

JUNE CONTROLLED TEST 2025

Grade 8

Subject: **Social Sciences** Discipline: **Geography**

Duration: **1h: 30 minutes** Marks: **75**

Date: **May 2025**

Name and Surname: _____ Class: _____

EXAMINER: MATSHE R

MODEATOR

	SECTION A: 35		SECTION B:40			
Marks obtained by:	Q 1 18	Q 2 17	Q 3 20	Q 4 12	Q 5 8	Total 75
Teacher:						
School Moderator:						
District Moderator:						

INSTRUCTIONS:

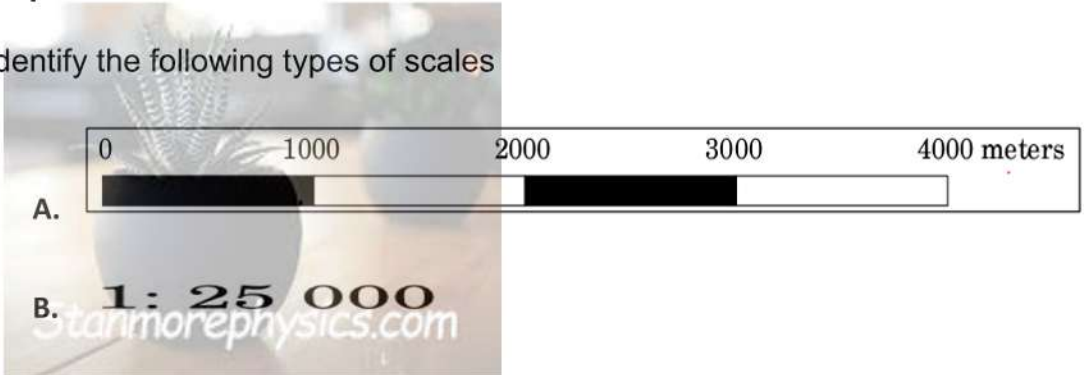
1. Answer **ALL** the questions in the **SPACES** provided.
2. Write **neatly** and **legibly**.
3. Study the texts and sources carefully to answer the questions.
4. Note the mark allocation to help you answer the questions.
5. This paper consists of **14 pages**.

SECTION A: MAP SKILLS (FOCUS: GLOBAL AND LOCAL)

QUESTION 1: MAPS

1.1 Maps and atlases

1.1.1 Identify the following types of scales 2x1 2



A. _____

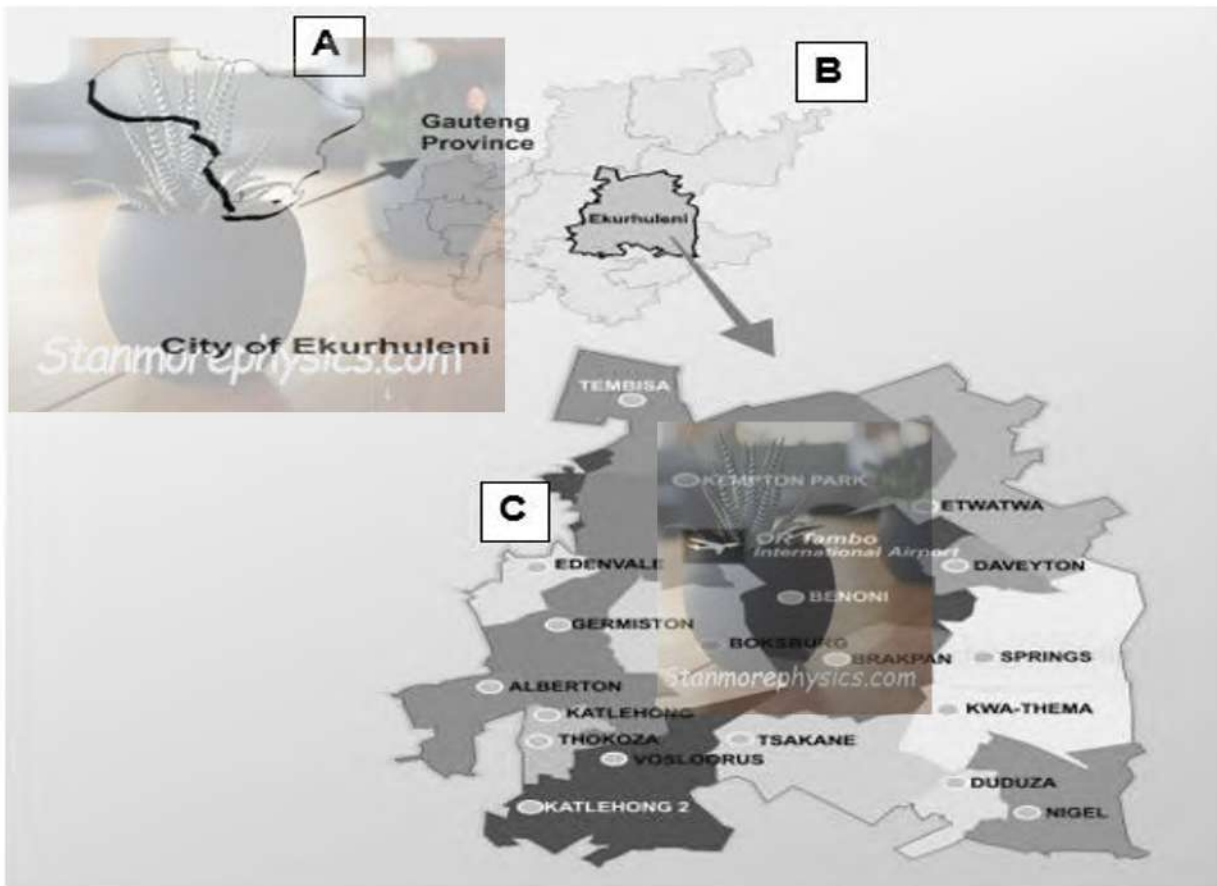
B. _____

1.1.2 Define the term **SCALE** and explain the importance of a map scale. 2x2 4

1.1.3 Compare small and large scale maps. 2x2 4

1.2 Kinds of scale in an atlas

Study the following Maps and answer the questions below:



<https://www.ekurhuleni.gov.za/wp>

1.2.1 Refer to the maps above to indicate whether they are: **local, regional or world** 3x1 3
scale.

Map A : _____

Map B: _____

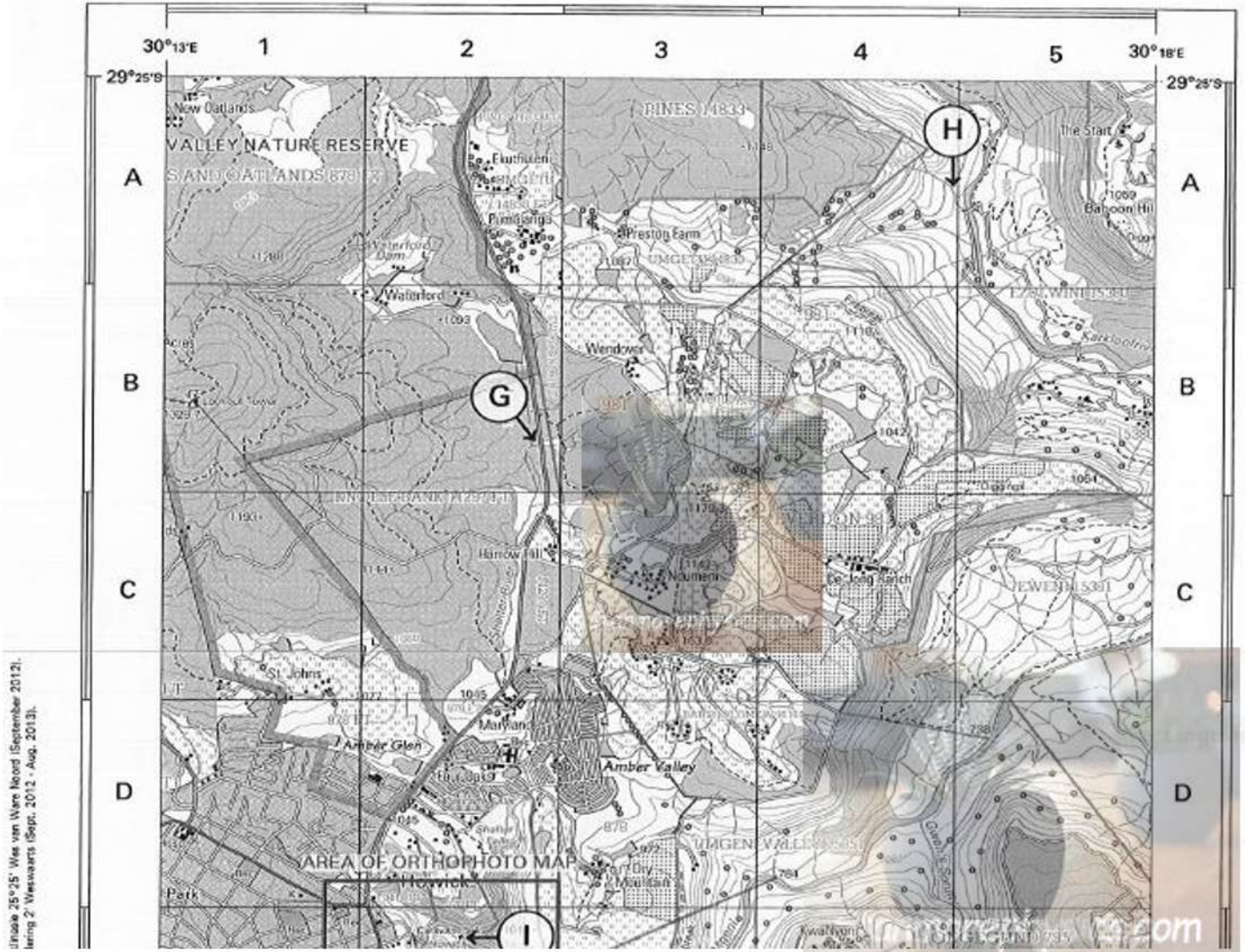
Map C : _____

1.3

Study the extract from **2630AC & AD HOWICK** topographical Map and answer questions below:

EXTRACT FROM 2930AC & AD HOWICK

1:50 000



1.3.1 Calculate the distance from **H** to **G** in km. Show all calculations.

4x1 4

1.3.2 Convert the scale map to word scale.

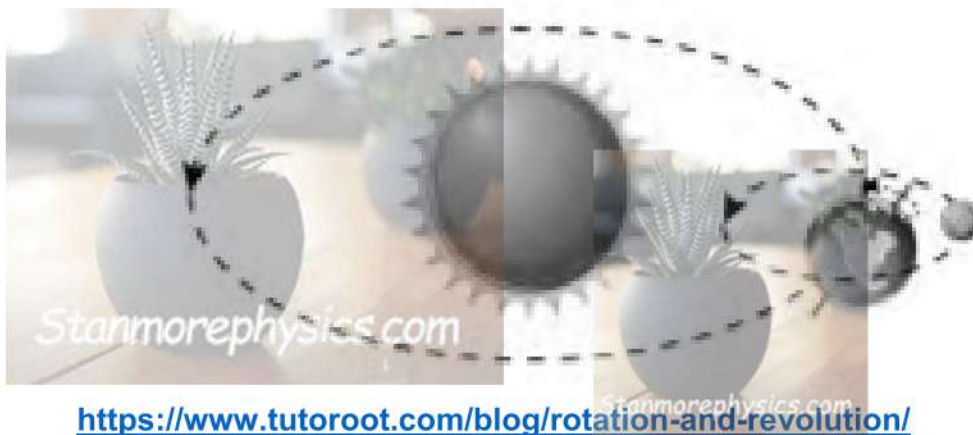
1x1 1

[18]

QUESTION 2: THE GLOBE AND SATELLITE IMAGES

2.1 The earth's revolution around the sun:

Study the diagram below showing **The earth's revolution around the sun** and answer the questions that follow:

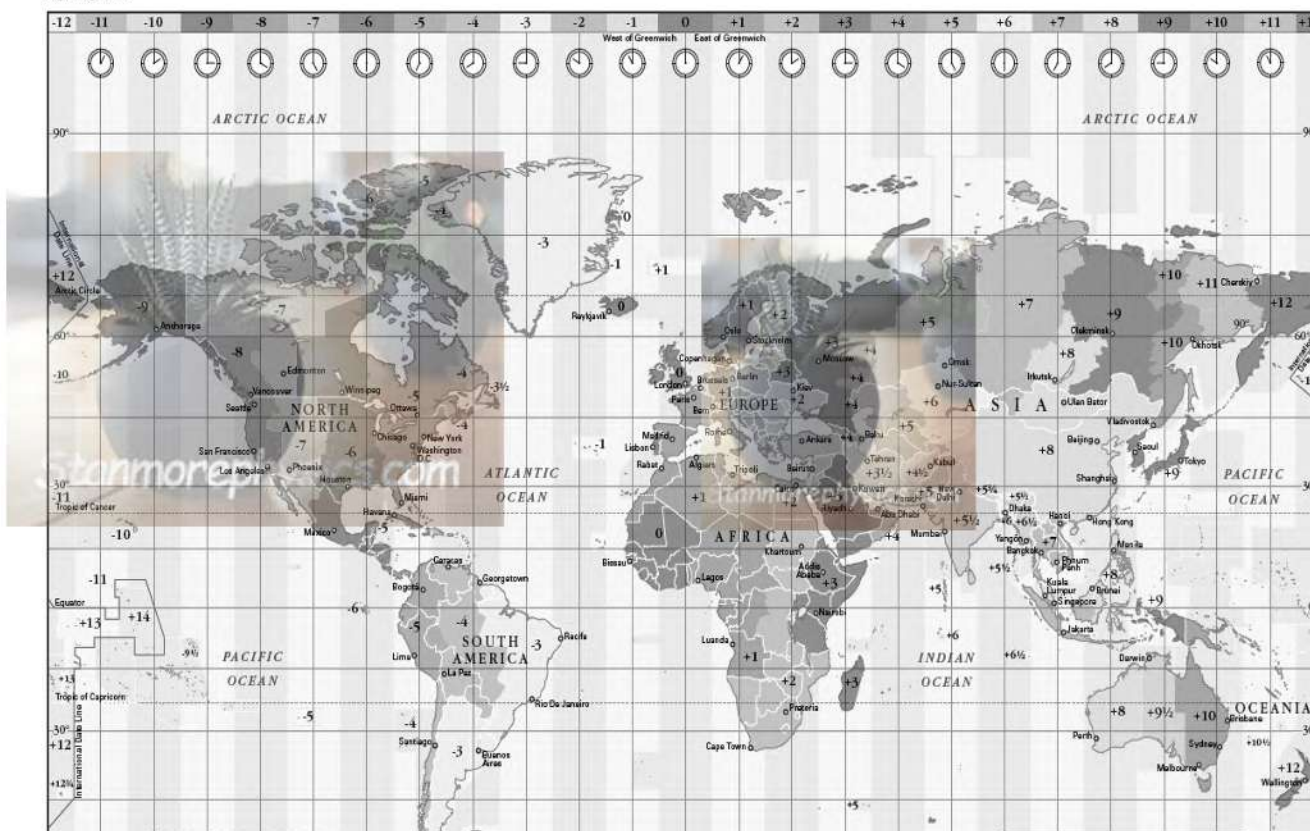


2.1.1 What is the difference between the Earth's revolution and the Earth's rotation? **2x2 4**

2.1.2 If Earth's orbit were perfectly circular, would we still have seasons? Why or why not? **2x2 4**

2.2 World time, time zones

Study the diagram below showing **World time and time zones** and answer the questions that follow:



<https://www.cosmographics.co.uk/product/world-time-zones-map/>

2.2.1 What are world time zones?

1x1 1

2.2.2 You need to schedule a virtual team meeting with participants from New York (Eastern Time), London (GMT), Tokyo (Japan Standard Time), and Sydney (Australian Eastern Standard Time). Develop a plan for scheduling the meeting that accommodates participants from all time zones. 1x2 2

2.3 Satellite images

Refer to the satellite image below and answer the questions



<https://www.geospatialworld.net/prime/use-cases-satellite-imagery-across-sectors/>

2.3.1 What is a satellite image? Give **ONE** example. 2x1 2

2.3.2 Explain **TWO** ways in which satellite images are used by Geographers. **2x2 4**

[17]

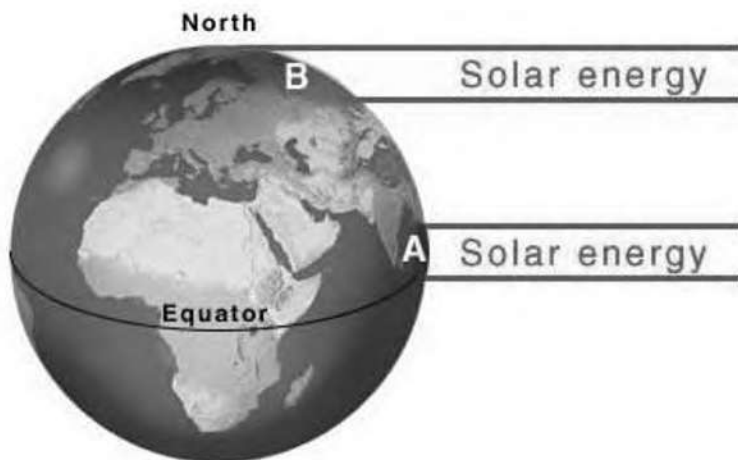
SECTION A TOTAL: 35 MARKS



SECTION B: CLIMATE REGIONS (FOCUS: SOUTH AFRICA)

QUESTION 3: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

3.1 Study the diagram below showing the influence from the equator on temperature and rainfall and answer the questions that follow:



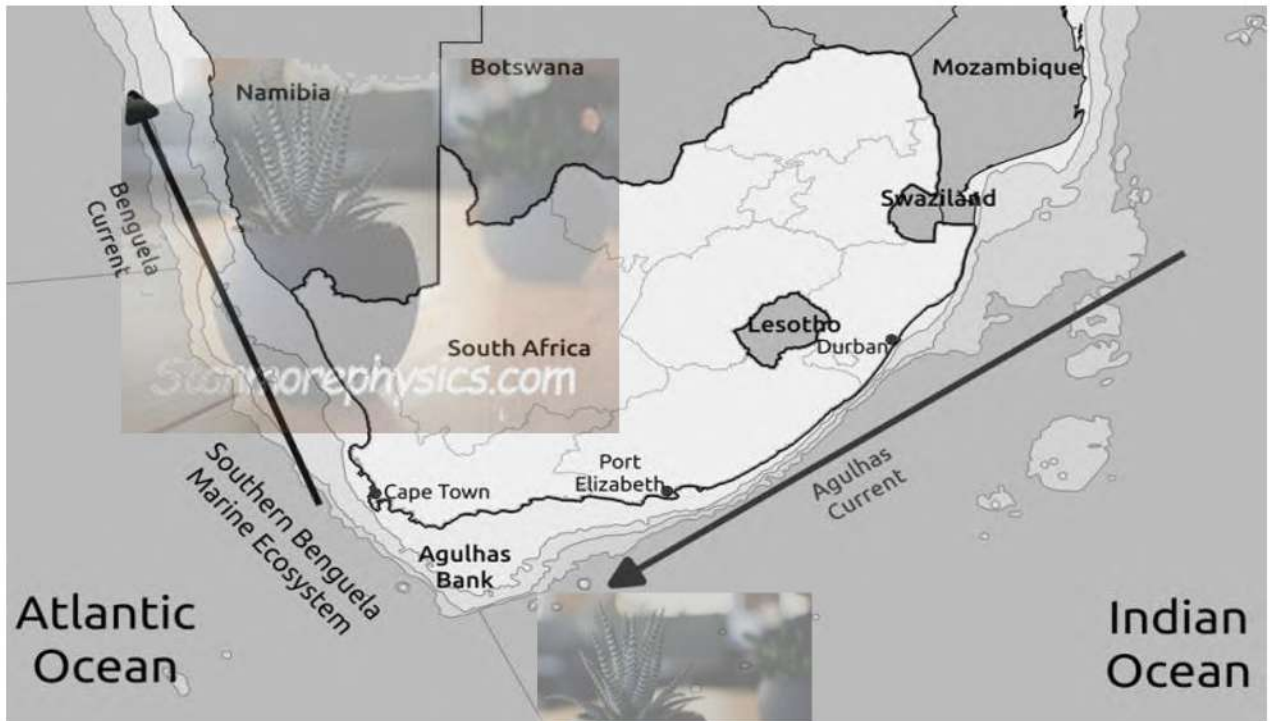
<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/what-factors-affect-climate/>

3.1.1 Mention **FOUR** (4) factors influencing the temperature and precipitation of an area. **4x1** **4**

3.1.2 Where will the temperature be higher, area **A** or **B**? Give the reason for your answer. **2x1** **2**

3.1.3 How is rainfall formed in the Equatorial areas? **2x2** **4**

3.2 Study the **Map** below showing the influence Ocean Currents has on temperature and rainfall and answer the questions that follow:



<https://www.thebeachcoop.org/2022/09/22/our-ocean-our-heritage/>

3.2.1 **Choose** the correct word by underlining. 2x1 2
 Ocean currents that come from the equator are (cold/ warm) while ocean current coming from the poles are (warm/cold)

3.2.2 What is the difference between maritime climate and continental Climate? 2x2 4

3.2.3 **Indicate** whether Cape Town will experience a Continental or Maritime Climate. **Motivate** your answer. 2x1 2

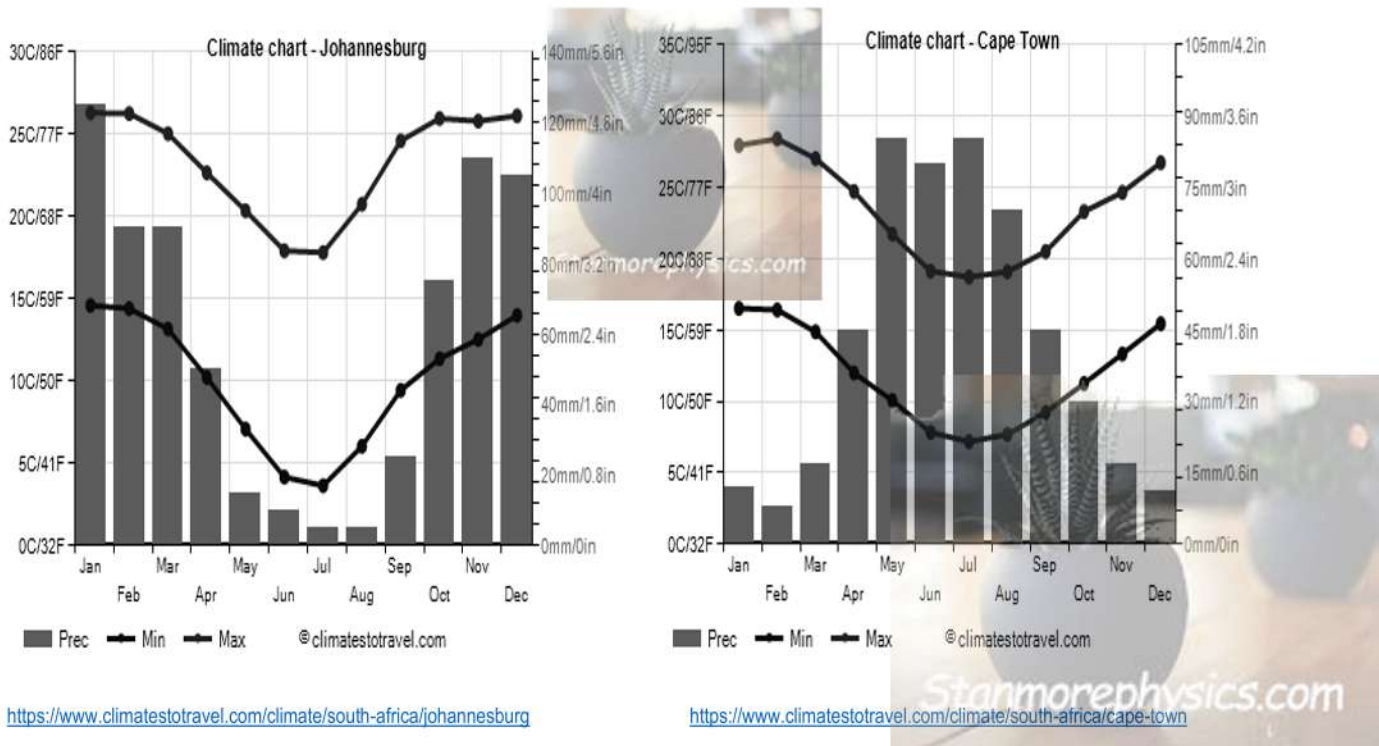
3.2.4 Explain why places at the east coast of South Africa are experiencing high rainfall?

1x2 2

[20]

QUESTION 4:

4.1 Refer to the climate charts of South Africa cities showing rainfall and temperatures to answer the questions below.



4.1.1 In which season do Cape Town and Johannesburg receive highest rainfall respectively?

2x1 2

Cape Town _____

Johannesburg _____


4.1.2 According to the graphs in which month do both cities experiences the lowest temperatures and how much? (Cape Town and Johannesburg) **4x1** **4**

Cape Town _____

Johannesburg _____

4.2 Elements of weather

4.2.1 Differentiate between weather and climate. **2x2** **4**



4.2.3 Describe 2 elements of weather. **2x1** **2**

[12]

[8]

SECTION B TOTAL:40 MARKS

GRAND TOTAL: 75 MARKS



MARKING GUIDELINES

INSTRUCTIONS:

**Colleagues, this is a marking guide
PLEASE accept relevant answers and
add them to your guide**

Stanmorephysics.com

This GUIDE consists of **12 pages**.

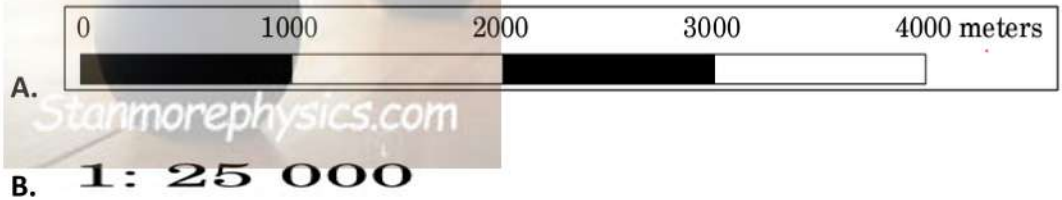
SECTION A: MAP SKILLS (FOCUS: GLOBAL AND LOCAL)

QUESTION 1: MAPS

1.1 Maps and atlases

1.1.1 Identify the following types of scales

2x1 2
L1



- A. Line scale✓**
- B. Ratio Scale✓**

1.1.2 Define the term **SCALE** and explain the importance of a map scale.

2x2 4
L2

Scale refers to the relationship between a distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the actual ground. ✓✓

"Scale" refers to the ratio or relationship between distances on a map and the corresponding distances on the Earth's surface.

The importance of a map scale lies in its ability to accurately represent geographic features and distances relative to reality. ✓✓

It essentially tells you how much the map has been shrunk to fit on a piece of paper or screen.

1.1.3 Compare small and large scale maps.

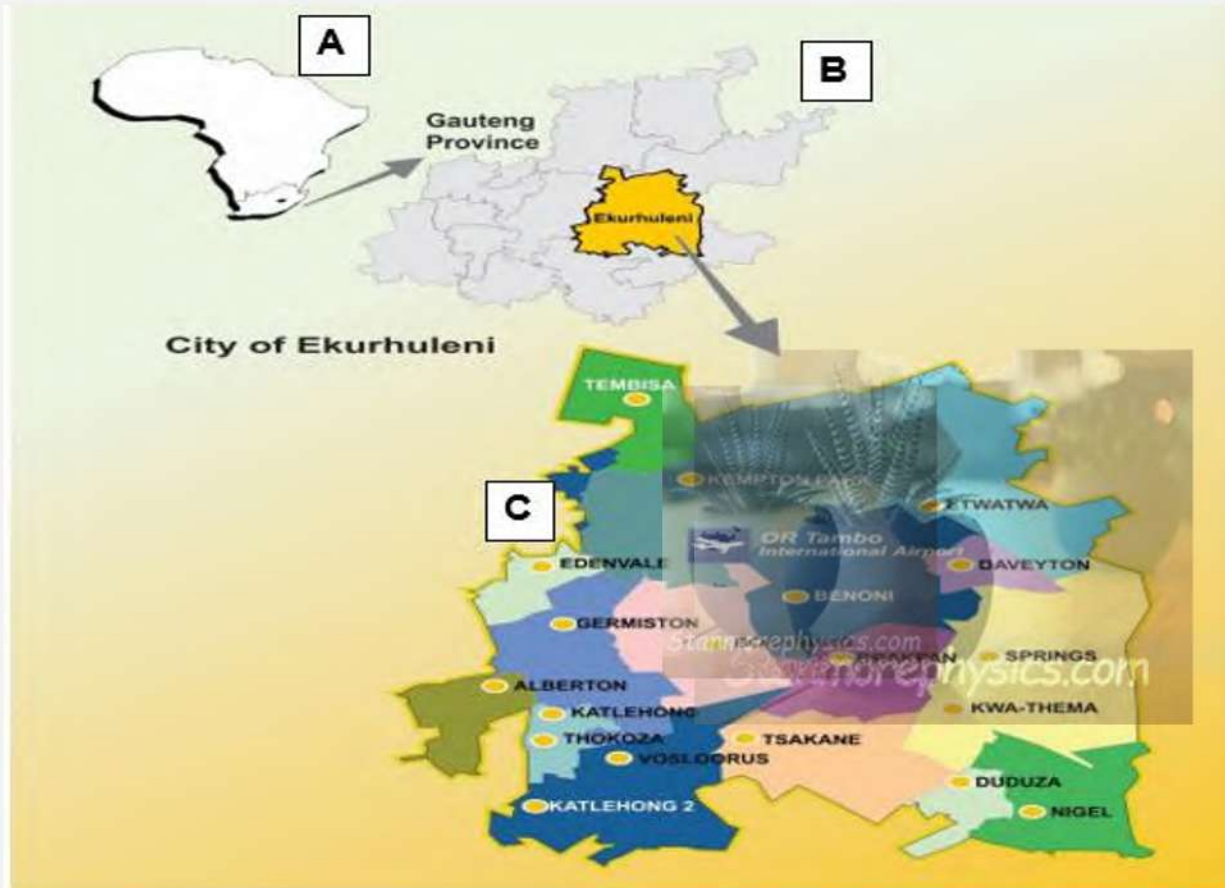
2x2 4
L3

A small scale covers a large area with less detailed(information) features. ✓✓

While a large scale covers a small area with more detailed(information) features✓✓.

1.2 Kinds of scale in an atlas

Study the following Maps and answer the questions below:



<https://www.ekurhuleni.gov.za/wp>

1.2.1 Refer to the maps above to indicate whether they are: **local, regional or world** scale. **3x1 3**

L1

Map A : **World Map** ✓

Map B : **Regional Map** ✓

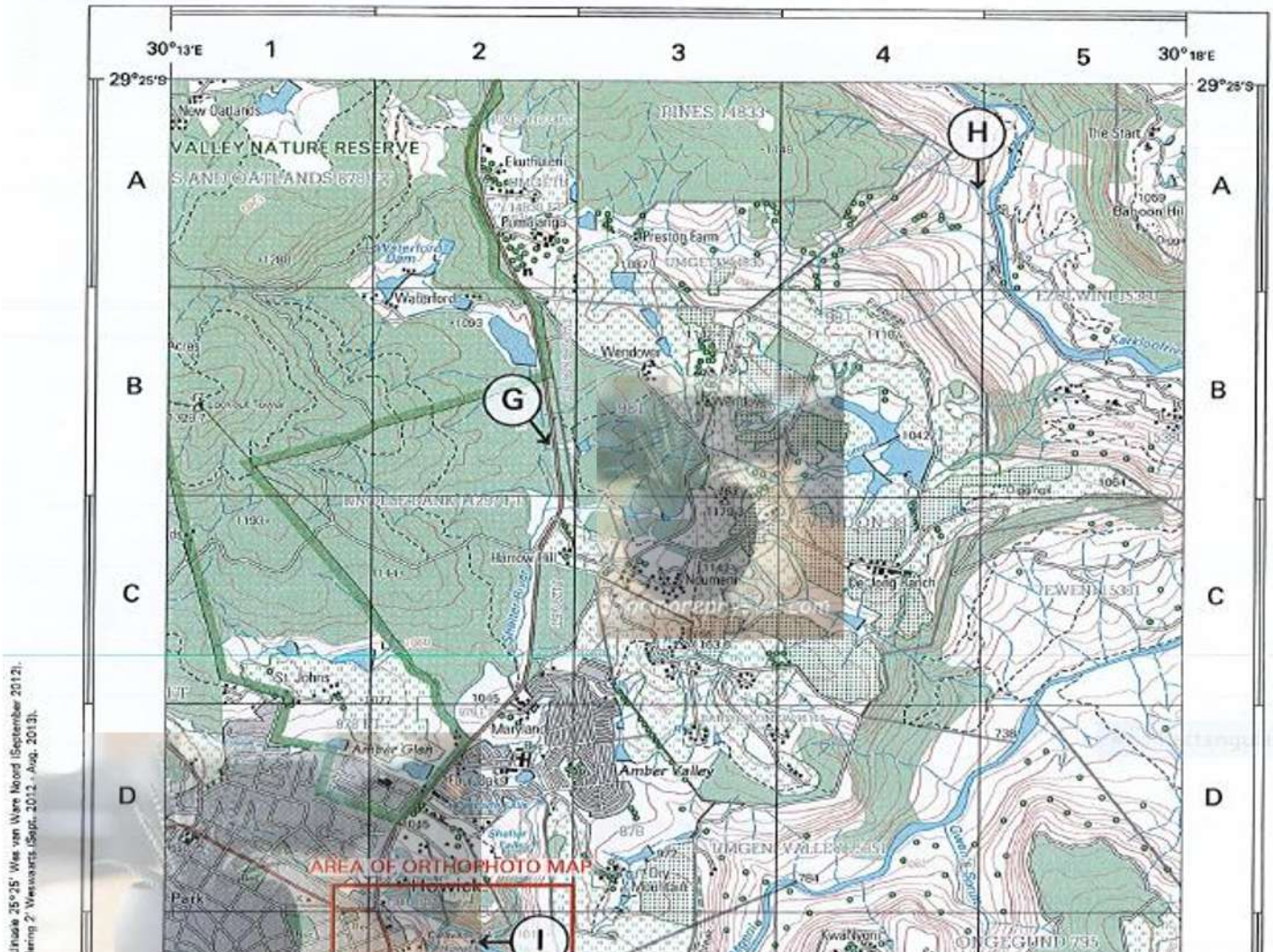
Map C : **Local map** ✓

1.3

Study the extract from **2630AC & AD HOWICK** topographical Map and answer questions below:

EXTRACT FROM 2930AC & AD HOWICK

1:50 000



1.3.1 Calculate the distance from H to G in km. Show all calculations

4x1 **4**

Distance on the ground = Distance on the map X scale
 = 6.75 cm ✓ x 0.5 ✓
 = 135 km ✓

L2

1.3.2 Convert the scale map to word scale

1x1 **1**

One unit on the map represents fifty thousand units on the ground ✓✓

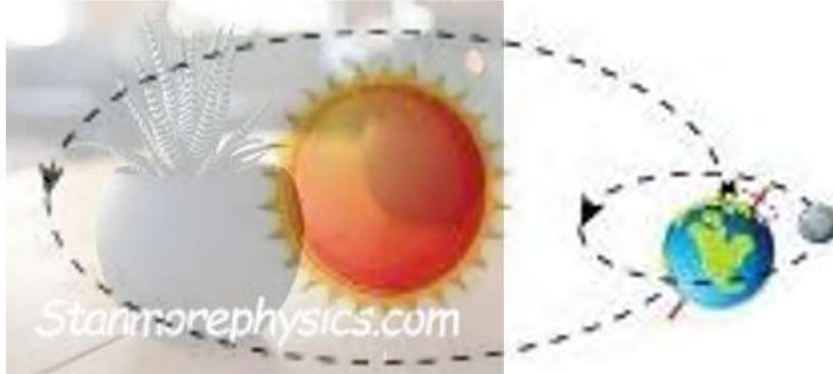
L2

[18]

QUESTION 2: THE GLOBE AND SATELLITE IMAGES

2.1 The earth's revolution around the sun:

Study the diagram below showing **The earth's revolution around the sun** and answer the questions that follow:



<https://www.tutoroot.com/blog/rotation-and-revolution/>

2.1.1 What is the difference between the Earth's revolution and the Earth's rotation? **2x2**

4

L2

Rotation: Causes the cycle of day and night. As different parts of Earth rotate towards the Sun, they experience daylight, while the opposite side experiences nighttime. ✓✓.

Revolution: Causes the changing seasons. The tilt of Earth's axis on its revolution path means different parts of the planet receive varying amounts of sunlight throughout the year, leading to seasonal variations.

✓✓

2.1.2 If Earth's orbit were perfectly circular, would we still have seasons? Why or why not? **2x2**

4

L3

Yes, ✓✓. Even if Earth's orbit were perfectly circular, the tilt of its axis would still cause the seasonal variations in sunlight and temperature we experience.

Earth's orbit were perfectly circular, we would still have seasons.

Seasons are primarily caused by the tilt of the Earth's axis relative to its orbit around the Sun, rather than by the shape of the orbit itself. ✓✓

2.2 World time, time zones

Study the diagram below showing **World time and time zones** and answer the questions that follow:



<https://www.cosmographics.co.uk/product/world-time-zones-map/>

- 2.2.1 What are world time zones? **1x1** **1**
World time zones are divisions of the Earth's surface into 24 segments, each representing a different standard time. ✓ **L1**
- 2.2.2 You need to schedule a virtual team meeting with participants from New York (Eastern Time), London (GMT), Tokyo (Japan Standard Time), and Sydney (Australian Eastern Standard Time). Develop a plan for scheduling the meeting that accommodates participants from all time zones. **1x2** **2**
Choose a time that overlaps with the work hours of all participants. ✓✓
Aim for a time slot that falls within the common working hours for most participants to ensure maximum attendance. **L3**

2.3 Satellite images

Refer to the satellite image below and answer the questions



2.3.1 What is a satellite image? Give one example

2x1 2

A satellite image is a picture of the Earth's surface captured by a satellite orbiting the Earth, these images are produced using sensors aboard the satellite.

L1

Landsat✓

Terra and Aqua✓

Meteosat satellites ANY TWO

2.3.2 Explain **TWO** ways in which satellite images are used by Geographers.

2x2 4

- **Provide a profile (the ups and downs) of the land ✓✓**
- **Give us an understanding of the way in which the land is used✓✓**
- **Allow us to monitor the effects of man-made and natural disasters ✓✓**

L2

- Inform us about nature, e.g. The atmosphere, the weather, soil and vegetation ✓✓

are used when decisions regarding a number of issues are made, e.g. agriculture, mining, warfare and conservation. ✓✓

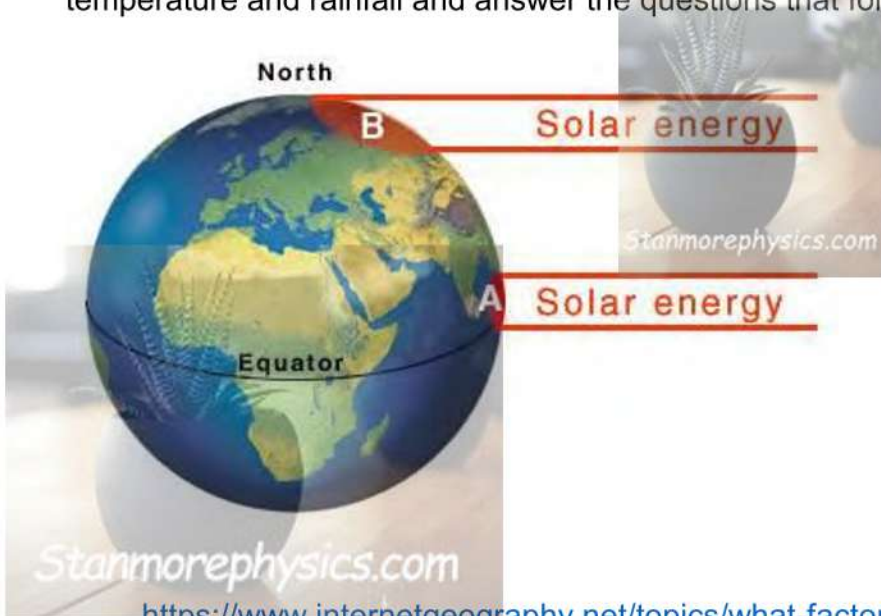
[17]

SECTION A TOTAL: 35 MARKS

SECTION B: CLIMATE REGIONS (FOCUS: SOUTH AFRICA)

QUESTION 3: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

- 3.1 Study the diagram below showing the influence from the equator on temperature and rainfall and answer the questions that follow:



- 3.1.1 Mention **FOUR** (4) factors influencing the temperature and precipitation of an area.

4x1 **4**
L1

- Latitude** ✓
- Altitude** ✓
- Ocean currents** ✓
- Mountain ranges** ✓
- Prevailing winds.**
- ANY FOUR**

3.1.2 Where will the temperature be higher, area **A** or **B**? Give the reason for your answer. 2x1 **2**
L2

Area A ✓

Solar energy is concentrated on a small area. ✓

3.1.3 How is rainfall formed in the Equatorial areas? 2x2 **4**
L2
The Equatorial areas are warmer heated and moisture-laden air rises ✓✓
and cools forming clouds and rainfall ✓✓

3.2 Study the **Map** below showing the influence Ocean Currents has on temperature and rainfall and answer the questions that follow:



<https://www.thebeachcoop.org/2022/09/22/our-ocean-our-heritage/>

3.2.1 **Choose** the correct word by underlining. 2x1 **2**
L2
 Ocean currents that come from the equator are (cold/ warm) while ocean current coming from the poles are (warm/ cold)

3.2.2 What is the difference between maritime climate and continental Climate? 2x2 **4**
L2
Maritime refer to coastal areas with a small difference between the max/summer temperature and the min/ winter temperature. ✓✓

Continental climate refer to Inland areas with a big difference between the summer and winter temperature. ✓✓

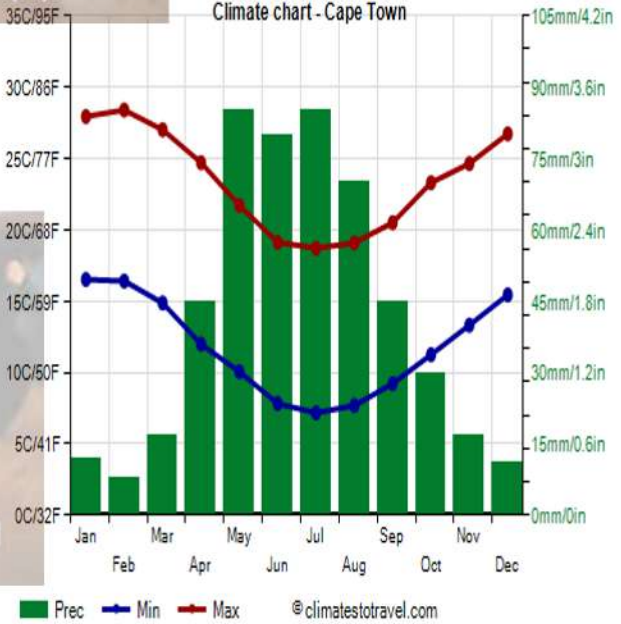
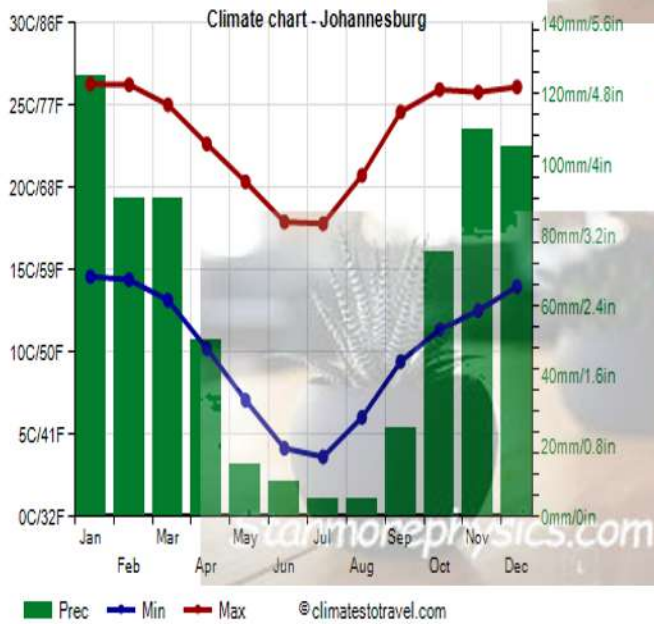
3.2.3 Indicate whether Cape Town will experience a Continental or Maritime Climate. **Motivate** your answer. 2x1 **2**
Maritime ✓✓ There is small difference between the Summer and winter temperature. ✓✓ **L3**

3.2.4 Explain why places at the east coast of South Africa are experiencing high rainfall? 1x2 **2**
The warm Mozambique/Agulhus current increase the water body/ ocean, therefore warm moist air rises and causing a high rain to fall at places on the east coast. ✓✓ **L2**

[20]

QUESTION 4:

4.1 Refer to the climate charts of South Africa cities showing rainfall and temperatures to answer the questions below.



<https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/south-africa/johannesburg>

<https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/south-africa/cape-town>

4.1.1 In which season do Cape Town and Johannesburg receive highest rainfall respectively? 2x1 **2**

- Cape Town: Winter✓** **L1**
Johannesburg: Summer✓
- 4.1.2 According to the graphs in which month do both cities experiences the lowest temperatures and how much? (Cape Town and Johannesburg) **4x1** **4**
Cape Town: June✓ **L3**
Johannesburg: June✓

4.2 Elements of weather

- 4.2.1 Differentiate between weather and climate. **2x2** **4**
Weather refers to atmospheric conditions of a place over a short period of time ✓✓ while climate is the average weather of a place or a region over a long period of time ✓✓ **L2**

- 4.2.3 Describe 2 elements of weather. **2x1** **2**
L2

- **Temperature: how hot or cold the air is✓**
- **Humidity: the amount of water vapour in the air ✓**
- **Wind speed: how fast the wind is blowing**
- **Wind direction: direction from where the wind blows**
- **Precipitation: condensed water vapour that falls to the ground as rain, hail, snow, sleet**

ANY TWO

[12]

QUESTION 5: ALTITUDE

- 5.1 **Study** the photograph below showing Mt Kilimanjaro. It lies near the border between Tanzania and Kenya, almost on the equator. However, Mt Kilimanjaro always has snow on its summit.



Mount Kilimanjaro is situated almost on the equator. It is the highest mountain in Africa and the highest single free-standing mountain above sea level in the world: 5,895 m above sea

level

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Kilimanjaro

Explain, by writing a paragraph, why it is so cold at the top of the mountain.

4x2 **8**
L3

- **While Mount Kilimanjaro lies near the equator and receives strong sunlight, the reason for the snow-capped summit lies in the principle of decreasing temperature with altitude. ✓✓**
- **As you ascend the mountain, the air thins, leading to a significant drop in air pressure. ✓✓**
- **This decrease in pressure directly affects air temperature, causing it to plummet. ✓✓**
- **This rapid temperature drop, combined with the high altitude of Kilimanjaro's peak, creates conditions cold enough for snow to accumulate and persist year-round, despite the mountain's equatorial location. ✓✓**

[8]

SECTION B TOTAL:40 MARKS

GRAND TOTAL: 75 MARKS