 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 high  Easy 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 belts  Decentralisation 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 total  population 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 of  people 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 people  living 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 a  Long 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 make  their 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 the  surrounding 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 a  regular 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 more  Encourage people to make use of lift clubs to decrease the amount of vehicles on the roads  Park and ride facilities **Any TWO**) | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.5 | Roads are damaged e.g. potholes  Structural damage to bridges (**Any ONE**) | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Roads are damaged e.g. potholes  Structural damage to bridges (**Any ONE**) | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.6 | Air pollution increased due to more industrial activities and  increased 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** | | | | |