LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

GRADE 9

SOCIAL SCIENCES
GEOGRAPHY
CONTROLLED TEST 2023

MARKS: 50

TIME: 1HOUR 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A ONLY on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.
2. Number your questions exactly as the numbering system used in this question paper.
3. Answer ALL questions.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

This question paper consists of 5 pages including cover page

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

TEST

SURFACE FORCES THAT SHAPE THE EARTH

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1. to 1.1.10.) in the ANSWER BOOK e.g. 1.1.2. D.

1.1.1. A wearing away of rocks and soil by the action of the weather. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Agents
B. Weathering
C. Freezing
D. Erosion

1.1.2. ……. involves the physical forces that breaks up rocks. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Physical weathering
B. Chemical weathering
C. Biological weathering
D. Deposition

1.1.3. ……. The following are agents of weathering. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Exfoliation and ice
B. Temperature and water
C. Erosion and deposition
D. Sand dunes and beach

1.1.4. Rain contains carbon dioxide (CO_2) that has dissolved in the droplets of water, turning rain into a weak acid called carbonic acid (H_2CO_3). (1 x 1) (1)

A. Oxidation
B. Hydrolysis
C. Carbonation
D. Soluble

1.1.5. ……. Weathering caused by plants, animals and people. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Biological
B. Chemical
C. Calcium carbonate
D. Insoluble

1.1.6. ……. Does not dissolve in water. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Soluble
B. Insoluble
C. Dissolved
D. Limestone

1.1.7. …… is the removal of the outer layer of a rock after repeated contraction and expansion. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Exfoliation
B. Oxidation

C. Deposition
D. Freeze thaw action

1.1.8. Oxidation changes iron minerals in rocks from a light grey colour to a brown-red colour is called……. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Solution
B. Hydration
C. Rusting
D. Reaction

1.1.9. Human activities have impact on weathering by burning fossil fuels which makes air to be…… (1 x 1) (1)

A. tasteless
B. Odourless
C. Colourless
D. Acidic

1.1.10. A group of plants grows on rocks are called…….. (1 x 1) (1)

A. Lichens
B. Shrubs
C. Climbers
D. Algae

[10]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Match the concepts in **COLUMN A** with possible descriptions in **COLUMN B.** Writes answer ONLY for example 2.1.6 D

COLUMN A	**COLUMN B**
2.1.1. Meander	**A.** Removing of trees from the land. (1 x1) (1)
2.1.2. Monoculture	**B**. A process of soil being removed from the land. (1 x 1) (1)
2.1.3. Ox-bow lake	**C**. When a river follows a winding and turning course. (1 x 1) (1)
2.1.4. Soil erosion	**D**. Formed by a U-shaped curve in a stream that was cut off from the rest of the stream. (1 x 1) (1)
2.1.5. Deforestation	**E**. Growing one kind of crop in a field a year after year. (1 x 1) (1)

[5]

QUESTION 3

3.1. Refer to the sketch of a river courses below then answer the questions.

3.1.1. Identify river courses at A, B and C. (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.2. The stage of the river labelled A is associated with which kind of erosion? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3. Explain why river course labelled B has a wider shape. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4. Feature marked 1 is called meander, explain how erosion and deposition cause meanders to change shape in a river valley. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5. The course marked as C has many tributaries describe the effect of this in the river. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.6. Deltas and levees are formed in the third course of the river as a result of river floods deposit of sand and silt on the river bank. Discuss TWO benefits of levees and deltas on farmers. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

QUESTION 4

Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow:

OVERGRAZING IN MANKOSI

Mankosi is a remote rural community in South Africa's Eastern Cape. It is home to almost 6,000 people and practices agriculture in a subsistence way where almost all households depend on their crops and livestock for a living. This area however, was hit by malnutrition as most farmers could not be able to harvest a lot from their crops due to challenges of erosion. It was discovered in the process that the cause of erosion in most farming fields was due to their practice of monoculture in their farming methods. The area spent the entire year in 2017 with no access to basic things such as mealie meal.

As People of Mankosi recovered the following year by practicing better ways of planting their crops the joy was short lived as they were hit by another farming issue. In the year 2018 people of Mankosi struggled with challenges of overgrazing and in the results conducted by Fibertex South Africa (FSA) the effects that were recorded included: plants not having enough time to grow before they are grazed, bare patches of soil appear, animals not getting enough nutrition from the remaining grass, animals becoming less healthy and eventually dying in numbers.

Moreover, continued overgrazing lead to desertification which became a huge problem for people in Mankosi and made their lives difficult as they relied on Livestock and Crop Farming. It remains to be seen if this community will recover from these disturbing agricultural difficulties

From: http://www.savoryinstitute.com/holistic. Accessed on 12 August 2023

4.1.1. Explain the concept Overgrazing

_____

_____

_____

/2/

4.1.2 Identify two effects of overgrazing according to the case study. (2)

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_____

_____

4.1.3 Give TWO problems caused erosion according to the Case Study? (2)
.

_____

4.1.4 Name and explain TWO sustainable grazing method that can be used to limit erosion. (4)
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_____

_____

_____

4.1.5 How will these problems affect the residents of Mankosi? Mention 2 impacts on people's lives.
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(a) _____ (1)

(b) _____ (1)

[12]

4.2. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines suggest strategies that commercial farmers could put in place to prevent soil erosion in agriculture. (4x2) (8)

THE END **GRAND TOTAL: 50**