AMATHOLE WEST DISTRICT 2026 WEEKLY TESTS

Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
CODE	:	GEOG
GRADE	:	12
TASK	:	WEEKLY TEST 9 (SETTLEMENT GEO)
TOTAL TIME	:	50 MINUTES
TOTAL MARKS	:	45
IMPLEMENTATION	:	15 MAY 2026

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a concept in column B that matches the description in column A. write the concept next to the question number (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK e.g 1.1.8 Urban expansion

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1	The total area that is serviced by a central place.	A. Low-order goods
1.1.2	Side view of a town or city.	B. Urban hierarchy
1.1.3	Goods that are needed on daily basis.	C. Urban Morphology
1.1.4	Minimum number of customers needed for a service to make profits.	D. Sphere of influence
1.1.5	Describes the ranking of urban areas according to their size and functions.	E. Urban Sprawl
1.1.6	External appearance of an urban settlement (form and structure).	F. Range of goods
1.1.7	Uncontrolled expansion of a city.	G. Threshold population
		H. Urban profile

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 … is the movement of people from urban areas to rural areas.

A Rural-urban migration
B Urbanisation
C Rural depopulation
D Counterurbanisation

1.2.2 The process whereby an increasing percentage of people live and work in urban rather than rural areas is known as …

A urbanisation.
B urban expansion.
C urban growth.
D urban sprawl.

1.2.3 … is an increase in the number of people living in urban areas.

A Urban blight
B Urban growth
C Urban sprawl
D Urban renewal

1.2.4 … is the uncontrolled and formless growth of urban areas.

A Urban growth
B Urban expansion
C Urban sprawl
D Urban decay

1.2.5 The physical growth of an urban settlement is referred to as urban …

A growth.
B profile.
C decay.
D expansion.

1.2.6 The disadvantages of urbanisation for large cities are increased ...

(i) crime.
(ii) employment.
(iii) better opportunities.
(iv) pollution.

A (ii) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (iii) and (i)
D (iii) and (iv)

1.2.7 In 2022, the world population was 4.52 billion compared to 3.43 billion rural population. This is the … of urbanisation.

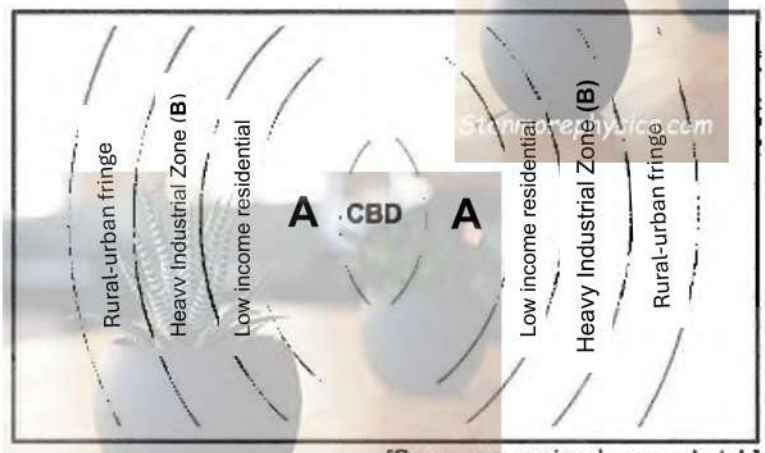
A level
B speed
C growth
D rate

1.2.8 The projected increase of 3.4% from 2018 to 2025 is known as …

YEAR	% of people living in urban areas
2018	42.5%
2025	45.9%

A growth.
B speed.
C rate.
D level. (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the diagram below on urban land use zones



[Source: examiner's own sketch]

1.3.1 What is urban land use zone? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Why is the CBD located at the centre of the city? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 (a) Identify land use zone labelled A in the diagram (1 x 1) (1)

(b) State TWO characteristics of the land use zone identified in QUESTION 1.3.3 above. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Refer to heavy industry industrial zone B in the diagram.

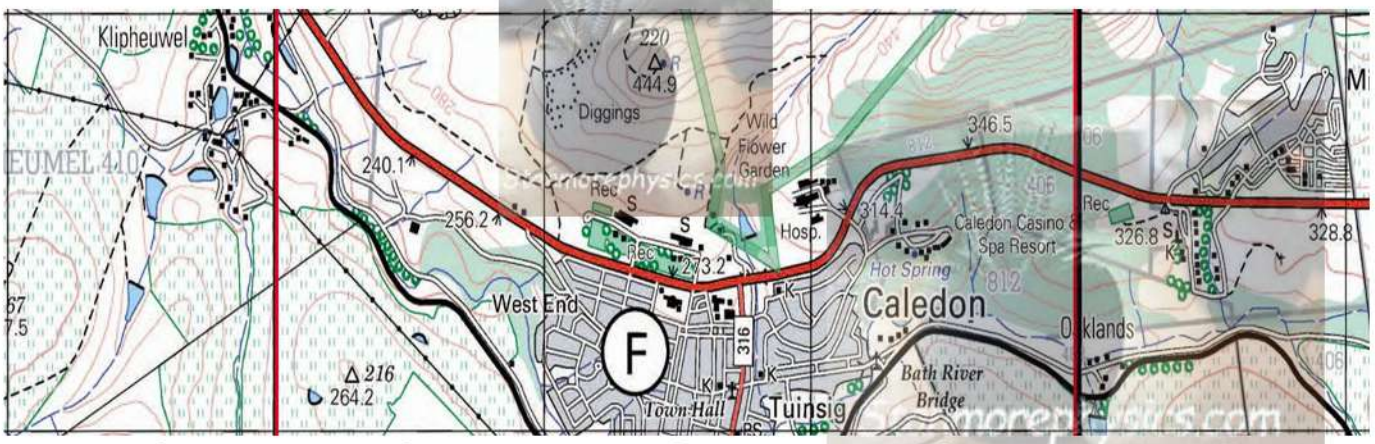
(a) Describe the expected topography (relief) of the land. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 1.3.3 (a) above. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Explain why the CBD and the heavy industrial zone are often considered incompatible (located far away from each other). (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 CALCULATIONS AND MAP SKILLS

D



Refer to blocks **D4** and **D5** on the topographical map.

1.4.1 Calculate the average gradient of the **N2** road between bench marks 346,5 (block **D4**) and 328,8 (block **D5**) on the topographical map. The answer must be written as a **RATIO**.
Show ALL calculations. Marks will be awarded for calculations.

Formula: **Gradient** = $\frac{\textbf{Vertical Interval (V.I)}}{\textbf{Horizontal Equivalent (H.E)}}$

(5 x 1) (5)

Refer to the orthophoto map

Various options are provided as possible answers to QUESTIONS 1.4.2. and 1.4.3. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number.

1.4.2 The length (L) of the hospital (area 5) on the orthophoto map is … centimetres (cm).

A 39
B 19.5
C 3.9
D 1.95 **(1 x 1) (1)**

1.4.2 The breadth (B) of the hospital (area 5) on the orthophoto map is… centimetres (cm).

A 21
B 1.05
C 10.5
D 2.1 **(1 x 1) (1)**

1.4.3 Using the answers to QUESTIONS 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 calculate the area of the hospital 5 in square meters (km²). Show ALL calculations. Marks will be awarded for calculations.

Formula: Area = length (L) x breadth (B) **(3 x 1) (3)**

Refer to the spatial object in blocks **D1** and **D2** on the topographic map.

1.4.4 Give an example of the following:

(a) A natural line feature in block **D1**. (1x1) (1)

(b) A human-made polygon feature in block **D2** (1x1) (1)

1.4.5 State **ONE** attributes of the line feature identified in QUESTION **1.4.4 (a)** **(1 x 1) (1)**

1.4.6 Define the concept *remote sensing.* (1x2) (2)

GRAND TOTAL : 45

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MARKING GUIDELINE

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 D (sphere of influence)

1.1.2 H (Urban profile)

1.1.3 A (low order goods)

1.1.4 G (Threshold population)

1.1.5 B (Urban hierarchy)

1.1.6 C (Urban morphology)

1.1.7 E (Urban Sprawl) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 D

1.2.2 A

1.2.3 B

1.2.4 C

1.2.5 D

1.2.6 B

1.2.7 A

1.2.8 C (8 x 1) (8)

1.3.1 Land in an urban area that is used for a specific purpose or a function
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 High accessibility (2)
It is where the city originated (outward expansion) (2)
Commercial heart of the city (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 (a) Transition zone (zone of decay) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Surrounds the CBD. (1)
Buildings are old and dilapidated. (1)
Social and moral decay [Accept examples]. (1)
Functions are mixed. (1)
Land value is fairly expensive. (1)
Fragmented/ Irregular shaped. (1)
Influx of foreigners. (1)
Poor infrastructure. (1)
High level of pollution. (1)
Informal traders. (1)
Influx of students. (1)
Influx of homeless people. (1)
Graffiti on the walls. (1)
Lower rental. (1)
Overcrowding (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 (a) It's a gentle slope/ land is flat (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Buildings require large flat ground space.(2)
Dependent mainly on rail transport (2)
Produces heavy and bulky goods (2)

(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Heavy industrial zone requires large plot of land (1) whereas the land is used intensively in the CBD. (1)
Heavy industrial zone uses heavy load transport (1) while the CBD uses mostly light motor vehicles (1)
Heavy industrial zone often generates pollution (1) while the CBD aims to reduce pollution (1)
The land value is high in the CBD (1) while the heavy industrial zone requires lower land values. (1)
Heavy industrial zone produces heavy and bulky goods (1) while the CBD produces lighter goods (1)
NB: THE LEARNER MUST QUALIFY THE ANSWER
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 Gradient = VI/HE

$$\frac{(346.5 - 328.8)\text{m}}{2.3\ \textbf{(1)}\ \text{cm} \times 500}$$

$$\frac{17.7\ \textbf{(1)}}{1150\ \textbf{(1)}}$$

$$\frac{17.7}{17.7} : \frac{1150}{17.7}\ \textbf{(1)}$$

Gradient = 1 : 65 **(1)** (5 x 1) (5)

1.4.2 C (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 D (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Area = L x B

= 3,9 cm x 2.1 cm **(1)**

= 3,9 (0.1) x 2,1 (0.1) **(1)**

= 0,39m x 0,21m

= 0,0819 km² **(1)** (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.4 (a) River (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Cultivated land (1)
Dam (1)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.5 It is a non-perennial river (1)
The river is not straight (1)
Tributeries Join the main river at acute angle (1)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.6 Remote sensing is collecting information about earthe's surface without being in physical contact with earth. (2) (1 x 2) (2)