



**SENIOR PHASE: SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**GRADE : 8**

**TERM 3: GEOGRAPHY WORKBOOK**

**TEACHER'S GUIDE**



Week	Table of content	Page
Week 1	<b>Revise from Term 2</b>	
Week 2	<b>Urban settlements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Land use within urban settlements – including the central business district,</li><li>➤ Zones for light and heavy industry,</li><li>➤ Residential areas (high-, middle- and low-income),</li><li>➤ Shopping centres, services and recreation</li></ul>	
Week 3	<b>Rural settlements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Types of rural settlement – including farming, mining, forestry, fishing</li></ul>	
Week 4	<b>Land use on aerial photographs and large-scale maps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ What aerial photographs look like (oblique and vertical)</li><li>➤ Information from aerial photos – natural and constructed features</li></ul>	
Week 5	<b>Land use on aerial photographs and large-scale maps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Identifying land uses in urban settlements (aerial photographs and large-scale maps)</li></ul>	
Week 6	<b>Investigation of a settlement (project)</b>	
Week 7	<b>Urbanisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Concept of urbanisation</li><li>➤ Why cities are growing – push and pull forces of migration (Africa with focus on South Africa)</li></ul>	
Week 8	<b>Urbanisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Overview of urbanisation in South Africa</li><li>➤ Including issues associated with apartheid population controls</li></ul>	
Week 9	<b>Urbanisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Social issues related to the rapid growth of cities</li><li>➤ Such as housing and service provision (including health care and education)</li></ul>	
Week 10	<b>Revision, consolidation, and monitoring of project.</b>	



WEEK 1:REVISE FROM TERM 2

1.1 ACTIVITY 1.1

15x1 L2

1.1. Match the descriptions in Column B with the concepts

Column A.

Example: 1.1.16 Temperature: the coldness or hotness of the body

	Column A		Column B	ANSWER
1.1.1	Equator	A	Has a small annual range of temperature	1.1.1 H
1.1.2	Insolation	B	Low summer temperatures and very little rain	1.1.2 C
1.1.3	Tropic of Cancer	C	the incoming sun's energy	1.1.3 Q
1.1.4	Tropic of Capricorn	D	The day -to-day state of the atmosphere	1.1.4 L
1.1.5	Continental climate	E	The angle of the noon sun is always high here	1.1.5 J
1.1.6	Altitude	F	Warmer in the southern hemisphere	1.1.6 O
1.1.7	Warmer ocean current	G	The area not on the windward side of a mountain	1.1.7 P
1.1.8	South- facing slopes	H	Is found in the tropics	1.1.8 S
1.1.9	Rain shadow	I	Very low summer temperatures and very little rain	1.1.9 G
1.1.10	Mediterranean climate	J	Far from the sea and has a large annual range of temperature	1.1.10 N
1.1.11	Weather	K	Can cause places on the Equator to have snow	1.1.11 D
1.1.12	Monsoon climate	L	Latitude 23 ½°S	1.1.12 M
1.1.13	Savanna climate	M	Occurs in south-east Asia and Australia	1.1.13 E
1.1.14	Desert climate	N	Has rain winter only	1.1.14 B
1.1.15	Tundra climate	O	Distance from sea	1.1.15 K
		P	Flows from the equator	
		Q	Latitude 23½°N	
		R	Flows towards the Equator	

		S	Warmer in the Northern hemisphere	
--	--	---	-----------------------------------	--

1.2 1.2 Explain the following statements:

1.2.1 Explain why the savanna climate is suitable for growing some grain crops like maize? Give **TWO** reasons. **2x2** **L2**

- **The savanna has average temperature of over 18°C, less chances of frost.** ✓✓
- **An average rainfall of over 500 mm a year, with sufficient sunshine.** ✓✓

1.2.2 Explain why trees and forests grow easily in subtropical east coast areas? Provide **TWO** reasons **2x2** **L2**

- **These regions have high temperatures, little chance of frost.** ✓✓
- **High rainfall throughout** ✓✓

1.2.3 In a **paragraph** discuss the effect of altitude and relief on temperature and rainfall by referring to Southeast of South Africa. **4x2** **8**

- **Moist winds blow from the sea over Indian Ocean.** ✓✓
- **Places on the windward side of the Drakensburg get much more rain than the leeward side to the north.** ✓✓
- **This is why the wet subtropical regions are south of the mountains,** ✓✓
- **the dry semi-desert regions are to the north and receive less rainfall.** ✓✓

**ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS**



WEEK 2: URBAN SETTLEMENTS

2.1 Study Figure 2.1A and Figure 2.1B and answer the following questions:

Fig 2.1 A



Fig 2.1 B



Activity 2.1

10X1 L1

Use a <b>tick</b> to indicate whether the following statements are <b>TRUE</b> or <b>FALSE</b>	TRUE	FALSE
2.1.1. Settlement refers to a place where people live.	✓	
2.1.2. Settlements are developed randomly without any particular reason.		✓
2.1.3. The way in which an area of land is used is referred to as land use.	✓	
2.1.4. Rural areas have sky scrappers, office blocks, shopping centres and tarred roads.		✓
2.1.5. The term “urban “means a town or city	✓	
2.1.6. People living in urban area are mostly subsistence farmers.		✓
2.1.7. According to zoning, a factory may be built next to a person’s house.		✓
2.1.8. People build their houses in places zoned for residential areas.	✓	
2.1.9. Activities such as banking, communication, hospitals are called services.	✓	

2.1.10. Banking, schools, high buildings, hospitals are found in rural areas.		✓
---	--	---

2.2 2.2.1 Define the concept settlement.

1x2 L2

**A place where a group of people live.✓✓ ANY RELEVANT ANSWER**

2.2.2 Mention 2 types of settlements.

2x1 L1

➤ **Urban✓**

➤ **Rural✓**

2.2.3 A land-use zone refer to \_\_\_\_\_

1x2 L2

➤ **An area where a specific function or activity takes place.✓✓**

➤ **Function of land-what it is used for.(ANY RELEVANT ONE)**

2.3 Study figure 2.3 and answer the following questions:



<https://www.bing.com>

2.3.1 Identify the land use zone in figure 2.3.

1x1 L1

**Central Business District(CBD)✓**

2.3.2 Why are tall buildings located in this land use zone?

1x2 L2

**Land is expensive,so trying to maximise space.✓✓**



**High demand/competition for the land ANY OTHER RELEVANT**

2.3.3 Mention any **TWO** activities in land use zone identified in 2.3.1.

2x1

L1

**Banking✓, Residential✓, Retail, Light industries ANY OTHER RELEVANT**

2.4 Study **FIGURE 2.4** and answer the questions below:

L1



<http://www.bing.com>

2.4.1 Classify the residential areas in **Picture A-C** into high, middle and low income residential zones.

3x1

L2

- **Picture A-high income residential zone✓**
- **Picture B-middle income residential zone✓**
- **Picture C-low income residential zone✓**

2.4.2 Which residential area would be mostly found far from industries and why?

1+2(3)

L2

- **High income residential zone ✓-**
- **To avoid pollution from the industries as these residential areas are expensive ✓✓**
- **Belong to the elite group who can afford comfortable houses**

ANY RELEVANT

6x1 L2

2.4.3 Compare **Residential A** and **C** by completing table below:

Characteristic	Residential A	Residential C
a)Size of houses	<b>Big houses✓</b>	<b>Small houses✓</b>
b)Location of houses	<b>Far from the CBD and industries✓</b>	<b>Close to industries,where land is cheap✓</b>
c)Density of houses	<b>Far apart,spacious yards✓</b>	<b>Close together✓</b>

2.5

Refer to figure 2.5A and answer the following questions:



<http://www.bing.com>

2.5.1 Figure 2.5A above is a Light industry. Identify **TWO** characteristics evident in the picture to support the statement.

2x1 L1

- **Lack of air pollution✓**
- **Lack of noise pollution✓**



**ANY TWO RELEVANT**

2.5.2 Which products would be produced in Light industries? (give any 4)

4x1

L1

- Food✓
- Clothing✓
- Electronics✓
- Paper ✓
- Plastic
- Kitchen products
- Home textiles
- Clock, watch and eyewear

**(ACCEPT ANY 4 RELEVANT ANSWERS)**

2.5.3 Refer to **Figure 2.5B** which shows heavy industries and answer the questions:

2x1

L2



Figure 2.5B

2.5.3 a) Define heavy industries

**It manufacture large, heavy equipment in bulk.✓✓**

2.5.3 b) In a **paragraph** of +8 lines, **explain** the location of heavy industries

4x2

L2

- **Need cheap land.✓✓**
- **Need big space as they manufacture materials in bulk.✓✓**

- Along major road and rail networks for transporting goods. ✓ ✓
- Cause noise and air pollution. ✓ ✓
- Need to be on flat land.
- Need to be near water sources.
- Raw materials and electricity ANY RELEVANT FOUR

## WEEK 3: RURAL SETTLEMENTS



### TYPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENT – INCLUDING FARMING, MINING, FORESTRY, FISHING

3.1

12x1 = 12 L2

#### Subsistence farming vs commercial farming

3.1.1. Complete the differences between subsistence and commercial farming under the following headings.

Types of farming rural settlements	Subsistence farming	Commercial farming
		
Purpose	Farm for own needs and for his/her family ✓	Farmer grows cash crops to sell to make money as a business/profit ✓
Farming pattern (isolated/nucleated)	Nucleated ✓	Isolated ✓
Farming method/technology	Traditional methods of farming ✓	Use modern technology, such as computerised irrigation systems. ✓
Extensive/intensive farming	Intensive farming- people do all the work on the farm ✓	Extensive – bigger area land needed- machinery and technology have replaced farm workers ✓
Size of farm	Small fields of crops ✓	Farms can be very large ✓
Type of	Farmers plant crops and	Farmer practise monoculture-

farming methods	keep livestock ✓	farmer cultivates one crop or rear animals . ✓
-----------------	------------------	--

3.2

Study the three photographs of settlements below, then complete the table below into your workbook.

Photograph 3.2A



Photograph 3.2B





Complete the table

3x1 L2

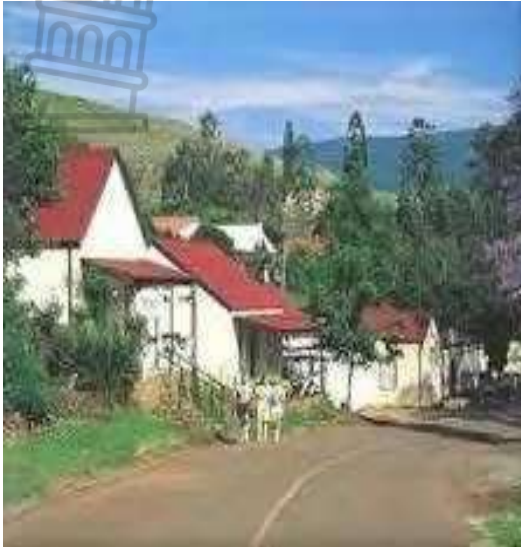
	Primary, secondary or tertiary function?	Description of function
Photograph A	Primary ✓	Farming, cultivation ✓✓
Photograph B	Secondary ✓	Manufacturing, assembling of vehicles ✓✓
Photograph C	Tertiary ✓	Provision of services ✓✓

3x2



### 3.3 Activity 3.3

Study the passage below of Pilgrim rest and Johannesburg and answer the following questions.



**SOURCE** Pilgrim’s Rest in Mpumalanga started as a mining town. When there was hardly any gold left, people began to leave. It looked like the town might no longer exist. But in the 1960”s Pilgrim’s Rest started to become a popular place for tourists to visit. These tourists wanted to find out about the history of mining, so the function of the town changed. Today the town only has a small population of 1 800 people, but it can still survive. Johannesburg was originally a farm. When gold was discovered on this farm, large numbers of people from around the world settled in this area. Today Johannesburg has a population of almost four million people, making it the biggest settlement in South Africa. There is still mining in Johannesburg, but there are also factories(industry) and services that provide the needs of its large population.

3.3. 1 In which province is Pilgrim’s Rest located?

1x2 L2

**Mpumalanga**

3.3.2. How did the function of Pilgrim’s Rest as a settlement change?

1x2 L2

**Pilgrim rest changed from a mining town to a tourist town. ✓✓**

3.3.3. Why are tourists attracted to Pilgrim’s Rest?

1x2 L2

**They want to find out about the history of gold in this area. ✓✓**

3.3.4. How did Johannesburg changed from its original purpose to what its function is today?

1x2 L2

**Johannesburg was a farm, then a mining town, and later turned into a big city which renders services. ✓✓**

3.3.5. Why is Johannesburg regarded as multi-function?

1x2 L2

**Area with more than one function. ✓✓**

3.3.6. Would you prefer to settle in Pilgrim's Rest or in a settlement like Johannesburg? Give reasons for your answer.

**1+2 L2**

**Check learners' logical answer.**

**Type of settlement : Pilgrims Rest: ✓**

**Reason: relaxed environment, revamped the place, natural environment ✓✓**

**Johannesburg:**

**Reason: Job opportunities, offer better services, tertiary education, adequate resources**

3.3.7. What do you understand with the term recreation?

**1x2 L2**

**Activities that people do to relax and have fun. ✓✓**





WEEK 4: LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAPS

4.1 4.1. Use the aerial photos below and answer the questions that follow:

PHOTO: A



PHOTO: B



4.1.1 Define the term aerial photograph.

1x2 L2

**The taking of photographs from an aircraft or other airborne platforms✓✓**

4.1.2 Identify the two aerial photos respectively.

2x1 L2

**A – High Oblique✓**

**B – Low Oblique/Vertical✓**

4.1.3 Support your answer from 4.1.2. by providing **TWO** reasons for each.

4x2 L2

**A – can see the horizon, ✓✓**

**Front features appear bigger✓✓**

**Taken at an angle lesser than 45 degrees**

**B – Cannot see the horizon✓✓**

**Shows surface✓✓**

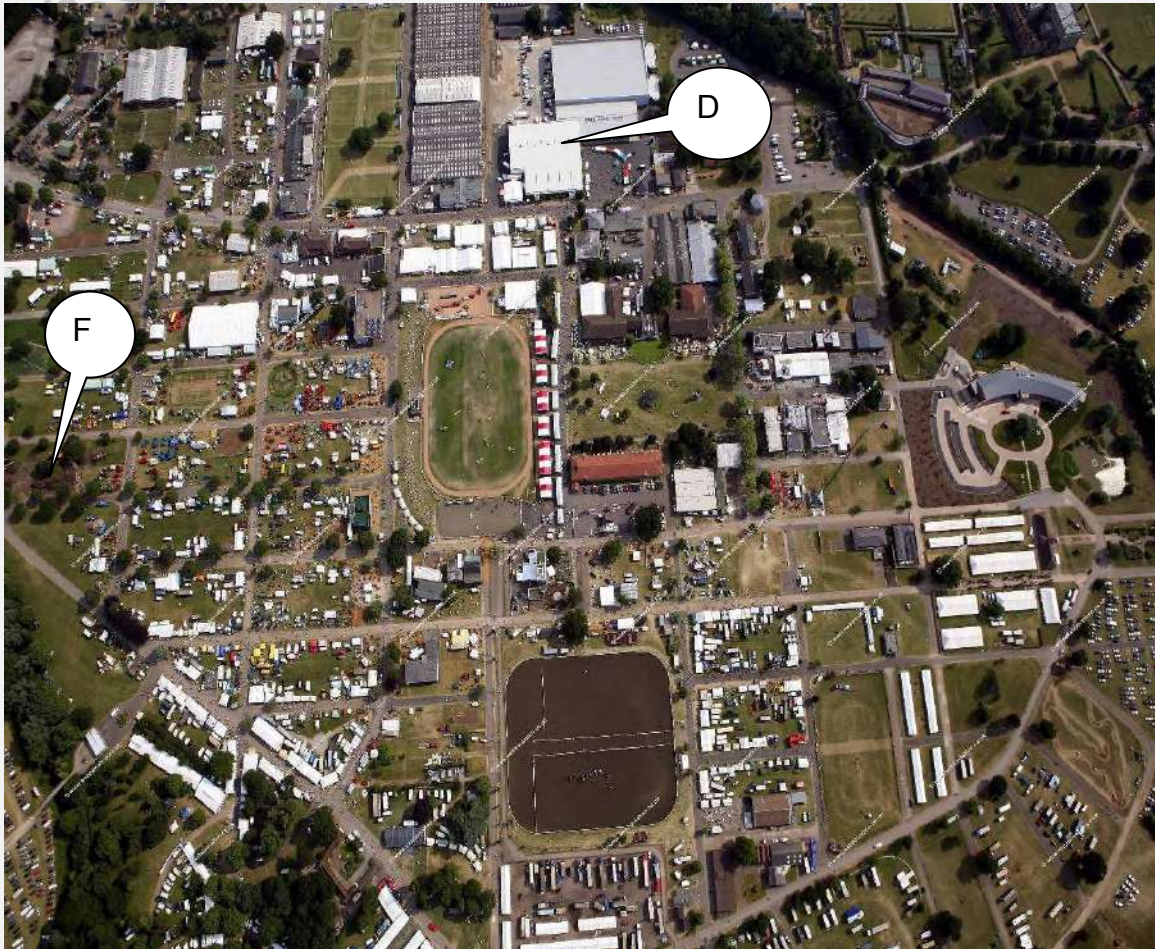
**Taken at an angle of 30 degrees**

**Features appear to have same/natural size (ANY TWO FROM EACH)**



4.2 Information from aerial photos: Natural and constructed features.

4.2.1. Study the following three aerial photographs on natural and man-made features







Match the next features to the letters on the photo and list every feature as a natural or constructed feature.:

16x1 L1  
=16



An open field, A river, Natural vegetation along the river, Dusty road, Main road, Industrial buildings, A park & A water pool

Letter	Feature	Natural /constructed Feature
A	Main road✓	Constructed✓
B	A river✓	Natural✓
C	Dusty road✓	Natural✓
D	Industrial buildings✓	Constructed✓
E	Natural vegetation along the river✓	Natural✓
F	A park✓	Constructed✓
G	An open field✓	Natural✓
H	A water pool✓	Constructed✓

## WEEK 5: LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAPS

Identifying land uses in urban settlements (aerial photographs and large-scale maps)

5.1 Study the following **Picture 5.1A** and answer the questions that follow:



5.1.1 Match the high-income residential area, recreation, CBD, harbour and industrial zones with letters A-E

**A: Industrial zone✓**

5x1=5

L1

**B: Recreation zone✓**

**C: High-income residential zone✓**

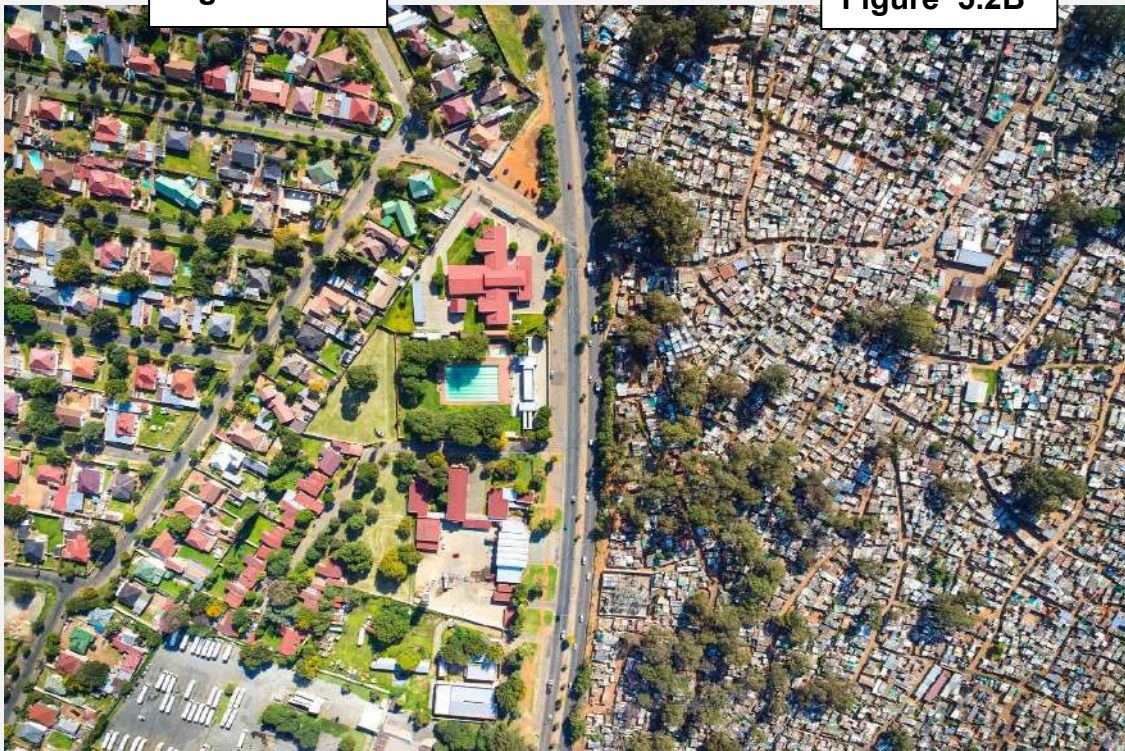
**D: Harbour✓**

**E: CBD✓**

5.2 Study the following Figures and answer the questions below:

Figure 5.2A

Figure 5.2B



5.2.1 Are the above pictures vertical or oblique photographs? Give a reason for your answer.

1+2(3)

L

2

**Vertical photographs✓, the camera lens is pointing downwards, it is difficult to predict height of objects**

**Buildings appear flat✓✓**

5.2.2 Identify the type residential areas in Figure A and Figure B.

2x1

L

Figure A: High-income residential area✓

1

Figure B: Informal Settlement/ low income✓

5.2.3 Comment on how municipalities can use vertical aerial photographs to upgrade the following infrastructures:

3x2

L

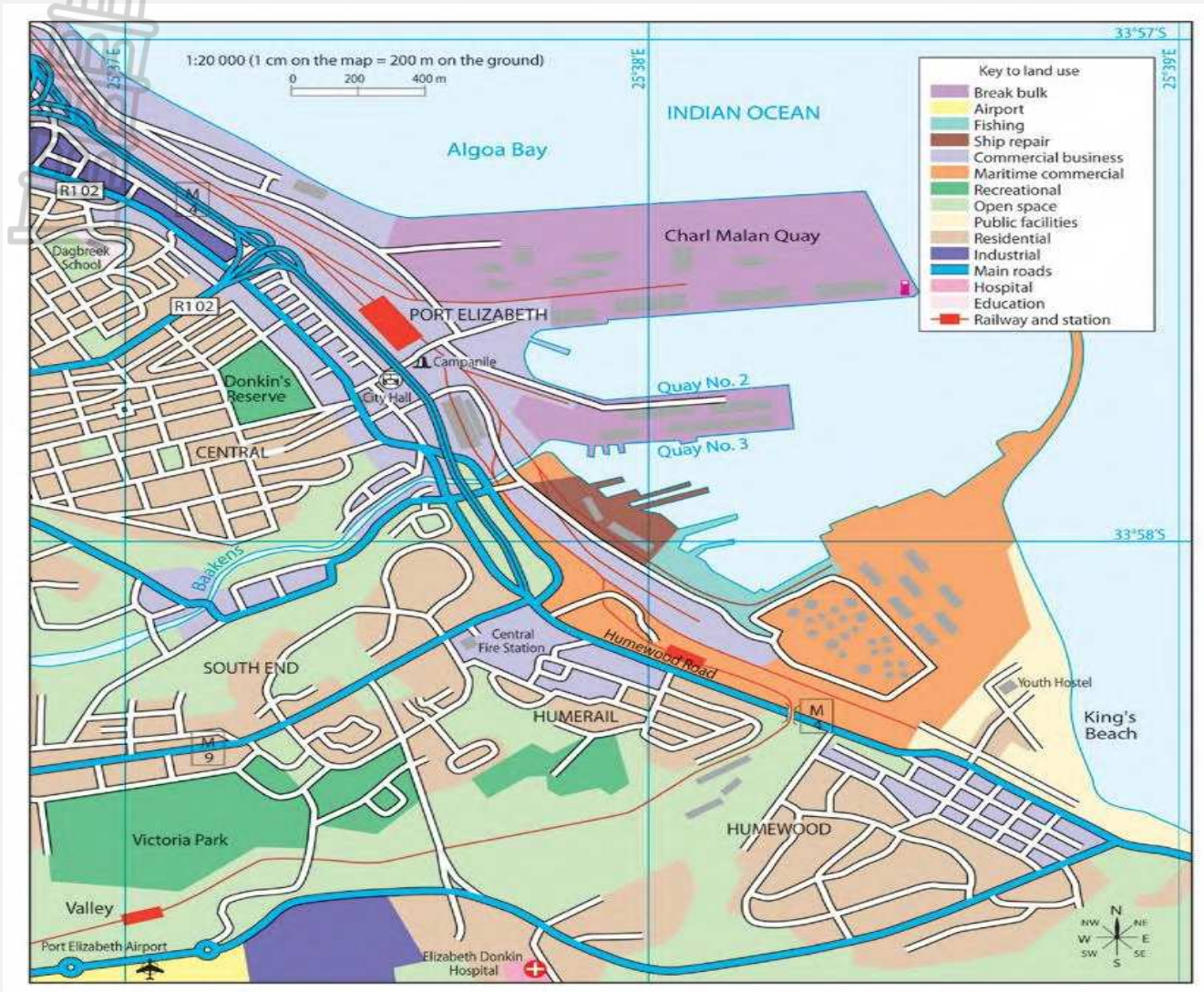
3

- a) Roads:municipalities can use the verical aerial photographs to monitor settlement growth expansion and use information to plan and develop new roads for residents✓✓
- b) Education: aerial photographs can be used to monitor settlement growth to plan to build new schools to provide primary and secondary school services to residents✓✓.
- c) Sewerage: municipalities can use aerial photographs to identify and monitor settlement growth to plan new or upgrade the sewerage service for the residents. ✓✓





5.3 Study the land-use map of Port Elizabeth and answer the questions that follow:



5.3.1 What difference is there between the street lay-out at the section of the city marked “Central” and the one marked “Humewood”? Give **TWO** possible reasons for the difference.

3x2 L3

**Difference:** “Central” has a formal, “Humewood” a more informal layout. ✓✓

**OR** “Central” has rectangular lay-out and “Humewood” has irregular layout.

**Reasons:** More luxurious, open areas often have a more informal lay-out; ✓✓

“Central” is the old part of the city and “Humewood” is the modern part of the city. ✓✓

5.3.2 There is a zone reserved for industrial use at the bottom of the map. Give **ONE** reason why it is situated here. **1x2 L2**

**It is close to the airport. ✓✓**

**Close to roads**

**Availability of land for future expansion ANY RELEVANT ANSWER**

5.3.3 Do you agree with the following statements? Give a reason for your answer by referring to the map

a. "Recreation is important for city planners in Port Elizabeth." **1+2 L2**

**Yes✓. There are plenty open spaces reserved as recreational areas✓✓**

b. "Central is an old residential area in Port Elizabeth." **1+2 L2**

**Yes✓. It is the centre of the city of Port Elizabeth, the city has expanded✓✓**



5.4 ACTIVITY 5.4

Study the following **Picture 5.4** and answer the questions:



5.4.1 Identify the landuse zone labelled **A**.

1x1 L1

**CBD or City Centre✓**

5.4.2 Write a paragraph and explain 4 characteristics of the landuse zone in **5.4.1**.

4x2 L3

**It is centrally located✓✓**

**Buildings are the tallest. ✓✓**

**Land is expensive ✓✓**

**Very limited open spaces✓✓**

**There is high demand for the land**

**The roads converge to the CBD**

**There is a high accesibility**

**There is a high density of the buildings ANY RELEVANT FOUR**





**Week 6: Investigation of a settlement (project)**

(refer to CAPS pages 14 and 32)

**6.1 Investigation of a settlement (project) \*\*\* 2 hours (CAPS pages 32)**

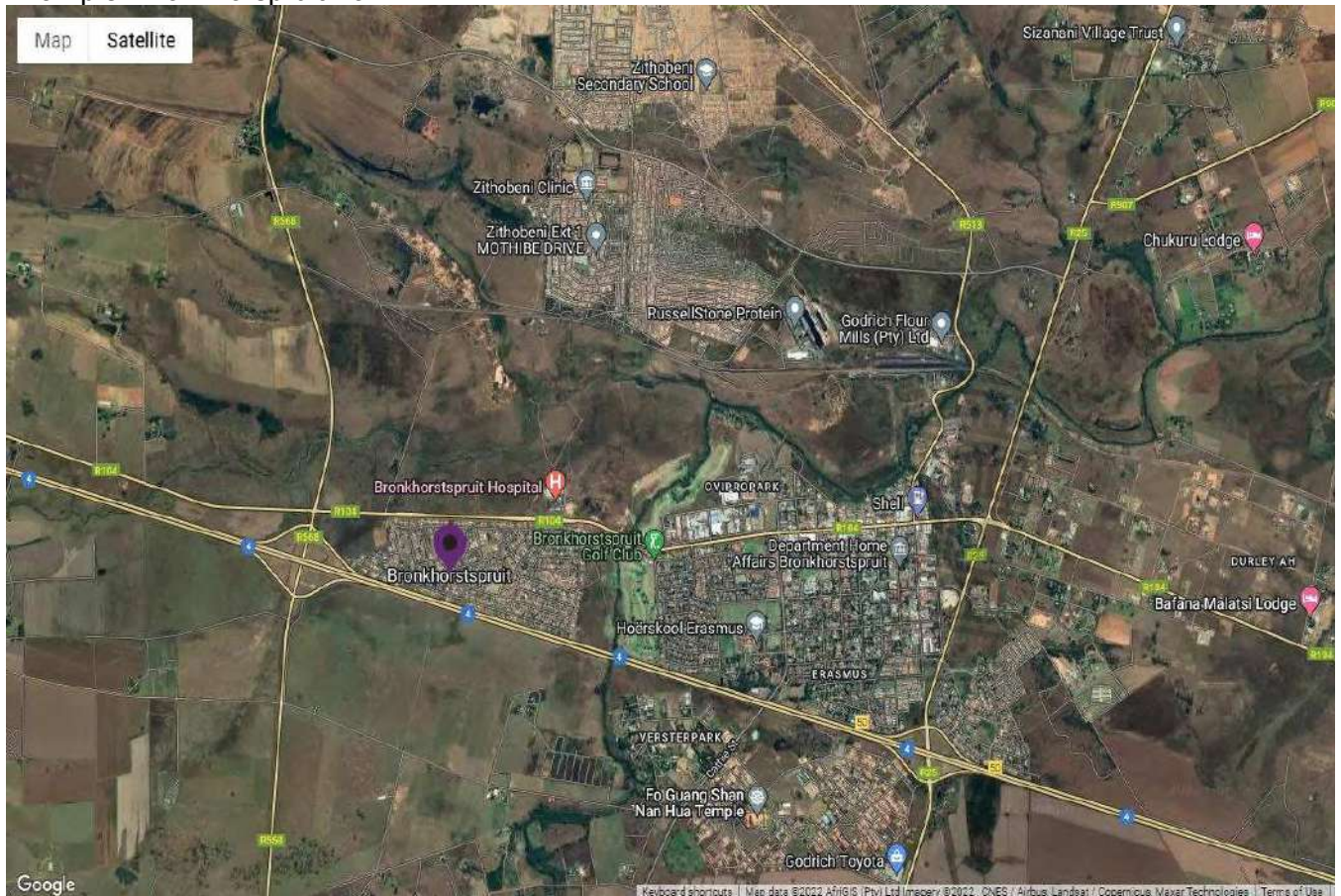
**-- An independent study of a settlement known to the individual learner**

- o Describe the settlement and the different types of land use.
- o Identify specific features or landmarks (natural and/or human-made).
- o Suggest reasons for the location of this settlement \*\*\*\*.
- o Discuss decline and/or growth of population of the settlement and suggest reasons.
- o Identify and discuss one social or environmental issue.
  - o Include interviews with community members, drawings, a sketch map and any other appropriate illustrative material.

**6.1 Investigation of Settlement - formal / informal settlement area of choice by the learner**

6.1.1 Use google map to locate/identify the settlement of choice for study – print out the map of the settlement.

Example: Bronkhorstpruit Town



6.1.2 Do a brief history of the settlement: Suggest reasons for the location of this settlement \*\*\*\*.

Example:

Bronkhorstspuit lies 50 km east of Pretoria. The town is located along the N4 highway towards Witbank and lies on the border between the Gauteng and Mpumalanga.

It was founded in 1858 when a group of Voortrekkers settled in the Kalkoenkransrivier ('Turkey Cliff River') creek. In 1880 it was the scene of the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit, an important event in the early days of the First Boer War when a Boer Commando ambushed a British army column near the present town en route from Lydenburg to Pretoria.

The town was laid out on the Hondsrivier farm in 1904 which was owned by C.J.G. Erasmus. The town adopted the name Bronkhorstspuit in 1935.

In 2011 the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality took over the municipal administration from the abolished Kungwini Local Municipality.

Source: <https://www.realnet.co.za/area-profiles/bronkhorstspuit/> (accessed 23/08/2022)

**Summary on own settlement on the type of settlement and the history of the settlement**

Describe the type of settlement and the different types of land use.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Give brief history of the settlement

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

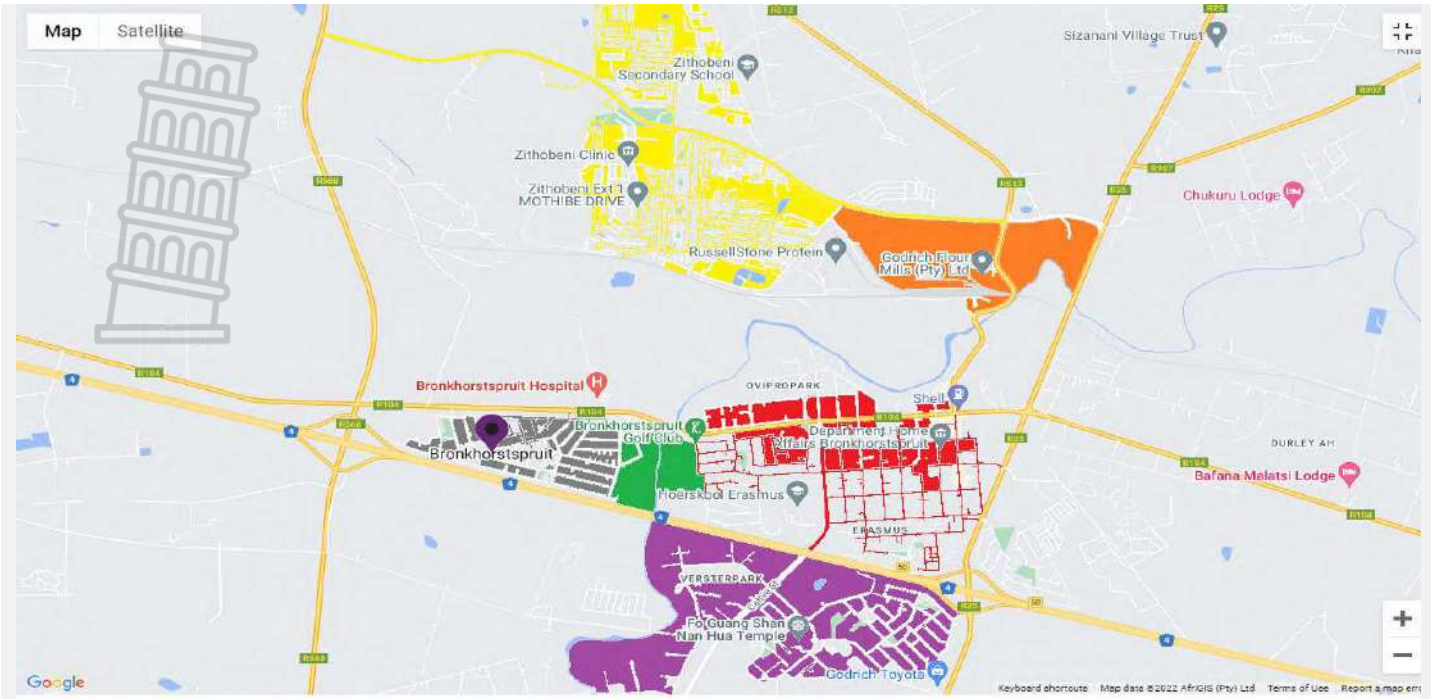
---

---

---

---

6.1.3 Use the google map of the settlement to identify specific features or landmarks (natural and/or human-made). See example below



**Key:**

**Land Use**

Low income residential - Zithobeni	Central Business District	High income residential – Cultura Park
Bronkhorstspruit River	National Road – N4	
Middle income residential – Reimer Park	Industrial Area	Recreational area – golf course

**Work on own google map – colour and label different land use zones, identify import landmarks (see example from above)**

Own settlement map and map key here!



6.1.4 Conduct interviews to answer the following topics

- a. Discuss decline and/or growth of population of the settlement and suggest reasons.
- b. Identify and discuss one social or environmental issue.

**Interview question (suggested questions)**

Date of interview: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where in the area do you live and what type of dwelling/house?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you receive services like water/electricity/sewage and rubbish removal?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Is there any problem with receiving these services?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you happy with services from clinic/hospital/post office/schools in your area?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the main social/environmental problem in your area? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating in my school project.

**Summary of the report from interviews**– Types of services received in the area and any problem regarding services

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



---

---

---

**Summary of the report from interviews** - The main social/environmental problem in your area

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Conclusion

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



6.1.5 Annexure A – Copies of the transcripts of the interviews

6.1.6 Bibliography

Example: <https://www.realnet.co.za/area-profiles/bronkhorstspuit/> (accessed

23/08/2022)

GRADE: 8

MARKING GUIDE

GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH PROJECT

LEARNER NAME:

CRITERIA	1 – 2 MARKS	3 – 4 MARKS	5 – 7 MARKS	8 - 10 MARKS	_____/40MARKS
<b>PARAGRAPH 1</b> Description of settlement and brief history	Rather muddled, but some relevant points. Poor representation of the area on a map	Adequate introduction, mainly to the point. Map available	Clear introduction, to the point and relevant. Map of the area	Very clear and incisive: totally relevant. Informative map showing the area	
<b>PARAGRAPH 2</b> Land use and landmarks	Land use and landmarks are not fully understood or explained, no or poorly presented visuals/map	Adequate explanation of land use and landmarks, little attempt in supporting with visuals/map	Good analysis of the land use and landmarks supported by visuals/map	Very good analysis of the land use and landmarks, supported by clear relevant visuals/map	
<b>PARAGRAPH 3</b> Social & environmental issue	Shallow, dull understanding of an issue. Poor/incorrect visuals used	Adequate understanding of an issue (citing from interview/supporting with pictures/visuals)	The issue is fully explained and understood from the interview and supporting good visual/pictures	Deep understanding and explanation of an issue, citing stats from the interview and supporting with relevant visuals/ pictures	
<b>PARAGRAPH 4</b> Conclusion: own remarks	Only vague understanding	Fair understanding and insight	Good insight, sympathetic handling	Empathetic, imaginative	
CRITERIA	0 – 1 MARK	2 MARKS	3 MARKS	4 – 5 MARKS	_____/10 MARKS
Use of sources, interviewees' responses & bibliography	Not enough sources used, errors in format	Sources correctly set out	Good sources used and correctly set out	Good sources used, referencing in text and correctly set out	
General presentation	Poor presentation	Average presentation	Good presentation	Excellent presentation	
<b>TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED:</b>					_____/50 MARKS



## WEEK 7: URBANISATION

- Concept of urbanisation
- Why cities are growing – push and pull forces of migration (Africa with focus on South Africa)

Review and extend from Grade 6 'Why people live where they do'

### 7.1 ACTIVITY 7.1

7.1.1 Briefly explain the term **urbanisation**. 1x2 **L2**

**Refers to population increase in percentage in urban areas ✓✓**

7.1.2 Mention **THREE** push factors leading to urbanisation. 3x1 **L1**

- **Lack of jobs or opportunities. ✓**
  - **Absence/ limited educational institutions. ✓**
  - **Poor/limited medical facilities. ✓**
  - **Poverty.**
- ANY OTHER RELEVANT**

7.1.3 Discuss the above mentioned factors in 7.1.2 3x2 **L2**

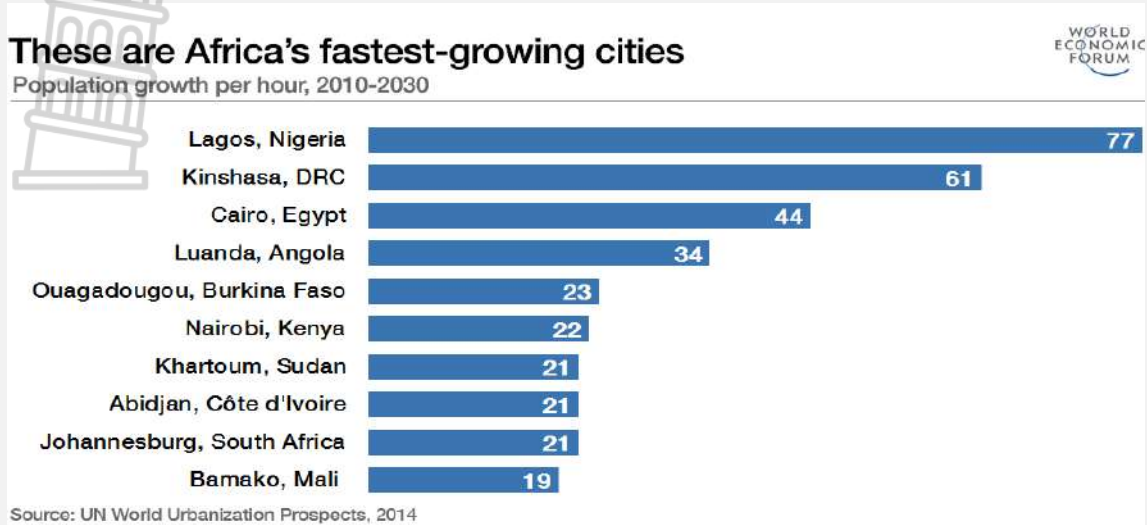
- **People leave the rural areas in search of better employment. ✓✓**
  - **Move because they want better education ✓✓**
  - **Limited medical specialization services ✓✓**
- ANY RELEVANT POINT MENTIONED in 7.1.2**

7.1.4 Explain the following terms:

- a. Rural-urban migration – **Movement of people from the rural areas to the urban areas ✓✓**
- b. Quality of life- **Refers to standard of health, happiness and comfort ✓✓**

7.2 ACTIVITY 7.2

Refer to the source and answer the following questions



7.2.1 In which African countries are these fast –growing cities located?

4x1

L1

- a. Kinshasa – **Democratic Republic of Congo**✓
- b. Luanda - **Angola**✓
- c. Nairobi - **Kenya**✓
- d. Bamako- **Mali** ✓

7.2.2 Rearrange these factors into push and pull factors

8x1

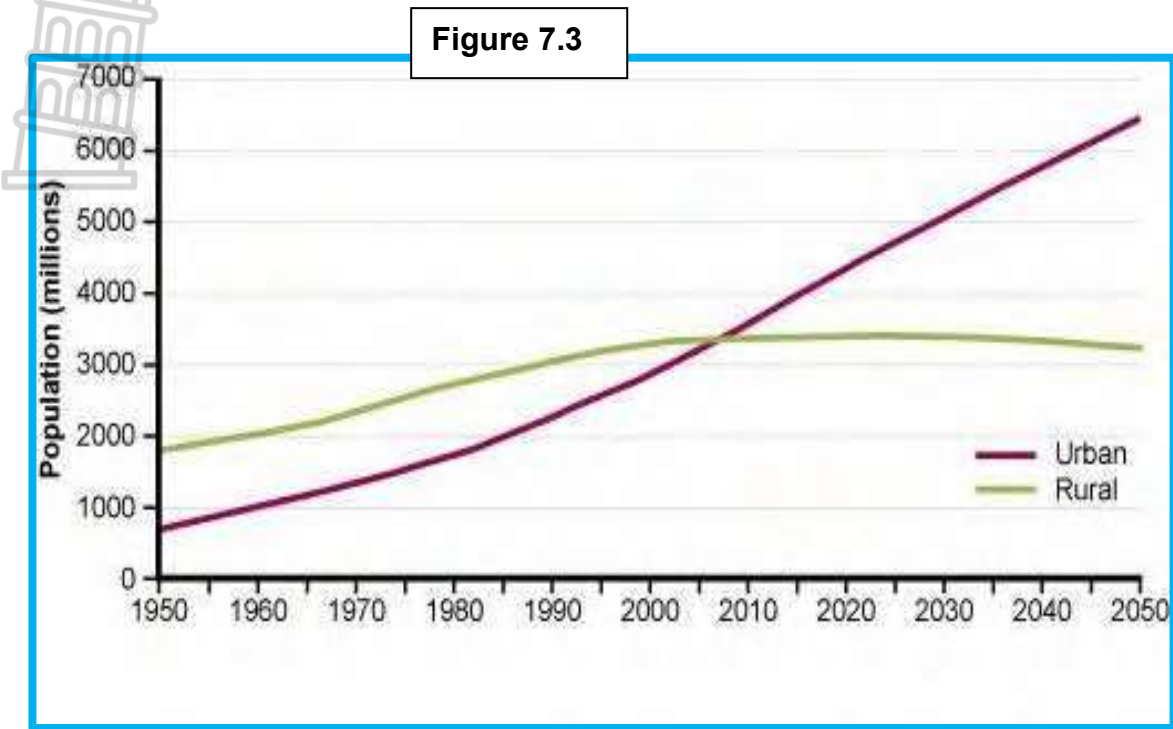
L1

Drought,more health,good climate,flooding, poverty,poor service,  
political stability,war

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
<b>Drought</b> ✓	<b>More health</b> ✓
<b>War</b> ✓	<b>Good climate</b> ✓
<b>Poverty</b> ✓	<b>Political stability</b> ✓
<b>Poor service</b> ✓	
<b>Flooding</b> ✓	

7.3 ACTIVITY 7.3

Study Figure 7.3 below and answer the questions that follow:



Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050. (UNDESA, 2014)

7.3.1 In which year did the number of people living in urban areas first exceed the number living in rural area and what was the reason? **2x1 L1**

**2009 ✓ –climate change effects ✓ ANY OTHER RELEVANT PUSH FACTOR**

7.3.2 What will be the projection of people who will be living in the urban area in 2050 and how will life be like? **2x1 L1**

**6900 million ✓ - life will be too digital and fast ✓ (look at other reasons)**

7.3.3 How many people were living in rural areas in 1950? Do you think they lived a comfortable life during that Era, give a reason for your answer. **1x1 L1**

**1990 million ✓**

**Yes ✓ people were comfortable eating from their fields ✓ ✓ OR**



No✓ – due to political instability ✓✓

1+2

L2

**ANY OTHER REASON.**

7.3.4 Factors affecting location of a settlement

4x2

L3

With the information you learned in class, write a **paragraph** of about ten lines and **discuss ANY FOUR** reasons that affected location of settlements in South Africa.

- **People have different reasons like better services✓✓**
- **Being nearer working place✓✓**
- **Affordability reasons✓✓**
- **Now in South Africa anyone can live where they like because during the apartheid era they were deprived such place✓✓**
- **Areas that are quiet and safe**

**ANY FOUR RELEVANT REASONS.**



## WEEK 8: Urbanisation

- Overview of urbanisation in South Africa – including issues associated with apartheid population controls

### 8.1 Discuss what it was like to live under apartheid harsh laws

3x2=6 L3



Apartheid In South Africa: Laws, End ...  
history.com



Apartheid In South Africa: Laws, End ...  
history.com



How South Africa dismantled apartheid ...



Apartheid-era South African ID or ...

- People were leaving under harsh conditions✓✓
  - Segregation began in 1948 during the National Party✓✓
  - Pass laws and apartheid policies prohibited black people from entering Urban areas✓✓
  - People were suppose to carry the passbook where ever they were going
  - Black people were not allowed to marry whites
- ANY THREE RELEVANT**



### 8.2 Discuss **FOUR** effects of urbanisation on a urban society

4x2=8 L3

- Overcrowding✓✓
- People do not have places where to stay✓✓

- Poverty ✓✓
  - Crime ✓✓
  - Poor sanitation
  - Unemployment
- ANY FOUR RELEVANT**

## WEEK 9: Urbanisation

- Social issues related to the rapid growth of cities – such as housing and service provision (including health care and education)

### 9.1 ACTIVITY 9.1

9.1 Look at the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



9.1.1 Define the term **informal settlement**.

**Informal settlement is unplanned settlement where housing is non-compliant with planning. ✓**

**Areas where group of housing units have been constructed on illegal land**

**Settlement made of corrugated iron, cardboards, traffic signs any available materials.**

1x1

L1



9.1.2 What type of services do people in an informal settlement need? **4x1** **L1**

Mention **FOUR**

**Water, ✓ electricity, ✓ sanitation, ✓ housing, ✓ health facilities, ✓ shops etc.**

9.1.3 Briefly explain why these needs are difficult to meet. **2x2** **L2**

➤ **No planning from social developers to provide for these services✓**

➤ **Too many people moving in the area. ✓ ✓**

➤ **No land provided from the urban/town planners.**

**ANY TWO RELEVANT**

9.1.4 Describe the impact of people moving into these areas on the neighbouring communities. **2x2** **L2**

➤ **People will live in overcrowded spaces. ✓✓**

➤ **High competition of resources ✓✓**

➤ **High crime rate**

➤ **Pollution**

➤ **Decrease in land value** **ANY OTHER RELEVANT**

9.1.5 Explain the challenges that people will experience moving from the rural areas to cities. **2x2** **L3**

➤ **Unaffordability of housing and services ✓✓**

➤ **No land provisioning✓✓**

➤ **No job opportunities**

➤ **Overcrowded schools**

➤ **Lack of health facilities** **ANY OTHER RELEVANT**

9.2 Write a paragraph of about **8 lines** discussing social issues related to urbanization (rapid growth in the cities) in terms off: **4x2** **L8**

1. Housing-

2. Services- healthcare and

3. Education-

4. Job opportunities-

**1. Housing- Shortage of housing, lack of urban planning and the large**

amounts of poor migrants that continue arrived in South Africa caused many people to live in settlements that do not have basic service such as water, toilets, roads, electricity, and schools.

**2. Services- healthcare-** The rapid increase in informal housing around urban areas means that services such as clinics, doctors and nurses cannot accommodate and provide services for everyone.

**Education-** The rapid increase in informal housing around urban areas means that services will be overutilized. Hence this has place pressure on schools and they become overcrowded.

**3. Less job opportunities-** The increase in the number of people moving to cities, has resulted in a lack of jobs for everyone. This has caused a high unemployment rate in cities.

