

SCHOOL LOGO

JUNE CONTROLLED TEST 2025

Grade 9

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

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

Date: **May 2025**

Name and Surname: _____ Class: _____

EXAMINER _____

MODERATOR _____

	TERM 1: 35			TERM 2: 40				
Marks obtained by:	Q 1.1	Q 1.2	Q 1.3	Q 2.1	Q 2.2	Q 2.3	Q 2.4	Total
	5	15	15	6	14	10	10	75
Teacher:								
School Moderator:								
District Moderator:								

1. Answer **ALL** the questions in this question paper on the answer sheet provided.
2. Write **neatly** and **legibly**.
3. This paper consists of **8 pages** and **2629 DB ERMELO topographic and orthophoto maps**

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Write down only the correct letter (A–D) next to the number.

- 1.1.1. The scale of the orthophoto map is.
A. 1: 10 000
B. 1: 50 000
C. 25 km
D. 1:100 (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.2. The type of landform in block **A2** on the topographic map is a...
A. Concave slope
B. National route
C. River valley
D. Arterial route (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.3. The contour interval of the topographic map is...
A. 20 m
B. 5 m
C. 1: 50 000
D. 1: 10 000 (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.4. Piet Retief is approximately from **Ermelo**.
A. 39 km
B. 35 km
C. 98 km
D. 12 km (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.5. Identify man-made feature that is essential for development in block **A5**.
A. Cemetery
B. Row of trees
C. Power lines
D. National route. (1x1) (1)

[05]

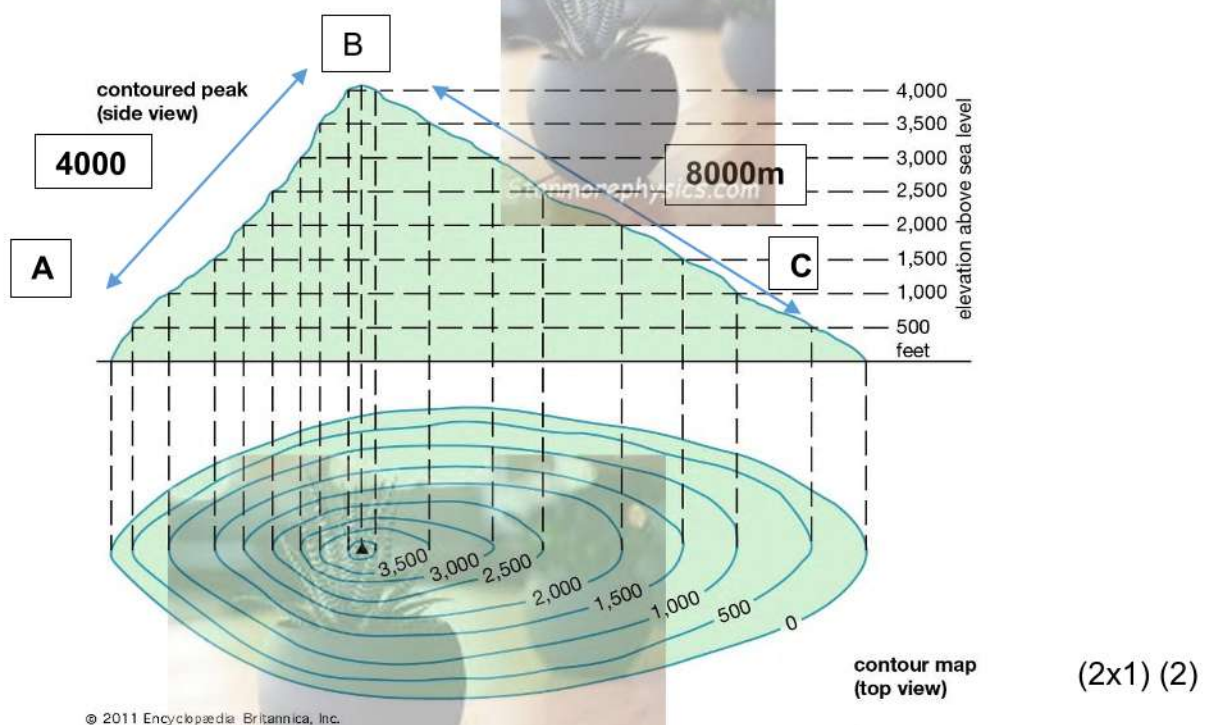
1.2 MAPWORK TECHNIQUES AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the 2629DB ERMELO topographic and orthophoto map given.

- 1.2.1. Identify the direction of flow of the following rivers on the topographic:
- 1.2.1.1. Klein Drinkwaterspruit in Block **A1** (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.1.2. River in Block **C2**
- 1.2.2. Give the coordinates of the spot height labelled by the letter **F** in block **B1** (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.3. Mention **TWO** ways in which height is shown in the orthophoto map (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.4. Using the topographical map calculate the distance from trig beacon **309** in Block **D4** to wind pump labelled by the letter **G** block **B3**. Show your answer in **meters**. (3x1) (3)

Distance on the ground = Distance on the map x scale

- 1.2.5. Study the picture below and answer the following questions.



Which area will be suitable for stock farming and forestry between **AB** and **CB**?

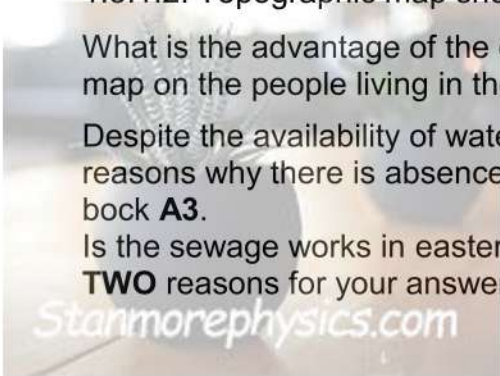
- 1.2.6. Refer to the diagram in **QUESTION 1.2.5.** and state where the area is **Steep** or **Gentle**. Support your answer by providing evidence from the diagram. (2x2) (4)

(15)

1.3. MAP INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Refer to the topographic and orthophoto maps given.

- 1.3.1. State whether the following statement is **True** or **False**.
- 1.3.1.1. The contour interval of the orthophoto map is 20m (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.1.2. Topographic map shows actual features on the map. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2. What is the advantage of the dam in block **B2** on the topographic map on the people living in the area? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.3. Despite the availability of water and gentle area, explain **TWO** reasons why there is absence of farming in the North-west part of block **A3**. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.4. Is the sewage works in eastern part of **A3** suitably located? Explain **TWO** reasons for your answer. (1+2x2) (5)



(15)

TOTAL: 35 MARKS



SECTION B

QUESTION 2: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- 2.1** Choose the correct term in **COLUMN B** that matches the description in **COLUMN A**. Write the letter (A–H) next to the question number (1.1.1–2.1.8.) in your **ANSWER BOOK**, for example 2.1.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1. The summary composite measure of a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge and standard of living.	A GDP Per capita
2.1.2. The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale	B International Trade
2.1.3. The act of taking control of an area or a country that is not your own, especially using force, and sending people from your own country to live there.	C GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
2.1.4. Total income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specific year.	D HDI (Human Development Index)
2.1.5. The purchase and sale of goods and services by companies in different countries.	E Globalisation
2.1.6. The monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's geographical boundaries during a given period	F Colonialism

(6)

2.2. Read the following comprehension and answer the following question.

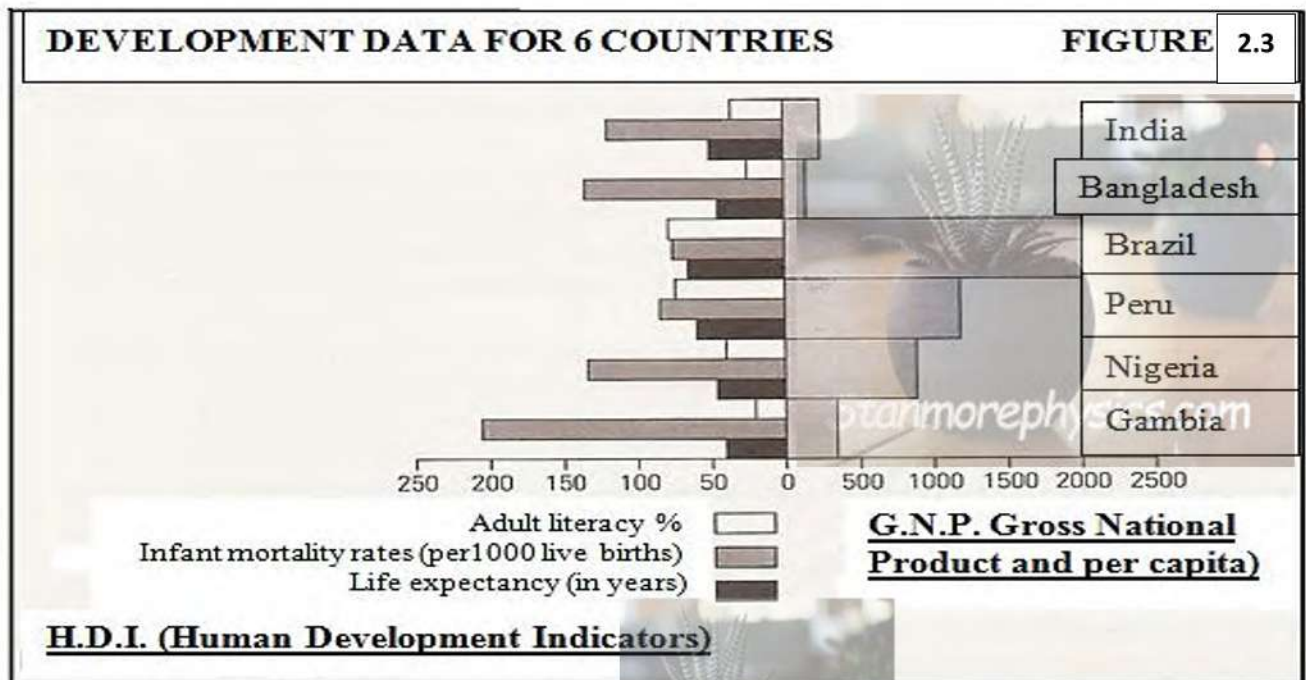
The meaning of development

Development is about how countries, regions and settlements change, progress and improve over time. Development is a process not an event. Development includes things to do with money and wealth, health and happiness and the state of the environment. People are responsible for making development and they are also responsible for preventing development from happening. A developed or a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC) is a country that has gone through all the stages of development. These countries used to be called first world countries. This term is no longer used. A developing or a Less Economic Developed Country (LEDC) is a country that is in the process of becoming more developed. These countries used to be called third world countries. This term is no longer used.

[Source: Adapted from Via Afrika, *Social Sciences, Grade9*]

- 2.2.1. Define the term development. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.2. What do we call the line that separates the Northern and Southern countries? (1x1) (1)
- 2.2.3. List the **THREE** aspects used to measure development in countries. (3x1) (3)
- 2.2.4. More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) are wealthier countries with high quality of life while the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) are poorer countries with low quality of life. In a paragraph of no more than **EIGHT** line critically discuss the difference between LEDC and MEDC using the **FOUR** aspects of development. (4x2) (8)
- (14)**

2.3. Study the **FIGURE 2.3** below showing the development indicators of six countries in the world and answer the following questions:



- 2.3.1. Identify the economic and social indicators represented by the following
- 2.3.1.1. Human Development Index (HDI) (2x1) (2)
- 2.3.1.2. Infant Mortality Rates (2x1) (2)
- 2.3.2. Explain why Gambia has high Infant mortality rate and Low life expectancy (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.3. Which country would have been considered the most developed country according to the data given in **FIGURE 2.3**? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.4. Evaluate your answer in **QUESTION 2.3.3.** by giving evidence from **FIGURE 2.3.** (2x2) (4)

(10)

2.4. UNFAIR TRADE AND PROVISION PRACTICES

Analyse the cartoon below and answer the questions that follows.

A poor man chopped down a tree on his land for his own use.

A rich man who came from another country said: "I will buy that timber (tree trunk) from you for R100."

At the mill the tree trunk was cut into planks and was now worth R200.

The poor man who needed the money, sold the tree trunk to the rich man.

The rich man took the planks to a factory. Six poultry sheds were made. Each shed was valued at R150.

The rich man went back to the poor man.

"If you want to improve your standard of living buy three poultry sheds from me at only R450 plus transport costs."

The poor man said: "I can't afford them. I only have R30 left."

Don't worry said the rich man: "I will lend you R400 at 21% interest – look at it as aid from a friend. In return I want to buy more tree trunks at fixed prices."

As a result the poor man got his sheds and began to farm more intensively. He had to pay back the R400 with interest. Sometimes, instead of cash, the rich man took eggs and a lot more timber. The poor man had no choice but to trade with the rich man because of his debt.

[Source: Adapted from *Focus on Geography, Grade 11*]

- 2.4.1. Which group of countries is represented by a poor man? (1x1) (1)
 - 2.4.2. Which group of countries is represented by a rich man? (1x1) (1)
 - 2.4.3. After the tree trunk was cut into planks, why did the wood become more expensive? (1x2) (2)
 - 2.4.4. **Discuss** the unfair trade relationship that developed between the two men. (1x2) (2)
 - 2.4.5. Mention **TWO** strategies recommended by the United Nations to develop more equitable (equal) trading relationships between "rich" and "poor" countries. (2x2) (4)
- (10)**

TOTAL:40 MARKS

GRADE TOTAL: 75 MARKS

MARKING GUIDELINES

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is a marking guide relevant answers need to be accepted and added to your marking guideline

1. This paper consists of **11 pages**

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Write down only the correct letter (A–D) next to the number.

- 1.1.1. The scale of the orthophoto map is.
A. **1: 10 000** ✓
B. 1: 50 000
C. 25 km
D. 1:100 (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.2. The type of landform in block **A2** on the topographic map is a...
A. Concave slope
B. National route
C. **River valley** ✓
D. Arterial route (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.3. The contour interval of the topographic map is...
A. **20 m** ✓
B. 5 m
C. 1: 50 000
D. 1: 10 000 (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.4. Piet Retief is approximately from **Ermelo**.
A. 39 km
B. 35 km
C. **98 km** ✓
D. 12 km (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.5. Identify man-made feature that is essential for development on the topographic map in block **A5**.
A. Cemetery
B. Row of trees
C. **Power lines** ✓
D. National route. (1x1) (1)

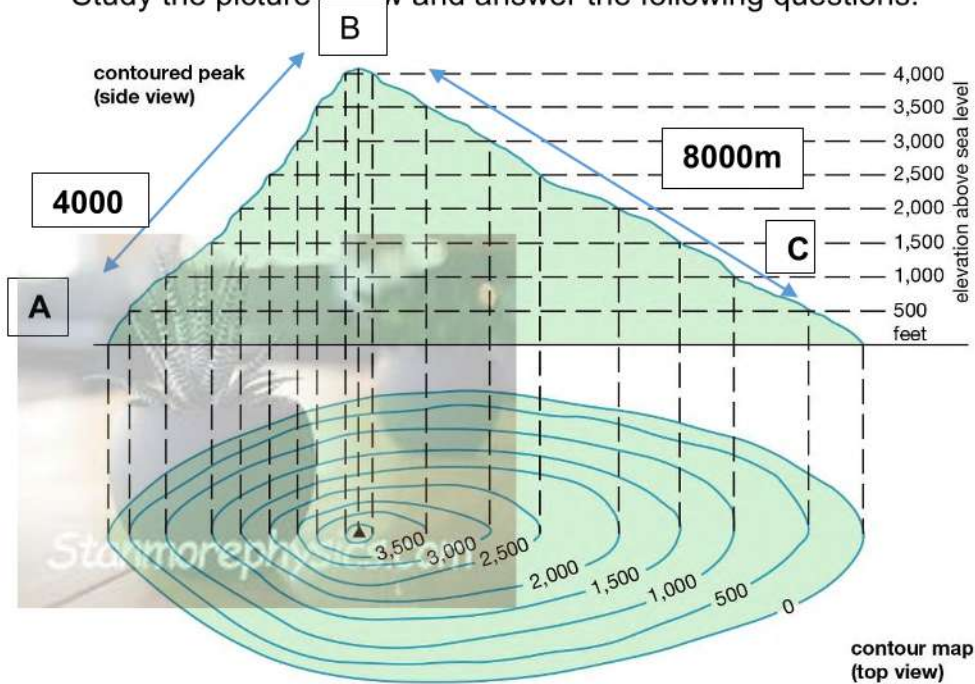
[05]

1.2 MAPWORK TECHNIQUES AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the 2629DB ERMELO topographic and orthophoto map given.

- 1.2.1. Identify the direction of flow of the following rivers on the topographic:
- 1.2.1.1. Klein Drinkwaterspruit in Block **A1** (2x1) (2)
East to West ✓
- 1.2.1.2. River in Block **C2**
South to North ✓
- 1.2.2. Give the coordinates of the spot height labelled by the letter **F** in block **B1** (2x1) (2)
26°31'37" S ✓ 29° 55' 25" E ✓
- 1.2.3. Mention **TWO** ways in which height is shown in the orthophoto map (2x1) (2)
Spot height ✓
Contour lines ✓
- 1.2.4. Using the topographical map calculate the distance from trig beacon **309** in Block **D4** to wind pump labelled by the letter **G** block **B3**. Show your answer in **meters**. (3x1) (3)
Distance on the ground = Distance on the map x scale
= 10 cm ✓ x 500m ✓
= 5000m ✓
Range 9.8cm- 10.2cm

1.2.5. Study the picture below and answer the following questions.



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(2x1) (2)

Which area will be suitable for stock farming and forestry between AB and CB?

AB: **Forestry** ✓

CB: **Stock farming** ✓

1.2.6. Refer to the diagram in QUESTION 1.2.5. and state where the area AB and CB is Steep or Gentle. Support your answer by providing evidence from the diagram.

(2x2) (4)

AB is steeper ✓ and CB is gentler ✓

The contour lines in AB are closer together ✓ and in CB are further apart. ✓

(15)

1.3. MAP INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Refer to the topographic and orthophoto maps given.

1.3.1. State whether the following statement is True or False.

1.3.1.1. The contour interval of the orthophoto map is 20m

(1x1) (1)

False ✓

1.3.1.2. Topographic map shows actual features on the map.

(1x1) (1)

False ✓



- 1.3.2. What is the advantage of the dam in block **B2** on the topographic map on the people living in the area? (2x2) (4)
Provide water for domestic use. ✓✓
Provide water for watering crops or plants✓✓
- 1.3.3. Despite the availability of water and gentle area, explain **TWO** reasons why there is absence of farming in the North-west part of block **A3**. (2x2) (4)
There is an open-cast mining/ diggings/excavation. ✓✓
There are powerlines ✓✓
- 1.3.4. Is the sewage works in eastern part of **A3** suitably located? Explain **TWO** reasons for your answer. (1+2x2) (5)
No ✓
Too close/near the residential area (Wesselston), it will affect people with bad smell/odour. ✓✓
There is a river, sewage will seep into the river and contaminate the river and the dam. ✓✓
There is no area to extend the sewage works in the future when population increases. ANY TWO RELEVANT ANSWERS

(15)

TOTAL: 35 MARKS



SECTION B

QUESTION 2: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- 2.1 Choose the correct term in COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write the letter (A–H) next to the question number (1.1.1–2.1.8.) in your ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.9 J.**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1. The summary composite measure of a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and standard of living.	A GDP Per capita
2.1.2. The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale	B International Trade
2.1.3. The act of taking control of an area or a country that is not your own, especially using force, and sending people from your own country to live there.	C GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
2.1.4. Total income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specific year.	D HDI (Human Development Index)
2.1.5. The purchase and sale of goods and services by companies in different countries.	E Globalisation
2.1.6. The monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's geographical boundaries during a given period	F Colonialism

(6)

- 2.1.1. **D**✓
2.1.2. **E**✓
2.1.3. **F**✓
2.1.4. **A**✓
2.1.5. **B**✓
2.1.6. **C**✓

2.2. Read the following comprehension and answer the following question.

The meaning of development

Development is about how countries, regions and settlements change, progress and improve over time. Development is a process not an event. Development includes things to do with money and wealth, health and happiness and the state of the environment. People are responsible for making development and they are also responsible for preventing development from happening. A developed or a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC) is a country that has gone through all the stages of development. These countries used to be called first world countries. This term is no longer used. A developing or a Less Economic Developed Country (LEDC) is a country that is in the process of becoming more developed. These countries used to be called third world countries. This term is no longer used.

[Source: Adapted from Via Afrika, *Social Sciences, Grade9*]

2.2.1. Define the term development.

(1x2) (2)

Development refers to how countries, region and settlements change, progress, and improve over time. ✓✓

2.2.2. What do we call the line that separates the Northern and Southern countries?

(1x1) (1)

Brandt line ✓

2.2.3. List the **THREE** aspects used to measure development in countries.

(3x1) (3)

Social indicator ✓

Environment indicator ✓

Economic indicator ✓

2.2.4. More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) are wealthier countries with high quality of life while the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) are poorer countries with low quality of life. In a paragraph of no more than EIGHT line critically discuss the difference between LEDC and MEDC using the **FOUR** aspects of development. (4x2) (8)

➤ **Economically, LEDCs often face significant challenges such as low GDP, high poverty rates, and limited access to resources. In contrast, MEDCs boast stronger economies with higher GDP, lower poverty rates, and better resource allocation. ✓✓**

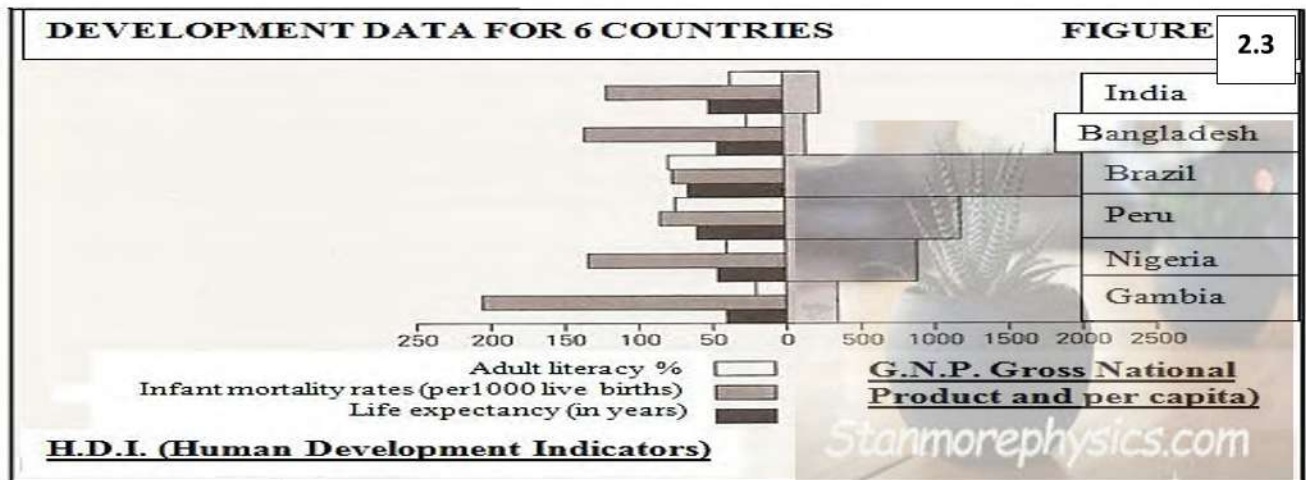
➤ **Socially, LEDCs typically struggle with issues such as inadequate healthcare, education, and social services. In MEDCs, these aspects are generally more advanced, with better access to quality healthcare, education, and a more robust social safety net. ✓✓**

➤ **Technologically, LEDCs often lag behind MEDCs in terms of infrastructure, access to information and communication technologies, and technological innovation. MEDCs, on the other hand, are characterized by advanced infrastructure, widespread access to technology, and higher rates of technological advancement. ✓✓**

➤ **Environmentally, LEDCs face challenges such as deforestation, pollution, and limited access to clean water and sanitation. MEDCs tend to have more stringent environmental regulations, greater awareness of sustainability, and better access to clean resources and technologies. ✓✓**

(14)

2.3. Study the **FIGURE 2.3** below showing the development indicators of six countries in the world and answer the following questions:



2.3.1. Identify the economic and social indicators represented by the following

2.3.1.1. Human Development Index (HDI)

Economy ✓

(2x1) (2)

2.3.1.2. Infant Mortality Rates

Social ✓

2.3.2. Explain why Gambia has high Infant mortality rate and Low life expectancy.

Gambia has poor medical facilities with limited skilled doctors.

✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.3.3. Which country would have been considered the most developed country according to the data given in **FIGURE 2.3**?

Brazil ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.3.4. Evaluate your answer in **QUESTION 2.3.3.** by giving evidence from **FIGURE 2.3.**

Brazil has higher GNP and per capita than all other countries. ✓✓

Brazil has higher life expectancy compared to other countries. ✓✓

Brazil has higher adult literacy than other countries which more people can read and write.

ANY OTHER 2 RELEVANT ANSWERS.

(2x2) (4)

(10)

2.4. UNFAIR TRADE AND PROVISION PRACTICES

Analyse the cartoon below and answer the questions that follows.

A poor man chopped down a tree on his land for his own use.

A rich man who came from another country said: "I will buy that timber (tree trunk) from you for R100."

At the mill the tree trunk cut into planks and was now worth R200

The poor man who needed the money, sold the tree trunk to the rich man.

The rich took the planks to a factory. Six poultry sheds were made. Each shed was valued at R150.

The rich man went back to the poor man.

"If you want to improve your standard of living buy three poultry shed from me at only R450 plus transport costs."

The poor man said: "I can't afford them. I only have R80 left."

Don't worry said the rich man: "I will lend you R400 at 21% interest – look at it as aid from a friend. In return, I want to buy more tree trunks at fixed prices."

As a result, the poor man got his sheds and began to farm more intensively. He had to pay back the R400 with interest. Sometimes, instead of cash, the rich man took eggs and a lot more timber. The poor man had no choice but to trade with the rich man because of his debt.

[Source: Adapted from *Focus on Geography, Grade 11*]

- 2.4.1. Which group of countries is represented by a poor man? (1x1) (1)
LEDC Countries ✓✓
- 2.4.2. Which group of countries is represented by a rich man? (1x1) (1)
MEDC Countries ✓✓
- 2.4.3. After the tree trunk was cut into planks, why did the wood become more expensive? (1x2) (2)
Because it has been processed into a finished product. ✓✓
ANY OTHER RELEVANT ANSWER
- 2.4.4. Discuss the unfair trade relationship that developed between the two men. (1x2) (2)
The poor man sells the raw product cheaper and purchased again as a finished product which is expensive.
ANY OTHER RELEVANT ANSWER ✓✓

2.4.5. Mention **TWO** strategies recommended by the United Nations to develop more equitable (equal) trading relationships between “rich” and “poor” countries.

(2x2) (4)

Paying fair practices✓✓

Creating opportunities for economically disadvantage producers✓✓

Paying for a fair price

ANY OTHER 2 RELEVANT ANSWERS.

(10)

TOTAL:40 MARKS

GRADE TOTAL: 75 MARKS

