

WorksheetCloud.com - Question Sheet

Subject: Grade 8 GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Geography: Exam Term 4

Total Marks: 92

Question 1 refers to the following graphic



https://af.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AAer:2011-06-22_12-01-28_South_Africa_-_Morningside.jpg, July 2011

Figure 1: settlement urban

Question 1: True/False [2]

An urban settlement is a populated area characterised mainly by industrial, transportation, cultural and administrative-political functions.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 2 refers to the following text

Text 1: New Document

Modes of transport.

(adapted from www.inc.com/encyclopedia/transportation, retrieved on 14 June 2018)

Transportation concerns the movement of products from a source - such as a plant, factory, or workshop - to a destination - such as a warehouse, customer, or retail store.

Transportation may take place by air, water, rail, road or pipeline, using different modes of transport like planes, boats, trains, trucks or pipes. To get a product to its market may require only one mode of transport. For example, a truck may collect the goods and deliver them right to the customer's door. Or, it may require several modes of transport to deliver a product. An example of this is oil transported to a port by tanker, followed by pipeline transport to a refinery.

These modes of transport have different speeds, capabilities and costs and thus carry different types of cargo.

Air transportation offers the advantage of speed and can be used for long-distance transport. However, air is also the most expensive means of transportation; it is generally used only for smaller items of relatively high value - such as electronic equipment - and items for which the speed of arrival is important - such as perishable goods.

Trains are ideally suited for shipping bulk products and can be adapted to meet specific product needs through the use of specialised cars, i.e., tankers for liquids, refrigerated cars for perishables, and cars fitted with ramps for automobiles.

Trucks are useful when a business is not located directly at a sea or river port or is not served by a railroad siding. Transport systems designed around trucks are the most flexible, because a truck can go from door to door.

Water transportation is the least expensive and slowest mode of freight transport. It is generally used to transport heavy products over long distances when speed is not an issue. Although accessibility is a problem with ships, because they are necessarily limited to coastal area or major inland waterways, goods can be delivered to ports by using trucks or rail cars. The main advantage of water transportation is that it can move products all over the world. Container ships carry freight in cargo containers. Bulk carriers are ships specially designed to transport unpackaged bulk cargo, such as grains, coal, ore, and cement in their cargo holds.

Pipelines are used predominantly to transport natural gas and oil. To move such materials long distances in pipes, booster stations must be built at intervals which receive the gas, recompress it, and push it back into the pipeline or receive the liquid and pump it on its way under higher pressure. Chemicals and slurries (e.g., powdered coal in water) can also be transported in pipelines.

Question 2: True/False [2]

The more modes of transport used to get a product to the consumer, the better.

TRUE	FALSE
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Question 3 refers to the following graphic



Figure 2: south africa map at 50 percent

Question 3: True/False [2]

Look at the map of South Africa's major transport routes.

Very often the road and the railway lines are built close together and follow a similar route between the different towns.

TRUE	FALSE
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Question 4 refers to the following graphic



Figure 3: Durban container port with ack (Custom)

Question 4: True/False [2]

The accompanying photograph is a picture of a container terminal.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 5: True/False [2]

Government subsidizes bus and train services but not minibus taxis.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 6: True/False [2]

Co-operation between the bus, rail and minibus taxi industries and development of these industries, will help to provide an integrated public transport system.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 7 refers to the following graphic



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commuter_town#/media/File:CamarilloCalifornia.jpg, October 2007

Figure 4: settlement permanent shelter

Question 7: Multiple Choice [4]

This is a ... settlement.

- A** nomadic
- B** permanent
- C** temporary
- D** brick

Questions 8 to 9 refer to the following graphic

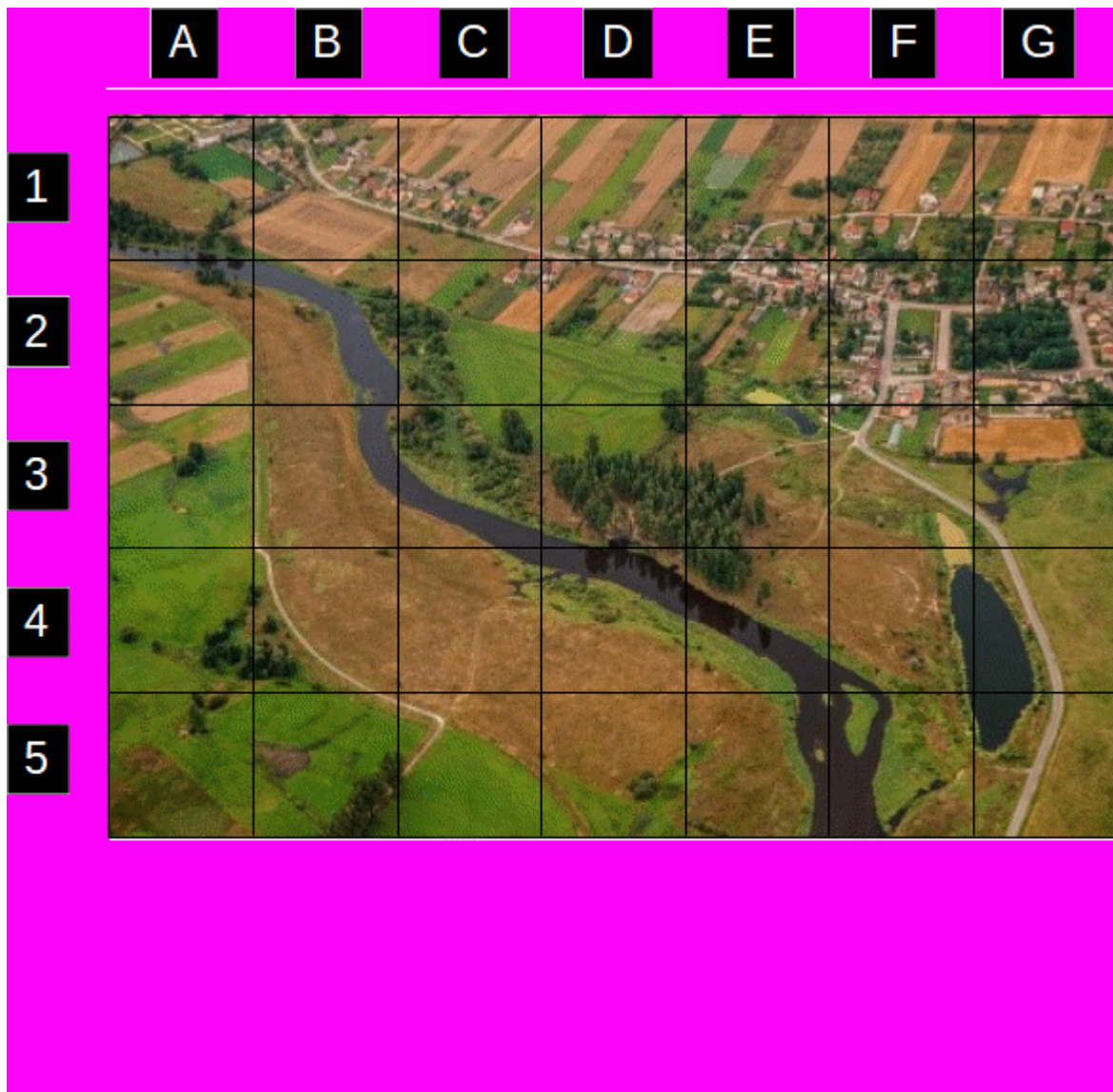


Figure 5: grid with rural

Question 8: Multiple Choice [4]

Look at this aerial photo and the statements that follow, and decide which statement about land use is **FALSE**.

- A** This photo is a vertical photo of a rural settlement.
- B** The homes are close together and probably owned by middle income earners.
- C** There is no heavy industry in this photo.
- D** There may be some light industry in the town, but most people are involved in farming.

Question 9: Fill In The Blanks [8]

This (1) settlement has agriculture as its (2) activity, as most of its residents farm.

Answer the following alphabetically:

A few of the residents (3) and (4), which are considered tertiary activities, as they are service-orientated.

1	
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2	
----------	--

3	
----------	--

4	
----------	--

▶ tertiary

▶ mine

▶ have shops

▶ rural

▶ primary

▶ urban

▶ secondary

▶ are involved in forestry

▶ open guest houses

Questions 10 to 11 refer to the following graphic and text items

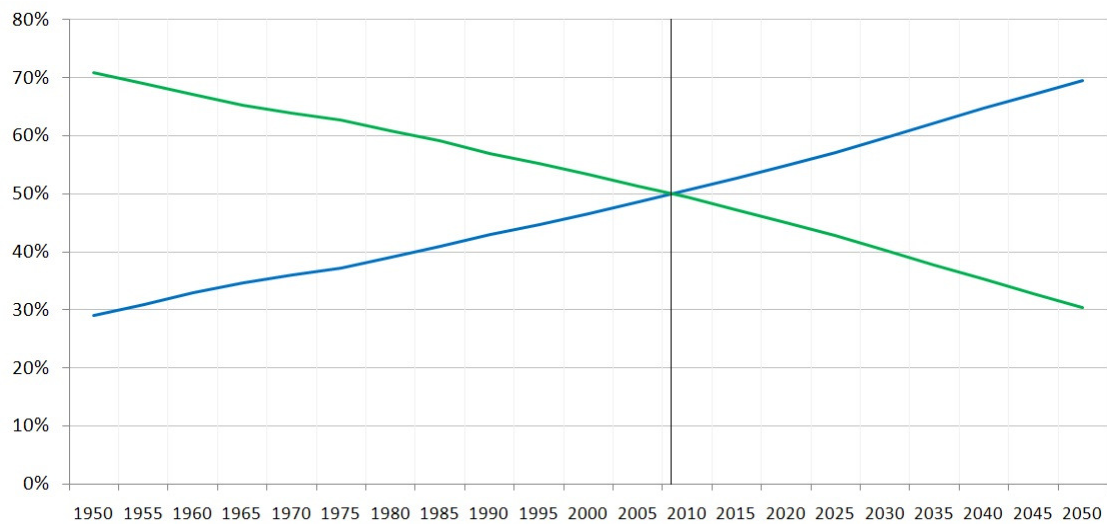


Figure 6: Graph urban rural

Text 2: New Document

Percentage of World Population- Urban/Rural

Urban

Rural

18 August 2010

Own work, based on <http://esa.un.org/unup/p2k0data.asp>

Taylorlucker

Question 10: Multiple Choice [4]

Look at the graph, "Percentage of World Population- Urban/Rural".

On the x-axis the graph goes up in five year steps, so the block "2020" actually shows from 2020 - 2025. You may have to estimate the year if the question requires a year that is not on the line, for an answer.

Look at the statements that follow, and say which one is **FALSE**.

- A** In 2011 the percentage of the world's population that was rural was 50%.
- B** In 1953 the percentage of the world's population that was rural was just under 30%.
- C** By 2055 the percentage of the world's population that will be rural is predicted to be 30%.
- D** The rural percentage is decreasing and the urban percentage is increasing.

Question 11: Write Your Answer [3]

In the past most people lived in rural areas. Now more and more people are moving into towns and cities. This is called **urbanisation**.

Look at the graph, "Percentage of World Population- Urban/Rural" and based on the sentence above, state which **colour** represents the urban population.

Questions 12 to 13 refer to the following text

Text 3: New Document

Apartheid Population Control (<http://www.sahistory.org.za>)

The Natives Land Act passed in 1913 saw the majority of South African land reserved for whites. Just 7% of agricultural land was set aside on reserves for blacks, though they comprised 67% of the population.

The rise to power of the apartheid government in 1948 under the National Party (NP) took land dispossession and segregation even further. The passing of the Group Areas Act and the Native Resettlement Act, among other laws, sparked forced removals of African, Indian and Coloured people from their areas of residence. They were then resettled in areas set aside for them by the apartheid government according to their ethnic group. Many black people were sent back to the reserves which were known as Bantustans or Homelands. For example, the Transkei was made a "Homeland" for Xhosa people.

The first time pass documents were used to restrict the movement of non-European South Africans was in the early 1800's. It was illegal to be without a pass, the penalty for which was arrest and imprisonment. Permission was required for movement to another area for a period of time. In 1986, as part of a process of removing some apartheid laws, the South African government lifted the requirement to carry passbooks.

Question 12: Multiple Choice [4]

Look at the information provided about Apartheid Population Control in South Africa and at the statements that follow.

Which statement is **FALSE**?

- A** Some black people in the rural areas may have been keen to go to the urban areas because of the desire to get a job, but were unable to get permission to leave their Bantustan or to stay in the city.
- B** Blacks formed 67% of the population in 1913 and so they were given a greater portion of agricultural land than any other group of people.
- C** African, Indian and Coloured people were removed by force from certain areas that they had lived in for years, and they were forced to live elsewhere.
- D** People of different colour had to live in different areas, and so many people now had to spend more money on transport than before.

Question 13: Write Your Answer [3]

Look at the information provided about Apartheid Population Control in South Africa.

During Apartheid many black people were sent away from the city in which they lived. Where were they forced to settle?

Answer with one word.

Questions 14 to 15 refer to the following text

Text 4: New Document

Adapted from J Liou, "**Southern Africa seeks to unite its railways.**" 13 Nov 2011, *Mail and Guardian*

Countries across Southern Africa are pouring billions of dollars into overhauling their railways, hoping to ease the flow of exports and to boost their plan to create a common market.

South Africa has proposed putting three times as much money into developing rail transport to unblock bottlenecks in its exports of raw materials. South Africa has also proposed laying a line across tiny Swaziland for freight trains to deliver coal exports.

"The expansion of our mining and resource processing industries, which are key exporters in our economies, is going to depend on the growth of rail capacity and improvement in productivity. Rail is a cheaper and more efficient form of transport for large volume, heavy goods that need to be transported over long distances," said Public Enterprises Minister Malusi Gigaba.

One of the most spectacular projects would link Namibia's railways to the South Africa network around Johannesburg, by crossing Botswana's Kalahari Desert.

Botswana is looking to link to Mozambique's ports on the Indian Ocean by crossing through Zimbabwe.

Namibia is building a line toward Angola, where no extension is planned.

Crossing borders poses a major problem, with trains often stuck for two or three days waiting for customs clearance. The goal is to reduce the wait to one hour.

Gigaba said that South Africa needs to support the growth of rail transport in our neighbouring countries as improving transport would do a lot for regional economies. For a landlocked nation like Malawi, transport accounts for 55% of the cost of merchandise.

Question 14: Multiple Choice [4]

Read the accompanying passage, adapted from a Mail and Guardian article, and the statements below and decide which statement is FALSE.

- A** Rail transport is a cheap and efficient form of transport for large volume, heavy goods that need to be transported over a long distance.
- B** Linking up the railways of Southern Africa would help the countries of Southern Africa to better trade with each other and so improve their economies.
- C** Botswana is hoping to reach Mozambique's ports by crossing through South Africa.
- D** South Africa would like to export more of its raw materials, but finds that the current railway system cannot cope with the amount needed to be moved.

Question 15: Write Your Answer [3]

In which landlocked country, mentioned in this article, do people pay 55% more on the cost of imported merchandise, just to cover transport costs?

Question 16: Multiple Choice [4]

Look at the statements below and choose the one that best describes break - bulk freight.

- A** Break - bulk freight is the term given to products damaged while being transported.
- B** Break - bulk freight is cargo that is transported in boxes, crates, bags and barrels that must be loaded onto cargo ships individually.
- C** Break - bulk freight is when goods on a bulk carrier are brought to the ship from various destinations.
- D** Break - bulk freight refers to the break a bulk carrier must take after carrying a particular product in order for the inside of the ship's hull to be cleaned.

Question 17 refers to the following graphic



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_area#/media/File:Barossa_Valley_South_Australia.jpg, January 2009

Figure 7: settlement dispersed

Question 17: Write Your Answer [3]

... rural settlements have farmers living on individual farms, isolated from one another.

Question 18 refers to the following graphic



Figure 8: Marikana, Timeslive (Custom)

Question 18: Write Your Answer [3]

This is an aerial photo taken of some houses in Marikana (featured in TimesLIVE).

Look at the angle the photo was taken at and say what type of aerial photograph it is.

Answer with one word.

Question 19: Write Your Answer [3]

What is the name given to the specialized ship which carries oil or liquids across the oceans?

Question 20 refers to the following text

Text 5: New Document

Requirements for future Transport Networks.

South Africa has a modern and well-developed transport infrastructure. The transport sector is regarded as a crucial engine for economic growth and social development, and so the government has unveiled plans to further improve the country's roads, railways and ports. These plans are the bulleted points below.

Ports

Major shipping lanes pass along the South African coastline. Approximately 96% of the country's exports are conveyed by sea, and the eight commercial ports provide opportunity for trade between South Africa, its southern African partners and the rest of the world.

The Port of Ngqura was completed in 2006. Developed off the coast from Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, Ngqura is the deepest container terminal in Africa, and it will play an important part in developing this area. There are plans to turn the old Durban International Airport into a dug-out port by Transnet by 2019.

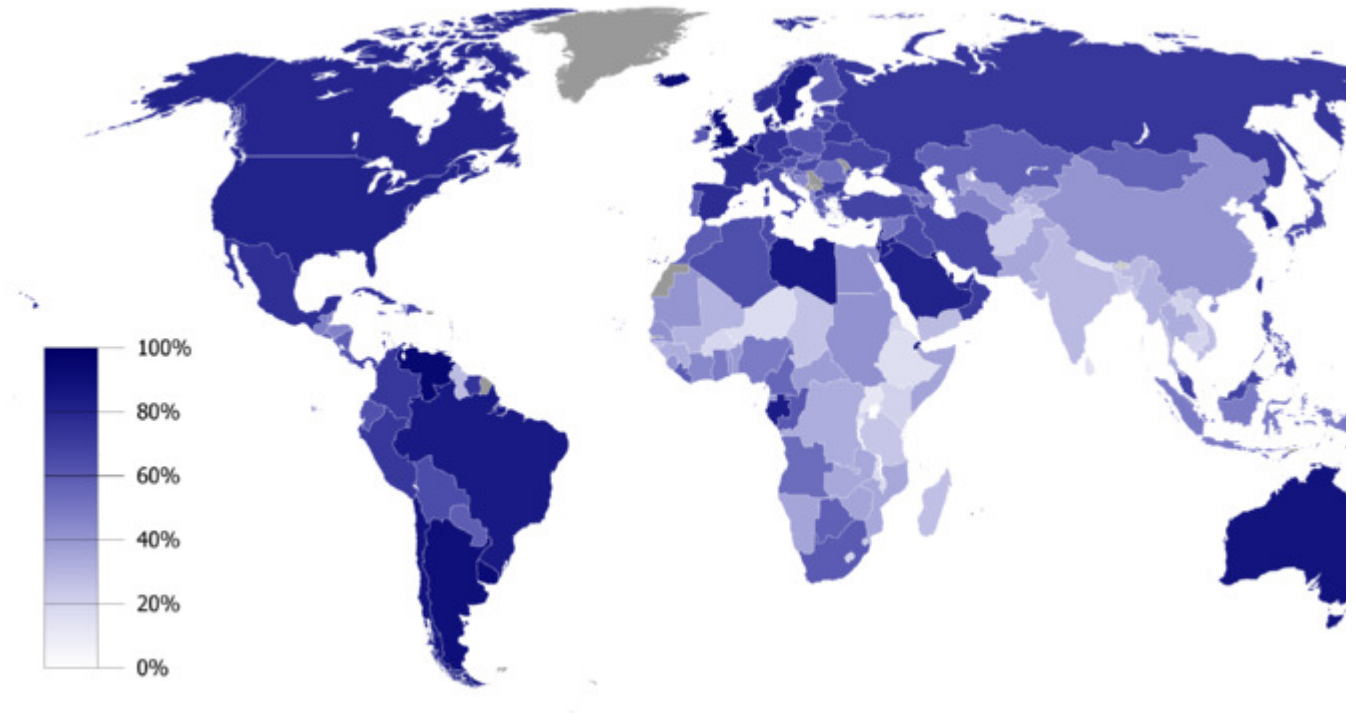
Roads

South Africa's total road network is about 747 000 km, the longest network of roads of any African country, and the roads are generally in a good condition.

A multi-billion rand freeway improvement scheme has significantly eased congestion on the roads in Gauteng, the country's busiest province.

S'hamba Sonke ("walking together") is a labour intensive road maintenance programme, with projects run by the provinces to upgrade and repair roads in rural areas.

South Africa's Public Transport Strategy plans to integrate rail, taxi and bus services in co-operation with private operators, to improve public transport.



Question 22: Fill In The Blanks [6]

Look at the world map showing, "Urbanised Population Percentage by Country as of 2006." and at the labelled map of Africa.

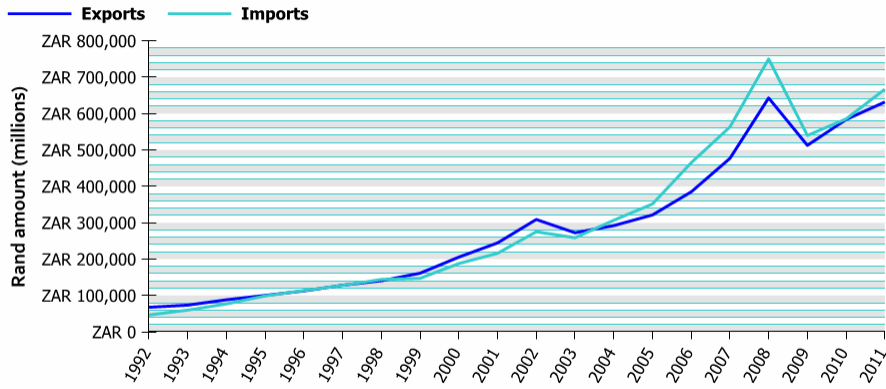
In Africa the three countries that are between 80% to 100% urbanised are (1) , (2) and (3) . Answer alphabetically.

1		2	
3			

- ▶ Algeria
- ▶ Gabon
- ▶ Ethiopia
- ▶ Congo
- ▶ Libya
- ▶ Tunisia
- ▶ Angola
- ▶ Djibouti

Question 23 refers to the following graphic

Exports and Imports South Africa



By Discott - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

Figure 10: South African trade balance 1992-2011

Question 23: Fill In The Blanks [4]

In the period shown on the graph, South Africa's imports and exports generally went up each year, except after (1) and (2)

Answer in numerical order.

1	2
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- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| ▶ 1992 | ▶ 1997 | ▶ 2001 |
| ▶ 2002 | ▶ 2005 | ▶ 2008 |
| ▶ 2011 | | |

Question 24 refers to the following graphic

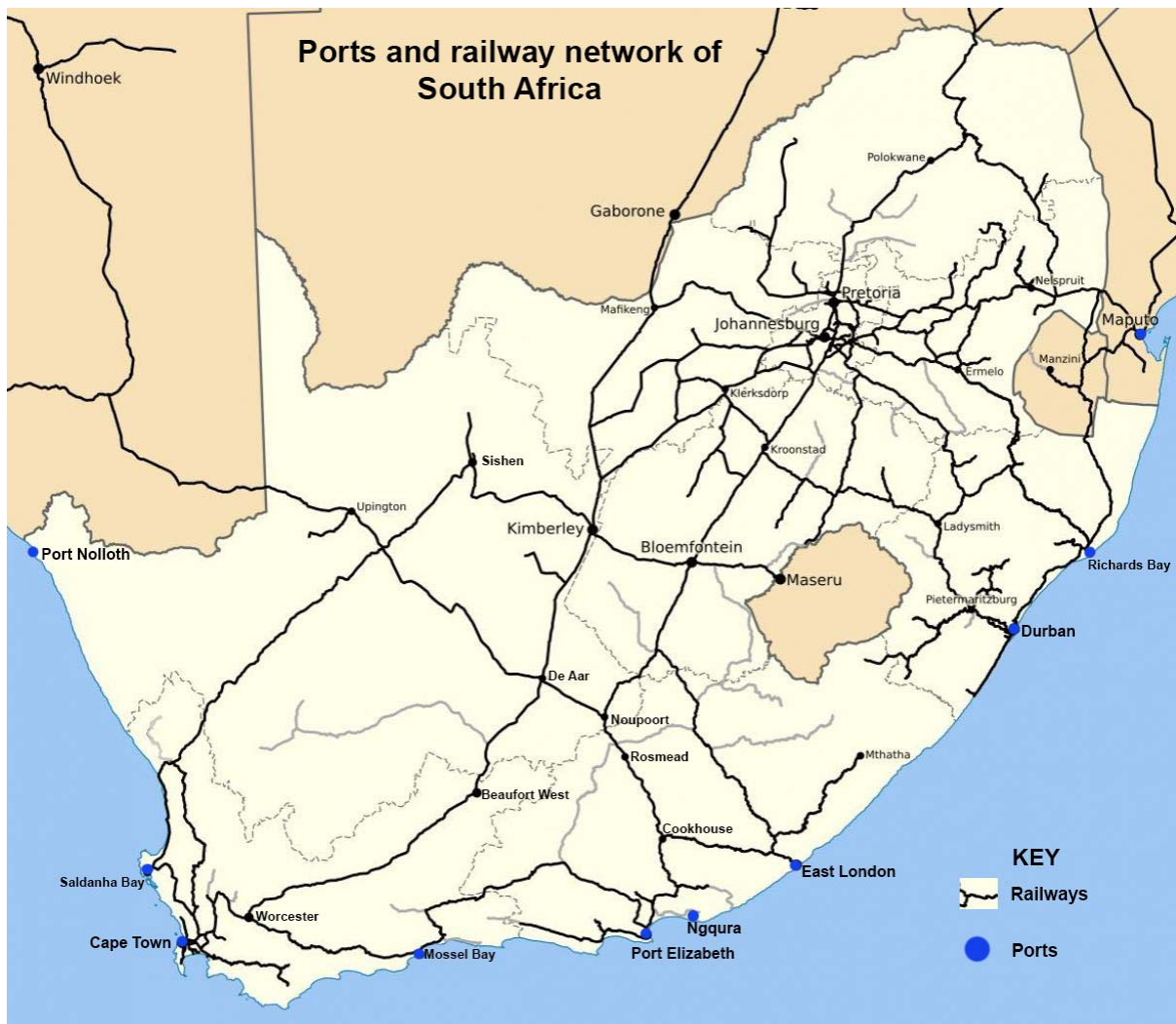


Figure 11: Port and Railway network in South Africa

Question 24: Fill In The Blanks [6]

There are more railways in the (1) part of South Africa. Transport networks are denser where there is a (2) population density and where there is a greater amount of (3) activity.

1	
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2	
---	--

3	
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▶ western

▶ higher

▶ eastern

▶ economic

▶ lower

▶ conservation

Question 25: Fill In The Blanks [8]

People like to use private transport as they see it as more (1) than public transport, but it is also more (2) . If more people use their own cars the roads become (3) and more (4) are released into the air. If more people used lift clubs or car-pools then there would be less cars on the road.

1	
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2	
----------	--

3	
----------	--

4	
----------	--

▶ restrictive

▶ expensive

▶ empty

▶ cheaper

▶ congested

▶ exhaust fumes

▶ flexible

25 Questions, 16 Pages