 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **30/04/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **URBAN SETTLEMENTS** | **TERM 2****REVISION** | **** | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | **** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.1 | Offices/shops/apartments | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | Water supplies Electricity Sanitation Security Drainage | (Any2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Many people migrate from rural areas People are unable to obtain jobs/work for low pay/work in informal sector Cannot afford housing/it is a cheaper area to live They can build themselves/cheap to build Not enough houses/inadequate government investment in housing Rate of natural increase is highEasy access/close to work | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | Found on the outskirts of a city/town Mixture of rural and urban functions Land is cheaper Evidence of green beltsDecentralisation from the CBD has seen mass development there.  | (Any2 x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | More green parks/belts Promote recycling of wastes Use of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar power and bio-gas Protection of indigenous plants Reduce waste production Promote use of eco-friendly products Reduce traffic by promoting the use of lift clubs, public transport etc. Recycle water and use of tankers to collect rainwater Environmental impact studies Promote high density developments (cluster developments) (Accept other reasonable answers)  | (Any4x 2) | (8) |
|  |  |  | **(17)** |  |
| 2.1. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.1 | **Level** refers to the percentage of the totalpopulation in urban settlements **[CONCEPT]** **Rate** measures the amount by which this percentage increases from year to year **[CONCEPT]**  |  (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.2 | Europe | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.3 | Europe | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.4 | * Availability and efficiency of transport means people no longer have to live where they work
* Growth of information technology means that people can work from home
* Pollution, crime and traffic congestion encourage people to live outside the city centre
* Housing is cheaper on the outskirts
* Scenic and aesthetic beauty attract people to the outskirts

(Accept any other reasonable answer)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.5 | * Apartheid laws like group areas act, influx control, pass laws, etc. lifted.
* Rural/Urban migration.
* Immigrants and refugees from other countries.
* Natural growth
 | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.6 | * Apartheid has made problems of

urbanisation more complex * The lifting of racial restrictions has

resulted in a mass movement ofpeople to cities in search of jobs * Squatter settlements have mushroomed to accommodate the influx of people
* Industrial expansion is not in keeping with the levels of urbanisation as there are morpeople than jobs available
* Unequal pace between provision of services and urbanisation
* Deepening poverty and unemployment
* Increase in crime and violence
* Urbanisation brings with it many urban conflicts associated with demands being placed on land, water, housing, transport and employment.
* Social unrest and environmental pollution

(Accept any other relevant answer)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  | **(16)** |  |
| 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.1 | Urbanisation is the process whereby the percentage of peopleliving in the urban area increases (1) [Concept]  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.2 | Approximately 60% (1)  | (1 x 1)  | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.3 | The natural population growth (1) and Further migration of people to cities (1)  | (2 x 1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.4 | Overcrowding (1) Traffic congestion (1) Over utilisation of urban infrastructure (2) Higher levels of unemployment (1) Higher levels of poverty (1) Higher levels of crime (1) Increase in anti-social behaviour (1) [ANY FOUR. ACCEPT OTHER]  | (4 x 1) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.5 | (a) Landlords neglect the maintenance of their buildings (2)  Oversubscribed tenants/sub-renting(2)  Tenants neglect the upkeep of buildings (2)   **ANY TWO. ACCEPT OTHERS]**  (b) Urban renewal through restoration (2)  Revamping of community services and amenities (2)  By laws to deal with delinquent landlords (2)  City Improvement Districts (CIDs), where a whole area of a city is improved to create a better environment (2)  **[ANY TWO ACCEPT OTHERS]**  | (2 x 2) (2 x 2) | (4) (4) |
|  |  |  | **(16)** |  |
| 4.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.1 |  *Sphere of influence* is area around a settlement from which it attracts customers (1) *Range* is the furthest distance people are prepared to travel from to enjoy a particular service (1)  | (2 x 1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.2 | Car sales (1)  | (1 x 1)  | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.3 | People are willing to travel much further to buy a car than they are to buy essentials like bread/ milk (1) Buying a car is an important aspect that happens once in aLong while, so people are prepared to travel greater distances for the right model and type of car (1) [ANY ONE]  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.4 | Car sales would need a larger threshold population, to maketheir business sustainable and viable for profit (2)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.5 | It has a smaller range (2) It has a small sphere of influence (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.6 | Higher order goods and services are found in B, compared thesurrounding areas (2) People are willing to travel further to B, to buy a specialised product or service.(2) People travel short distances to take advantage of low order goods and services (like milk etc.) (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  | **(15)** |  |
| 5.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.1 | C  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.2 | A  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.3 | F  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.4 | D  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.5 | B  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.6 | F  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.7 | F  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
| 6.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.1 | Grid-iron/block street pattern  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.2 | Easy to find places Easy to establish on flat land Easy to sub-divide plots Easy to layout/plan (**Any ONE**)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.3 | Many intersections which halt the flow of traffic (gridlocked).  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.4 | Synchronised robots will ensure quick movement on aregular basis.One way streets will make all vehicles move in the same direction, without unnecessary delays in stops Building of more fly overs streets will decrease volumes on the main roads Better public transport system with special bus lanes to encourage people to use public transport moreEncourage people to make use of lift clubs to decrease the amount of vehicles on the roadsPark and ride facilities **Any TWO**)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.5 | Roads are damaged e.g. potholesStructural damage to bridges (**Any ONE**)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Roads are damaged e.g. potholesStructural damage to bridges (**Any ONE**)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.6 | Air pollution increased due to more industrial activities andincreased vehicles. Reduced visibility due to more pollution. Increase in heat of city/urban heat island develops Fertile soil had to make way for more building structures. Biodiversity and ecosystems are destroyed due to more structures being constructed Increased CO2 levels may give rise to acid rain Building structures absorb more heat, therefore temperatures will increase creating a heat island.(**Any TWO**)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  | **(16)** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.1 | 7.1.1 | Urban decay/dilapidated buildings  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.2 | Transition zone/Zone of decay  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.3 | Unemployment Poverty Lack of rental payment Overcrowding Crime Vandalism/graffiti Gangsterism (**Any ONE**)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.4 | Less land becomes available in the CBD CBD will soon expand into the zone of decay Demand/competition for land increases the land value (**Any TWO**)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.5 | Intensive policing to reduce criminal activity.Improve the quality of services Strict enforcement of by-laws e. g. overcrowding Management of taxis and informal trading Upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure to create an aesthetically pleasant environment for businesses and residents Discourage the abandonment of buildings and overcrowding which decrease the value of buildings Encourage gentrification, where young adults renew flats and move back to the city centre Rebuild the buildings according to needs of possible investors Maintain facades and change building structure behind it Decrease density by demolishing some of the building structures. Create open spaces/parks to increase aesthetic appeal Variety of entertainment activities to attract tourists (**Any FOUR**)  | (4 x 2) | (8) |
|  |  |  | **(15)** |  |
| 8.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.1 | Rural-urban migration (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.2 |  Counter urbanisation (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.3 |  Urban expansion (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.4 |  Transition zone (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.5 |  Gentrification (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.6 |  Greenbelt (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.7 |  Regeneration (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1.8 |  Urbanisation (1)  |  **(8x1)** | **(8)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 9.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.1 | decentralisation (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.2 | spatial development initiatives (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.3 | bridge (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.4 |  heavy (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.5 | secondary (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.6 |  quaternary (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1.7 | raw material (1)  | **(7 x 1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **The above answers relate to the accompanying worksheet** |