.3	High order goods	The maximum distance people are prepared to travel for a service	
6.4	Range	Goods that have a large range	
6.5	Sphere of influence	They are large cities	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 High order goods have a larger threshold population. ( )
- 7.2 Low order service centres have a larger sphere of influence. ( )
- 7.3 Christaller's Central Place Theory emphasizes the distribution, size and relationship between settlements in an area. ( )
- 7.4 A trade and transport city was established due to trade opportunities only. ( )
- 7.5 High order services are found in a lot of rural settlements. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order according number of high order services and goods. Arrange it from most to the least**

- a) Local service centre
- b) Country town

- c) Conurbation
- d) Low order service centre
- e) Metropolitan area

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### **Marking Key for Urban Settlements and Urban Hierarchies**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 A
- 1.5 D

- 2.1 central place
- 2.1 break of bulk point
- 2.3 specialized towns
- 2.4 gateway town
- 2.5 junction town



- 3.1 people
- 3.2 urban expansion
- 3.3 site
- 3.4 break of bulk point
- 3.5 specialized

- 4.1 hierarchy
- 4.2 Christaller's Central Place
- 4.3 low order goods
- 4.4 high order goods
- 4.5 higher

- 5.1 High order good
- 5.2 High order service
- 5.3 Low order service
- 5.4 Low order good
- 5.5 Small town

- 6.1 Threshold population
- 6.2 Sphere of influence
- 6.3 Range
- 6.4 High order goods
- 6.5 High order centres

- 7.1 True
- 7.2 False
- 7.3 True
- 7.4 False
- 7.5 False

8. D A B E C



## Rural Settlement and Urban Settlement

### Urban Structure, patterns and issues

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 ... is a physical factor that influences the morphological structure of a city

- a) Microclimate
- b) Planning
- c) Transport
- d) Infrastructure

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1.2 The Concentric Zone Model states that ...

- a) the different land uses form concentric circles around the CBD.
- b) the different land uses form wedges around the CBD.
- c) the different land uses form around different nuclei.
- d) cities in South Africa is different from other countries cities due to apartheid.

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1.3 The Multiple Nuclei Model states that ...

- a) the different land uses form concentric circles around the CBD.
- b) the different land uses form wedges around the CBD.
- c) the different land uses form around different nuclei.

d) cities in South Africa is different from other countries cities due to apartheid.

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1.4 The Sector Model states that ...

- a) the different land uses form concentric circles around the CBD.
- b) the different land uses form wedges around the CBD.
- c) the different land uses form around different nuclei.
- d) cities in South Africa is different from other countries cities due to apartheid.

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1.5 The South African City Model states that ...

- a) the different land uses form concentric circles around the CBD.
- b) the different land uses form wedges around the CBD.
- c) the different land uses form around different nuclei.
- d) cities in South Africa is different from other countries cities due to apartheid.

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1.6 Urbanisation is caused by ...

- a) rural-urban migration only.
- b) natural increase in the urban area only.
- c) rural-urban migration and natural increase in the urban area.
- d) illegal residents.

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1.7 Less people are visiting the CBD because of ...

- a) suburban shopping malls/centres.
- b) it is expensive.
- c) it too far away.
- d) does not have the best road network.

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1.8 Suburban shopping malls/centres attract people due to ...

- a) less traffic congestion.
- b) less pollution.
- c) being closer to the people
- d) all of the above



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1.9 The rural urban fringe attracts people because of ...

- a) large industries
- b) large amount of shopping malls
- c) best security
- d) cheap land and it is generally unspoilt

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1.10 Golf estates develop mainly due to ...

- a) the aesthetic appeal.
- b) in response to the high crime rate.
- c) economic development.
- d) it being cheaper to purchase.

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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) radial                      B) grid iron                      C) land-use zones      D) irregular  
E) functional structure      F) accessibility              G) urban growth  
H) commercial              I) planned cities              J) Third World City

- 2.1 In a ... pattern the roads intersect at right angles.
- 2.2 In a ... pattern the roads lead to a central point.
- 2.3 In a ... pattern the roads do not follow a set pattern.
- 2.4 ... refers to how the land is being used for the different functions.
- 2.5 ... refers to how the different functions are arranged in relation to one another.
- 2.6 ... an increase in the number of people living in urban areas.
- 2.7 ... is the ease of approach of one location to another.
- 2.8 ... relate to business
- 2.9 ... are cities that are planned as one unit.
- 2.10 A city in a developing country generally develop according to the ... model.

**3. Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 The zone of decay/rural-urban fringe lies on the outskirts of the CBD.
- 3.2 The zone of decay/rural-urban fringe is an area where urban functions are developed in the surrounding rural area.
- 3.3 CBD/OBD is the commercial heart of the city.
- 3.4 High/Low income residential areas are found on the outskirts of the city.
- 3.5 Light/Heavy industries are located on the outskirts, near bulk transport.

- 3.6 Overcrowding is a major problem in urban/rural areas
- 3.7 The biggest demand for service provision is in the rural urban fringe/low income areas
- 3.8 Green belt development/industrialisation assists in handling urban environmental challenges.
- 3.9 New towns are characterized by open spaces/factories
- 3.10 Creating employment is an environmental/social justice.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

centrifugal forces/highest/lowest/residential/industrial/functional magnetism /centripetal forces/overcrowding/lack of planning/service provision /apartheid/housing shortages

- 4.1 ... are forces that attract certain functions to the CBD.
- 4.2 ... are forces that push certain functions out of the CBD.
- 4.3 ... land values and the tallest buildings are found in the CBD.
- 4.4 ... areas occupy the largest portion of land.
- 4.5 ... is the attraction of similar functions to a specific area.
- 4.6 ... results in unhindered growth.
- 4.7 ... is a major problem in most urban areas.
- 4.8 ... deal with providing the basic services to the people.
- 4.9 ... occur when the demand for housing is more than the supply.
- 4.10 The ... government enforced the group areas act in South Africa.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Satellite shape	City around a church	
5.2	Linear shape	Preplanned cities	
5.3	Circular shape	City alongside a mountain	
5.4	Stellar shape	Development around commuter towns in close proximity of the city	
5.5	Geometric shape	City extending outward from an intersection	
5.6	Third world	Urban retailing	
5.7	MEDC	Developing countries	
5.8	Shopping centres	Developed countries	



5.9	Sector model	Outlying business district	
5.10	OBD	CBD in the centre	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Urban profile	Is the external, physical aspects of a city	
6.2	Functional convenience	Is the side view of a city	
6.3	Morphological structure	Refers to the accessibility of the city centre	
6.4	Urban structure	The shape and profile of a city	
6.5	Urban pattern	The density and height of buildings in a city	
6.6	Urban renewal	Replacing inappropriate land use with a new land use	
6.7	Gentrification	Building are renovated but the front is maintained	
6.8	Invasion and succession	Formless expansion of an urban area	
6.9	Fascadism	Improving the land use of an urban area	
6.10	Urban sprawl	Improving and modernising of old buildings	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 Grid iron street pattern is easy to extend. ( )
- 7.2 Radial street pattern has many intersections. ( )
- 7.3 It is easy to get lost when using an irregular street pattern. ( )
- 7.4 According to Cristallers Central Place Model Metropolitan areas have a smaller sphere of influence than cities. ( )
- 7.5 Cities are losing their importance due to commercial decentralization. ( )
- 7.6 Sustainable development focuses mainly on providing the basic needs. ( )
- 7.7 New towns decentralise urban populations
- 7.8 The Multiple Nuclei Model indicate that there are four nuclei around which development occurs. ( )
- 7.9 Improvement in transport encouraged centralisation. ( )

7.10 A centrifugal force is functional convenience.

( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order. Arrange the order of the land uses from the city centre moving outwards.**

- a) Transition zone
- b) Low income residential zone
- c) CBD
- d) Heavy industrial area
- e) High income industrial area
- f) Rural-urban fringe
- g) Light industrial area

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**Marking Key for Urban Structure, patterns and issues**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 B
- 1.5 D
- 1.6 C
- 1.7 A
- 1.8 D
- 1.9 D
- 1.10 B

- 2.1 grid iron
- 2.2 radial
- 2.3 irregular
- 2.4 land-use zones
- 2.5 functional structure
- 2.6 urban growth
- 2.7 accessibility
- 2.8 commercial
- 2.9 planned cities
- 2.10 Third World City



- 3.1 zone of decay
- 3.2 rural-urban fringe
- 3.3 CBD
- 3.4 Low
- 3.5 Heavy
- 3.6 urban
- 3.7 low income areas
- 3.8 Green belt development
- 3.9 open spaces
- 3.10 social justice

- 4.1 centripetal forces
- 4.2 centrifugal forces
- 4.3 highest
- 4.4 residential
- 4.5 functional magnetism
- 4.6 lack of planning
- 4.7 overcrowding
- 4.8 service provision
- 4.9 housing shortages
- 4.10 apartheid

- 5.1 Circular shape
- 5.2 Geometric shape
- 5.3 Linear shape
- 5.4 Satellite shape
- 5.5 Stellar shape
- 5.6 Shopping centres
- 5.7 Third world
- 5.8 MEDC
- 5.9 OBD
- 5.10 Sector model



- 6.1 Urban structure
- 6.2 Urban profile
- 6.3 Functional convenience
- 6.4 Urban pattern
- 6.5 Morphological structure
- 6.6 Invasion and succession
- 6.7 Fascadism
- 6.8 Urban sprawl
- 6.9 Urban renewal
- 6.10 Urban sprawl

- 7.1 True
- 7.2 False
- 7.3 True
- 7.4 False
- 7.5 True
- 7.6 False
- 7.7 True
- 7.8 False
- 7.9 False
- 7.10 True

8. C A G B D E F (This is a general answer and can vary from urban area to urban area)



**Economic Geography of South Africa**  
Structure of the economy

**1. Multiple choice questions**

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 The Quaternary sector can be regarded as part of the ...

- a) primary sector.
- b) secondary sector.
- c) tertiary sector.
- d) none of the above

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1.2 Quarrying is part of the ...

- a) primary sector.
- b) secondary sector.
- c) tertiary sector.
- d) quaternary sector.

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1.3 The primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector and quaternary sector are known as the ...

- a) GDP
- b) economy
- c) economic sectors
- d) economic geography

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1.4 ... is an economic indicator.

- a) Crime
- b) Population
- c) Percentage employed
- d) None of the above

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1.5 The percentage of people employed in the tertiary sector is due to ...

- a) a natural increase in the population.
- b) improvement in education.
- c) less farming being done.
- d) a decrease in demand for crops.



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) statistical information                      B) economic geography                      C) economy
- D) GDP                      E) economically active

2.1 ... population refers to the population that is employed.

2.2 ... measures the size of a countries economy.

2.3 ... are graphs and tables used to compare levels of development.

2.4 ... studies the distribution and location of economic activities.

2.5 ... refers to a countries system of managing distribution and production

of goods and services.

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Most people in South Africa are employed in the primary/tertiary sector.
- 3.2 South Africa is regarded as a developing/developed country.
- 3.3 The amount of South Africans employed in the primary sector is increasing/decreasing.
- 3.4 GIS is part of the tertiary/quaternary sector.
- 3.5 Manufacturing in South Africa by South Africans is an example of GDP/GNP

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

statistical information /LEDC /subsistence/developed /developing

- 4.1 A pie graph is an example of ...
- 4.2 ... refers to farming for your own use.
- 4.3 When a very small portion of a countries population is involved in primary activities the country is generally regarded as ...
- 4.4 According to level of development South Africa can also be regarded as
- 4.5 When the majority of a countries population is involved in primary activities the country is generally regarded as ...

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Primary sector	Transport	
5.2	Tertiary sector	Factories	
5.3	Secondary sector	Economically active	
5.4	Quaternary sector	Mining	
5.5	Employed	Information technology	



**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Primary sector	The manufacturing of goods	
6.2	Tertiary sector	The extraction of raw materials	
6.3	Secondary sector	Providing of services	
6.4	Quaternary sector	Is the total value of goods and services produced in a country for a year	
6.5	GDP	Provide information through computer technology	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 The different economic sectors are not dependant on one another. ( )
- 7.2 People involved in commercial farming are economically active. ( )
- 7.3 A lower percentage contribution by the primary sector to the GDP indicates that production in the primary sector is decreasing ( )
- 7.4 Economy specifically refers to a countries system of managing distribution and production of goods. ( )
- 7.5 The providing of information can be regarded as a service. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) Sold to industry
- b) Industry manufactures breakfast cereals
- c) Wheat is farmed
- d) Bought by consumers
- e) Sold to shops

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## **Marking Key for Structure of the economy**

- 1.1 C
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 economically active
- 2.2 GDP
- 2.3 statistical information
- 2.4 economic geography
- 2.5 economy

- 3.1 tertiary
- 3.2 developing
- 3.3 decreasing
- 3.4 quaternary
- 3.5 GD



- 4.1 statistical information
- 4.2 subsistence
- 4.3 developed
- 4.4 intermediate
- 4.5 LEDC

- 5.1 Tertiary sector
- 5.2 Secondary sector
- 5.3 Employed
- 5.4 Primary sector
- 5.5 Quaternary sector

- 6.1 Secondary sector
- 6.2 Primary sector

- 6.3 Tertiary sector
- 6.4 GDP
- 6.5 Quaternary sector

- 7.1 False
- 7.2 True
- 7.3 False
- 7.4 False
- 7.5 True

8. C A B E D



## Economic Geography of South Africa Agriculture

### 1. Multiple choice questions

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 A factor that favours agriculture in South Africa is ...

- a) the different climates zones
- b) less erosion.
- c) less crime.
- d) lots of rainfall.

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1.2 A physical factor that hinders agriculture in South Africa is ...

- a) lack of exports.
- b) unreliable rainfall.
- c) a lot of subsistence farmers.
- d) price changes.

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1.3 Food security in South Africa is negatively effected by ...

- a) HIV and Aids.
- b) floods.
- c) poverty
- d) all of the above

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1.4 ... is one of the main crops produced along the coast of Kwazulu-Natal.

- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Sugar cane
- d) Grapes

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1.5 Most of the large scale farmers practice ...

- a) mixed farming.
- b) livestock farming.
- c) crop farming.
- d) mono-culture farming.



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) permaculture
- B) millennium development goals
- C) commercial economy
- D) subsistence economy
- E) hydroponics

- 2.1 ... prioritised food security.
- 2.2 ... is agriculture that is done sustainably
- 2.3 a ... decreases the market purchasing power.

- 2.4 ... improves food security.
- 2.5 ... refers to planting crops on water surfaces.

**3. Underline the correct word from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 The amount of arable land in South Africa limits/promotes agriculture.
- 3.2 When a country is made up of subsistence and commercial economies is known as a dual/multi economy
- 3.3 Traditional/Commercial farming methods are methods that that are indigenous methods that are past on from generation to generation
- 3.4 Hindering factor is a factor that has a negative/positive impact on agriculture.
- 3.5 Farming a variety of crops and growing life stock are known is mono-culture/mixed farming

**4. Fill in the missing word/s, from the words provided.**

Green revolution/land restitution/food insecurity /agriculture /genetically modified crops/ food security

- 4.1 ... is the growing of crops and raising of farm animals.
- 4.2 The increase in the of technology in farming picked up momentum during the ...
- 4.3 Scientifically producing crops that have a higher yield is referred to as ...
- 4.4 ... is a land ownership programme.
- 4.5 We have ... when there is a shortage of food.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Large scale farming	Food production	
5.2	Small scale farming	Buy	
5.3	Agriculture	Intensive	
5.4	Export	Extensive	

5.5	Import	Sell	
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**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Food security	Making land rights available to farm workers	
6.2	Trade	Selling of crops	
6.3	Tenure	Farming for selling to big businesses	
6.4	Large scale farming	Farming for own use and selling surplus to small businesses	
6.5	Small scale farming	Having enough food to meet the needs of the people	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 No trade occurs in small scale farming. ( )
- 7.2 South Africa is increasing food production with the aim of becoming food sufficient. ( )
- 7.3 Small scale farmers do not reduce food insecurity. ( )
- 7.4 One of the main crops produced in South Africa is maize. ( )
- 7.5 Grapes grow well in the South Western Cape due to summer rainfall. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) More crops produced
- b) Buy more food
- c) Increase in commercial farming
- d) Increase in employment
- e) Increases food security

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## **Marking Key for**

- 1.1 A
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 D
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 D

- 2.1 millennium development goals
- 2.1 permaculture
- 2.3 subsistence economy
- 2.4 commercial economy
- 2.5 hydroponics



- 3.1 limits
- 3.2 dual
- 3.3 Traditional
- 3.4 negative
- 3.5 mixed farming

- 4.1 agriculture
- 4.2 Green revolution
- 4.3 genetically modified crops
- 4.4 land restitution
- 4.5 food insecurity

- 5.1 Agriculture
- 5.2 Import
- 5.3 Small scale farming
- 5.4 Large scale farming
- 5.5 Export

- 6.1 Tenure



- 6.2 Trade
- 6.3 Large scale farming
- 6.4 Small scale farming
- 6.5 Food security

- 7.1 False
- 7.2 True
- 7.3 False
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 False

8. D C A B E



## Economic Geography of South Africa

### Mining

#### 1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.

1.1 Mining is a ...

- a) primary activity.
- b) secondary activity.
- c) tertiary activity.
- d) quaternary activity.

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1.2 Mining improves ...

- a) employment.
- b) infrastructure.
- c) manufacturing.
- d) all of the above.



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1.3 South Africa is the largest producer of ...

- a) iron ore.
- b) gold.
- c) coal.
- d) uranium

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- 1.4 A factor that hinder mining in South Africa is ...
- a) the high amount of rainfall occurring throughout.
  - b) its dependence on foreign markets.
  - c) lack of markets.
  - d) lack of labour supply.

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- 1.5 A factor that favours mining in South Africa is ...
- a) reserves of minerals available.
  - b) power supply.
  - c) technology.
  - d) all of the above.



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) Chamber of Mines                      B) Sasol                      C) taxes                      D) geological  
E) beneficiation

- 2.1 ... generates fuels from coal.  
2.2 ... obtained from mining helps with economic development.  
2.3 ... is the mining industries employer organisation  
2.4 Geothermal activity is a ... activity  
2.5 ... increases the value of exports

**3. Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 Mining is the largest/smallest contributor to South Africa's GDP from the primary sector.
- 3.2 A lot South Africa's minerals are situated along the coast/inland.
- 3.3 Mineral prices fluctuate/remain constant
- 3.4 Mining played a big part in the formation of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange/ Johannesburg's environmental conservation programme
- 3.5 The largest amount of mineral in South Africa is found in Gauteng/Southwestern Cape.

**4. Fill in the missing word, from the words provided.**

political/economic/physical/mining related industry/National Union of Mineworkers



- 4.1 ISKOR is a ...
- 4.2 ... is the mining industries largest trade union.
- 4.3 Lack of water for the mining industry is a ... factor
- 4.4 Governments involvement in mining is a ... factor
- 4.5 Profits made from mining is an ... factor

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Raw material	Iron ore	
5.2	Fluctuating prices	Black Economic Empowerment	
5.3	BEE	Common metals	
5.4	Base metals	gold	
5.5	Precious metal	Prices that consistently change	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Reserves	Extraction of minerals from the earth.	
6.2	Benefication	Occurs when polluted flows out of old mines	
6.3	Mining	Making mineral more useful by processing it	
6.4	Acid mine drainage	Available mineral in the ground that can be used later	
6.5	Raw materials	Naturally occurring substances e.g. iron ore	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 South Africa’s mining industry is the smallest contributor BEE. ( )
- 7.2 Processing of minerals promotes economic development. ( )
- 7.3 South Africa has the richest reserves of platinum. ( )
- 7.4 Laws enforce that mines not in use must be environmentally rehabilitated. ( )
- 7.5 Lack of unskilled labour supply impacts negatively on mining in South Africa. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order.**

- a) Processing of the minerals
- b) Changed South Africa from a poor economy to the largest economy in Africa
- c) Increased the amount of money made from exports
- d) The discovery of gold and diamonds
- e) Giving the economy of south Africa a massive boost.

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## **Marking Key for Mining**

1.1 A  
1.2 D  
1.3 B  
1.4 B  
1.5 D

2.1 Sasol  
2.1 taxes  
2.3 Chamber of Mines  
2.4 geological  
2.5 beneficiation

3.1 largest  
3.2 inland  
3.3 fluctuate  
3.4 Johannesburg Stock Exchange  
3.5 Gauteng



4.1 mining related industry  
4.2 National Union of Mineworkers  
4.3 physical  
4.4 political  
4.5 economic/

5.1 Raw material  
5.2 BEE  
5.3 Base metals  
5.4 Precious metal  
5.5 Fluctuating prices

- 6.1 Mining
- 6.2 Acid mine drainage
- 6.3 Benefication
- 6.4 Reserves
- 6.5 Raw materials

- 7.1 False
- 7.2 True
- 7.3 True
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 True

8. D A C E B



**Economic Geography of South Africa**  
Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

**1. Multiple choice questions**

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 Presently South Africa's is mainly driven by the ...

- a) secondary sector.
- b) tertiary sector.
- c) primary sector.
- d) quaternary sector.

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1.2 ... is a factor that favours industrial development in Gauteng.

- a) Raw material
- b) Market
- c) Labour supply
- d) All of the above

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1.3 ... is a factor that hinders industrial development in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area

- a) Labour supply
- b) Water supply
- c) Transport facilities
- d) Raw Materials



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1.4 The secondary sector is the ... contributor to South Africa's GDP.

- a) largest
- b) third largest
- c) second largest
- d) fourth largest

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1.5 Gauteng's water supply is considered reliable mainly due to

- a) storage dams.
- b) education.
- c) water transfer schemes
- d) rainfall



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) footloose                      B) bridge                      C) ubiquitous
- D) market orientated                      E) raw material orientated

2.1 ... industries are industries that manufacturing of goods close to the customer.

2.2 ... industries are industries that are not heavily reliant on anything and can locate anywhere.

- 2.3 ... industries are industries that use heavy raw materials and need to be close to it.
- 2.4 ... industries are industries that are not reliant on a specific raw material or market and can locate anywhere.
- 2.5 ... industries are industries that are located at the break of bulk point

**3. Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 The South-Western Cape has limited skilled labour/coal reserves.
- 3.2 Competitive prices from foreign countries decrease/increase unemployment.
- 3.3 Transport for industries in Gauteng is relatively expensive/cheap.
- 3.4 The Gauteng Development Agency is a community/political intervention.
- 3.5 The reluctance of industries to move from established areas is known as Industrial inertia/resistance

**4. Fill in the missing word/s, from the words provided.**

harbour/Durban-Pinetown industrial region/market/labour intensive/distance from the harbours



- 4.1 ... Refers to people, countries or institutions that buy goods and services.
- 4.2 ... industries require a lot of money for worker's wages.
- 4.3 ... is a factor that positively influences industries in the South-Western Cape area.
- 4.4 ... is a factor that negatively influences industries in the Gauteng area
- 4.5 ... has the largest harbour in Africa.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	Gauteng	Oil refinery	
5.2	South-western Cape	Clothing and textile	
5.3	Durban-Pinetown	Motor vehicle	
5.4	Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage	Iron and steel	
5.5	Heavy industry	ESKOM	

**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Trade barriers	Is involved in large scale production generally for industrial customers	
6.2	Land-locked	Use partially processed goods and goods are generally sold directly to the customer	
6.3	Industrial region	Introduced to protect local industries	
6.4	Light industries	An area that is surrounded by land	
6.5	Heavy industries	Concentration of industries	

**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 The bulk of South Africa's industries are located in four core areas. ( )
- 7.2 South Africa's industries are generally limited due to lack of raw materials. ( )
- 7.3 Locating industries in all parts of a country stimulates economic growth. ( )
- 7.4 Having industries in core areas limits the development of infrastructure across the country. ( )
- 7.5 South Africa can be regarded as a manufacturing country. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they occur in logical order. Arrange from smallest to biggest.**

- Durban-Pinetown industrial area
- South-Western Cape industrial area
- Gauteng industrial area
- Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial area

e) The Maputo Development Corridor

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**Marking Key for Secondary and Tertiary Sectors**

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 D
- 1.3 B
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 C

- 2.1 market orientated
- 2.2 footloose
- 2.3 raw material orientated
- 2.4 ubiquitous
- 2.5 bridge



- 3.1 coal
- 3.2 increase
- 3.3 expensive
- 3.4 political
- 3.5 inertia

- 4.1 market
- 4.2 labour intensive
- 4.3 harbour
- 4.4 distance from the harbours
- 4.5 Durban-Pinetown industrial region

- 5.1 Durban-Pinetown
- 5.2 South-western Cape
- 5.3 Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
- 5.4 Gauteng
- 5.5 Heavy industry

- 6.1 Heavy industries
- 6.2 Light industries
- 6.3 Trade barriers
- 6.4 Land-locked
- 6.5 Industrial region

- 7.1 True
- 7.2 False
- 7.3 True
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 False

8. E D B A C



**Economic Geography of South Africa**  
Strategies for Industrial development  
Informal settlement

**1. Multiple choice questions**

**Choose the correct option from the alternatives that have been given.**

1.1 ... causes migrant labour.

- a) Industrial decentralisation
- b) Industrial centralisation
- c) SDI's
- d) IDZ's

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1.2 IDZ's encourages ...

- a) export orientated manufacturing.
- b) import orientated manufacturing.
- c) limited manufacturing.
- d) none of the above.

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1.3 The informal sector ...

- a) decreases unemployment.
- b) increases unemployment.
- c) increases the GDP.
- d) increases the GNP.

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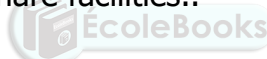
1.4 One of SDI's main aims is to ...

- a) reduce pollution.
- b) link different parts of Southern Africa.
- c) to promote the informal sector.
- d) none of the above.

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1.5 Agglomeration of industries ...

- a) reduces congestion.
- b) allows industries to share facilities..
- c) reduces pollution.
- d) decreases strain on resources.



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**2. From the words provided, choose the option that you think will make the sentence correct. Write only the letter that appears next to the correct word.** Thorough knowledge of the content of your prescribed text is necessary.

- A) xenophobia      B) formal      C) informal      D) not registered
- E) self employed

2.1 ... sector is a sector that is not taxed.

2.2 Hatred for foreigners can cause ...

2.3 ... sector is a sector that is taxed.

2.4 Most of the people in the informal sector are ...

2.5 Informal sector business is

**3. Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.**

- 3.1 An increase in the informal sector in relation to the formal sector increases/decreases the GDP.
- 3.2 IDZ's are apartheid/post-apartheid industrial strategies.
- 3.3 IDZ's are/are not linked to SDI's.
- 3.4 Industrial centralisation increases/decreases the strain on resources.
- 3.5 Industrial decentralisation could result in equal/unequal activities, wealth and people around the country.

**4. Fill in the missing word/s, from the words provided.**

homelands/Asgi-SA /BEE /GEAR/cumulative causation

- 4.1 When a successful industry attracts other forms of economic development it is known as ...
- 4.2 Growth points were established during apartheid in order to keep people in the ...
- 4.3 ... is a policy to create more involvement of the black majority in the economy.
- 4.4 ... is a policy to reduce poverty and achieve active growth.
- 4.5 ... is a policy aimed at accelerating the growth of the economy and creating job opportunities.

**5. Match the words in columns A and B by writing the correct word in column C, next to its partner in Column B.**

No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
5.1	IDZ	Flea market	
5.2	SDI	Maputo corridor	
5.3	Informal sector	Pick and Pay	
5.4	Formal sector	COEGA project	



5.5	Border industry	Ciskei	
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**6. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct words next to their partners in column C**

No.	Column A	Column B	C
6.1	Industrial centralisation	Creating areas of industrial growth outside the core areas	
6.2	IDZ	They are industrial development points	
6.3	Growth points	Promote growth in areas that are underdeveloped	
6.4	SDI	Promoting investment to promote areas that have potential.	
6.5	Industrial decentralisation	A lot of industries found in one area	



**7. Identify whether the following statements are True or False by writing (T) or (F) in the bracket provided at the end of the statement.**

- 7.1 People in the informal sector generally earn little. ( )
- 7.2 People in the informal sector experience job security. ( )
- 7.3 All informal activities in the informal sector are illegal. ( )
- 7.4 A reason for the expansion of the informal sector is the high rate of formal unemployment. ( )
- 7.5 Government regulation of the informal sector is a solution to the challenges faced by the informal sector. ( )

**8. Rearrange the sentences so that they are in chronological order.**

- a) Industrial decentralisation
- b) SDI
- c) Growth points
- d) IDZ
- e) Concentration of industries

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**Marking Key for Strategies for Industrial development and Informal settlement**

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 A
- 1.4 D
- 1.5 B

- 2.1 informal
- 2.2 xenophobia
- 2.3 formal
- 2.4 self employed
- 2.5 not registered



- 3.1 decreases
- 3.2 post-apartheid
- 3.3 are
- 3.4 increases
- 3.5 equal

- 4.1 cumulative causation
- 4.2 homelands
- 4.3 BEE
- 4.4 Asgi-SA
- 4.5 GEAR

- 5.1 Informal sector
- 5.2 SDI
- 5.3 Formal sector
- 5.4 IDZ
- 5.5 Border industry

- 6.1 Industrial decentralisation Industrial decentralisation
- 6.2 Growth points
- 6.3 SDI
- 6.4 IDZ
- 6.5 Industrial centralisation

- 7.1 True
- 7.2 False
- 7.3 False
- 7.4 True
- 7.5 True

8. E C A B D

