 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **15/05/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **URBAN SETTLEMENTS** | **TERM 2****REVISION** | ✓ | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | ✓ |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.1. | When people are abused or treated unfairly (1)  [CONCEPT]  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | (a) People are living in informal housing (1)  Lack of services evident (1) **[ANY ONE]**  (b) They are unemployed and cannot pay for services  Greed and corruption of municipal officials (1)  Lack of participation or say in local government (1)  Limited formal education (1)  **[ANY TWO]** (c) Can lead to violent protests (1)  Increase in crime (1)  Xenophobic attacks (1)  Spread of disease (1)  Increase in poverty (1)  [ANY TWO]  | (1 x 1) (2 x1)(2 x1) | (1) (2)(2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Air | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | Health problems such as asthma and cancer (2)  Skin ailments (2)  Increase in eye diseases (2)  Discomfort and lethargy (2)  **[ANY TWO]**  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | Government legislation coupled with fines to reduce emissions (2) Industrial decentralisation (2) Promote clean sources of energy (ACCEPT EXAMPLES) (2) Relocate communities (2)  Create awareness campaigns (2) Install filters/scrubbers in factories (2) Frequent testing of air quality (2) Create greenbelts (2) Industries should have tall stacks/chimneys (2) Protests/petitions to pressurize government to take judicious action against defaulting industries (2)  **[ANY TWO]**  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **(15)** |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.1. | CBD (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Suburbs (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Zone of decay (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CBD (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Suburbs (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rural-urban fringe (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Zone of decay (1)  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.1. | Refers to the formless expansion of urban areas (1)  [**CONCEPT**]  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.2 |  Increased ownership of motor vehicles (1)  Lack of planning (1)  Shortage of housing (1)  Rapid population increase (1)  [**ANY TWO]**   | (2 x 1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.134 |  Private ownership of motor vehicles has allowed people to live a distance away from their workplace(2) Increased population numbers have led to vacant land outside the city being utilised for the building of houses (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.4 |  Increases the heat island effect (2) Increases air pollution (2) Increases noise pollution (2) Destroys habitats (2) Disrupts ecosystems (2) Decreases biodiversity (2) Increases greenhouse gases (2) Increases run off and soil erosion (2) [ANY TWO]  | **(2 x 2)** | **(4)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.5 |  They can be developed on the boundaries of urban areas to prevent the expansion of cities (2) They can be developed or intermingled with other land use zones in urban areas to prevent the uncontrolled expansion of the city (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **(15)** |
| 4.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.1. | C (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | D (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | C (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | C (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A (1)  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.1. | Vegetables/cucumbers/lettuce/carrots/tomatoes (1) Traditional cloth/clothing/garments (1) Food/Pies/Samoosas (1) Traditional drinks (1) Pillows (1) Cushions (1) Shoes (1) Fruits/Pears/Apples (1) [**Any TWO**]  | (2 x 1) | (2)  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.2 | Low order goods (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.3 | Goods are obtained at lower prices/easily obtained (2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.4 | The items are daily items and serviceswhich will be lower priced and are availableand purchased by both regular and irregularpatrons in the CBD (2) Each business will sell cheaper goods to operate with a lower profit margin with improved volumes as the threshold population is not constant (2) The type of customers (threshold population) would seek informal traders as their pricing on goods and services will be lower (2) [**Any ONE**]  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.5 | A low threshold population is required for the goods and services provided (2)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.1.6 | The price of goods does not depend on distance (2) The potential for customers increases because the CBD is a centrally placed location (2) The central location ensures that the business is visited regularly by customers with a variation in distances (2) The radius from the centre extends in all directions increasing the sphere of influence (2) [**Any THREE**]  | (3 x 2) | (6)  |
|  |  |  |  | **(15)** |
| 6,1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1.1. | Top (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Small Town / Village (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Conurbation (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Megalopolis (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Large cities (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Town (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hamlet (1) |   |  |
|  |  |  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.1. | Lack of housing | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.2 | Most of the land held in residential urban settlements are owned by the wealthy | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.3 | **Challenge 1** Most families cannot afford to buy property in residential urban settlements (2)**Challenge 2**Most families are forced to rent property at higher prices in residential urban settlements (2) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.1.4 | Closer monitoring of ownership patterns in residential urban settlements by estate agents and the wealthy (2) Maximum number of property ownership (restrictions of ownership) within communities (2) Different costing structures for wealthy and powerful owners (2) Appropriate land use planning policies that integrate affordability on the outskirts of the CBD to solve some lack of housing challenges (2) Rental controls to limit profitability margins and improve availability of housing (2) Property gains taxes to the wealthy (2) Restricted areas for council approved housing to reduce the impact of a lack of living space (2) [**Any FOUR]** | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |