(a)  
 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET ANSWER SHEET**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **11** | **DATE** | **18/5/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **Geomorphology**  **Topography Associated – Horizontally layered rock** | **TERM 2**  **REVISION** | **√√** | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | **√√** |

1. **Answer Sheets on Topography associated with Horizontally layered rock**
2. **Please revise all concepts before going through your worksheet.**
3. **Revise at least 1 hour per day.**
4. **Please revise question papers from 2014 to 2019 on the ECEXAMS website**

**Answer sheet to Topography associated with Horizontally layered Rock**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.1 | (a) mesa(1)  (b) butte (1) | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | They are both subjected to scarp retreat or back wasting (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Hard and resistant (2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | The cap rock does not erode downwards and allows the landscape to maintain its height (2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | BENEFIT Impressive scenery makes these landscapes a tourist attraction (2) Recreational activities such as hiking or adrenaline sports can be practised on these landscapes (2)  Livestock farming can be practiced on the pediplains (2)   OBSTACLES Arid climate in these landscapes makes crop farming impossible (2) It is difficult to access water for irrigation from these landscapes as the slopes of the canyon are too rugged (2) Settlements are difficult to develop (2)  Difficult to develop infrastructure (2)  **[ANY FOUR – MUST REFER TO BENEFITS AND OBTACLES]** | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.1 | A – mesa (1)  B– butte (1)  C-conical hill (1)  Process: scarp retreat/back wasting (1) | (4 x1) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.2 | B is flat topped hill and C is pointed top hill (2)  B has a resistant cap and C the resistant cap is removed(2) | (Any 1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.3 | Talus slope where rock falls and eroded debris from the cliff collects (2)  Inaccessibility (2) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.4 | Poor quality of the soil makes the cliff unsuitable for agriculture. (2)  The instability of the cliff restricts commercial activities. (2)  To stabilise the slope is expensive. (2)  Used for recreation e.g. absailing, rock climbing (2) | (4 x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.1 | LC King (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.2 | Slope erodes parallel (1)  Height remains the same (1) | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.3 | An arid climate promotes backward erosion and therefore slope retreat (2)  A humid climate results in slope decline (2)  Temperature differences between seasons result in slope replacement (2)  **[ANY TWO]** | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.4 | Slope decline Steep slopes at the beginning of the erosion process (2)  Due to sheet flow in humid regions the upper slopes eroded faster than the rest of the slope (2) The angle of the slope declines (2)  The slope loses height and steepness and it will eventually result in an almost flat eroded peneplain (2)   Slope retreat Due to headward erosion the upper steep escarp slope moves backwards and parallel to the slope (2)  The angle of all the slope elements stays the same (2)  There is no reduction in the angle of the slope (2)  A concave pediment forms at the lower parts of the cliff (2)  As the slope move backwards, the pediment gets larger (2)  [Any FOUR – THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE THEORIES MUST BE CLEARLY INDICATED] | (4 x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[48]** |