 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **28/04/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY****REVISION RURAL SETTLEMENTS** | **TERM 2****REVISION** | ****  | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | **** |

**Answers to :**

1. Question 1
2. Question 2
3. Question 3
4. Question 4
5. Question 5
6. Question 6
7. Question 7
8. Question 8
9. Question 9

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.1 | Large Scale |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | Dry Point |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Situation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | RDP |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | Rural Depopulation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.6 | Village |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.7 | Situation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.8 | Round |  |  |
|  |  |  | (8x1) | (8) |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.1 | Redress injustices of the pastPromote economic growthAlleviate povertyNational reconciliation**[ANY ONE]** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.2 | Land RestitutionLand TenureLand Redistribution**[ANY TWO]** | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.3 | It is a costly processTakes too long to resolve disputes There are grey areas in land reform policiesDisagreements between government leaders and traditional leadersWilling buyer and seller difficult to negotiate**[ANY TWO]** | (2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.4 | The claimant has no interest or knowledge of agriculture (2) There has been a lack of training and support (2)No access to capital (2) [**ANY TWO**]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.5 | Economic growth of rural areas will not be stimulatedIncreased povertyThe move from subsistence to commercial farming has not taken placeLess agricultural products for exportFood insecurity as the land is not used effectively[**ANY TWO**] | (2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[23]** |
| 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.1. | F (settlement) (1)   |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.2 | A (pattern) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.3 | C (internal structure) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.4 | E (site) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.5 | D (nucleated) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.6 | B (function) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.7 | I (dispersed) (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.8 | G (situation) (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  | (8x1) | (8) |
| 4.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.1 | Rural (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.2 | Nucleated (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.3 | Hamlet (1)[Accept rural Hamlet] | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.4 | Arable land (2) The soil is fertile andpromotes the growth of crops (2) Pasturage (2) The location enables the growth of Pasturage for livestock in the centre of thehamlet (2) Fuel (2) The location of woodlands and trees around the settlement increases the availability of wood for heating (2) Dry point (2) Settlement can be located on a slope above the flood level (2) Aspect (2) The buildings are located on the middle slopes to improve the amount of heat received (2) [**ANY ONE with explanation**] | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.5 | Collective land ownership – A beliefsystem of agricultural activities within a single patriarchy and siblings (One family with buildings in close proximity to each other) (2) Shared farming practices – Farmers with similar religious and belief systems group together to share farming implements and methods (2) Traditional cattle farming communities believed to keep the holdings for livestock at the centre with buildings surrounding the cattle farming as the main activity (2) [**Any TWO**]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.6 | Reduction of cultivated land would increase therate of rural depopulation (2) Soil becomes infertile and uneconomical toContinue agricultural practices leading toabandoned farms and villages (2)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[23]** |
| 5.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.1 | Rural – Urban Migration | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.2 | Better services in urban areas (water,poweraccept other examples) (1) Better facilities in urban areas (schools,clinics,accept other examples) (1) ‘Bright lights’ (1) (cinemas, clubs, accept other examples) [**Any ONE**] | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.3 | (a) Decrease in people living in rural areas (1) (**Concept**) (b) Businesses will have a significant drop in clientele (2) Small scale businesses will close down (2) No upgrading of infrastructure by local authorities because of poor local finances (2) Elderly and young with low buying power left behind (2) [**Any TWO**]  | (1x1)(2x2) | (1)(4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.4 | Possibility of finding secure employment (2) Family will have regular and consistent income (2) Better services like housing, medical, education, etc. (2) Possibility of better recreational and cultural activities (2) Being able to afford basic needs and beyond will alleviate poverty (2) Better education will have a positive effect on the children’s future possibilities (2) [**Any FOUR**]  | (4x2) | (8) |
| 6.1 |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  | 6.1.1 | A third of South Africa’s population  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.2 | To create an opportunity for each personTo create a material foundation uponwhich to have a dignified, productive,and creative life beyond economics **(CONCEPT)** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.3 | They are excluded from the formal economy (1) Denied the proceeds of profitable agriculture (1) Denied the proceeds of mineral resources (1) **(Any TWO)**  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.4 | Land redistribution (1) The government buys land from its owners and distributes it to previously disadvantaged people (2)  OR Land tenure (1) When people’s right to own and control it is recognised (2)  OR Land restitution (1) Government compensates (monetary) those individuals who were forcefully removed from their land (2) **(Any ONE POLICY WITH EXPLANATION)**  | (1+2)  | (3) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.5 | Aids those individuals to own land thatOtherwise would have been impossible (2) Redistribution of land would make it possible for those previously disadvantaged farmers to produce crops of their own (2) Farmers who own land, would make sure that it is profitable, which will increase self-worth and standard of living (2) Poor people will be able to afford basic services like housing (2) People’s education levels will increase as skills have to be upgraded (2) More secured employment will be available (2) Will improve the food security of poor families (2) **(Any FOUR)**  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 7.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.1 | Stellar /star shaped (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.2 | The built-up areas developed a long road spiraling in different directions (2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.3 | Buildings are near to one another (1) primary activities dominate (1)  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.4 | **Relief** Built-up area has developed on level/flat land (2) The built-up area has developed between high lying areas (2) **Water** Settlement is a dry-point settlement, which is a distance away from the danger of flooding (2)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.5 | Flooding will damage the crops with a reduction in production (2) Reduced production will negatively influence employment availability (2) Decreased production will lead to fewer exports, thus revenue decreasing (2) Flooding may cause infrastructure damage, with high repair costs (2) Pricing of products may increase and negatively influence quality of life (2) Businesses that depend on agriculture may close (2) **(ANY THREE )**  | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1 |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  | 8.1.1 | Movement of people from rural to urban areas**[CONCEPT]** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.2 | Climatic disasters |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.3 | Health careEducationFood outlets**[ANY ONE]** | (1)(1)(1)(1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.4 | Shops closeProduction decreases as there are fewer young/adult laborer’sOnly older people and children left behind who are not as productive‘Brain drain’ as educated/skilled people leave.Fewer investments in the areaInfrastructure not maintained**[ANY TWO]** | (2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.5 | Create jobs through decentralisation Provision of basic services such as water, housing, health etc.  Improving roads and transport facilities  Effecting land reform policy **[ANY ONE]** | (2)(2)(2)(2)(1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.6 | There would be shortage of housing forcing urban immigrants to move into informal settlements ‘Bright lights’ is replaced by crime and other social evils  There is a lack of planning in urban areas resulting in traffic congestion and urban sprawl There is a lack of service provision hence a lack of water and electricity There is a lack of jobs forcing urban immigrants into the informal sector Urban immigrants are forced to move into decayed parts of the city which are unhealthy and crime-ridden **[ANY FOUR]** | (2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2) (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 9.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.1 | Less spending  | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ghost town develops | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Old People remain | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Population declines | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bad roads | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Shops closed | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Infertile soil | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (8x1) | **(8)** |