

School Name



School Logo

SOCIAL SCIENCES

GRADE 9

MID -YEAR TERM 2 2025

CONTROL TEST

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

DURATION: 1h30min

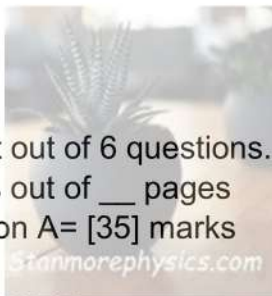
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EXAMINER: _____

Moderator _____

Instructions

1. The question papers consist out of 6 questions.
2. The question paper consists out of ___ pages
3. This paper consists of Section A= [35] marks and Section B= [40] marks
4. Start each Section on a new page.
5. Answer all the questions.
6. Number all the questions as on the question paper.
7. Leave space between each answer.
8. Write neat and legible.



SECTION A: MAP SKILLS

Question 1 Multiple Questions

1. Choose the correct answer by writing only the letter next to the number.

1.1 A line joining places with the same altitude/ height above sea level.

- a) Isobar
- b) Isohyet
- c) Isotherm
- d) Contour line

1x1(1)

1.2 Steep slopes can easily be identified on a topographical map when...

- a) Contour line are spread evenly
- b) Contour lines are close together
- c) Contour lines are far apart
- d) Contour lines are stepped slopes.

1x1(1)

1.3 TWO scales that is indicated on a topographical map are...

- (i) Linear scale
- (ii) Ratio scale
- (iii) Word scale
- (iv) Fraction scale



Choose from the following answers.

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (ii) and (iii)
- c) (iii) and (iv)
- d) (i) and (iv)

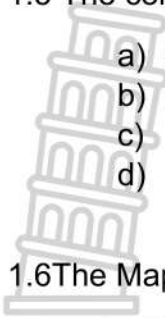
1x1(1)

1.4 The scale indicated on an orthophoto map is ...

- a) 1: 50 000
- b) 1: 5 000
- c) 1: 10 000
- d) 1: 1000

1x1(1)

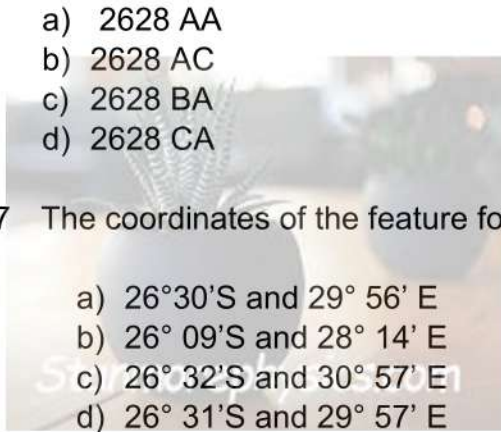
1.5 The contour interval on a topographical map is meters.



- a) 5m
- b) 20m
- c) 15m
- d) 25m

1x1(1)

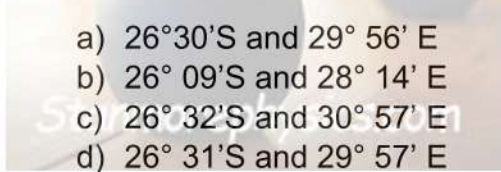
1.6 The Map code of Kempton Park is...



- a) 2628 AA
- b) 2628 AC
- c) 2628 BA
- d) 2628 CA

1x1(1)

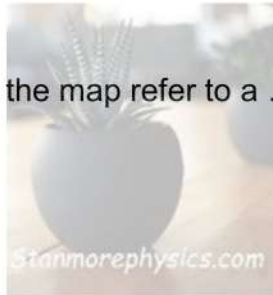
1.7 The coordinates of the feature for mining (block D4) on the map is...



- a) 26°30'S and 29° 56' E
- b) 26° 09'S and 28° 14' E
- c) 26° 32'S and 30° 57' E
- d) 26° 31'S and 29° 57' E

1x1(1)

1.8 The feature 1698 (block B2) on the map refer to a ...



- a) Bench Mark
- b) Spot height
- c) Contour Line
- d) Non perennial river

1x1(1)

1.9 The feature in block (D6) on the map represents a....

- a) Diggings
- b) Mining
- c) Excavations
- d) Track and hiking trail

1x1(1)

1.10 The AREA of the orthophoto map is covering blocks. ___ of the topographical map.

- a) A3 and A4
- b) B3 and B4
- c) C3 and C4
- d) D3 and D4

1x1(1)

[10]

Question 2: **Map Interpretation**

Study the topographical map of 2628AA Kempton Park and answer the following questions.

2.1 Name THREE ways how we can identify height on the map. 3x1(3)

2.2 What is the altitude/height of the mine in block C4? 1x1(1)

2.3.1. Study both the topographical map and the orthophoto map
Identify the land use zone at 2628AA on the map 1x1(1)

2.3.2 Give a reason for your answer in 2.3. 1x2(2)

2.4 Name the Arterial Road that is passing through Kempton? 1x1(1)

2.5 Name ONE natural feature found in B6. 1x1(1)

2.6 The area covered in block D4 is used for mining.
True or False. State ONE reason for your answer. 1+2 (3)

2.7 Use the ratio scale to calculate the distance in **kilometers** between
Atlasville (block D 7) and OR Tambo (block C4) using the scale of the map

Distance X Scale

Cm X 50 000

= Km



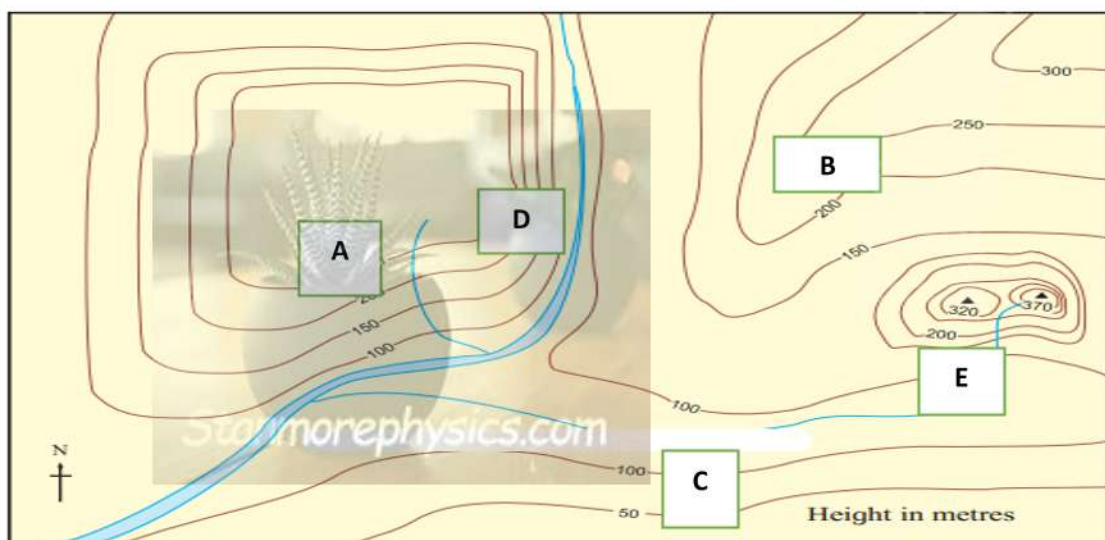
3x1(3)

[15]

Question 3: **Contour Patterns**

Study the following contour map (Source 3A) and answer the questions.

Source 3A



- 3.1 If you move from spot A to spot D.
- 3.1.1 Will you move up-hill or downhill? 1x1(1)
- 3.1.2 Give a reason for your answer for 3.1.1 1x2(2)
- 3.2 Choose the correct word between brackets.
- 3.2.1 The area from B to C is an example of a (valley, spur) 1x1(1)
- 3.2.2 Give a reason for your answer for 3.2.1 1x2(2)
- 3.3 The area between two hills (letter E) is called a (gap, saddle) 1x1(1)
- 3.4.1 Define the term contour interval. 1x2(2)
- 3.4.2 What is the contour interval of the map. 1x1(1)
- [10]

Total Section A =[35]

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Question 4

What is development?

Development means growth. As geographers we are interested in the levels of development and rates of growth between places across the world and within continents or countries.

The development process is about changing the economies of countries and their social organization to reduce the gap between rich and poor countries.

A development indicator is a measurement or statistic that indicates the level of social or economic development in a country.

4.1 Match the keyword in column A with the meaning/definition in Column B.(L1)

	Column A		Column B
4.1.1	Indicator	A	The degree of well -being felt by a person about his lifestyle
4.1.2	Capitalism	B	Items or things that give information.
4.1.3	Industrialisation	C	The amount of child death
4.1.4	Infant mortality rate	D	The ability to read and write
4.1.5	Quality of life	E	The growth and development of manufactured activities
4.1.6	Literacy	F	An economy controlled by private owners who work for a profit.

6x1 (6)

4.2 Study the table (Source 4A) and answer the questions

	Country	GDP per Capita	Population Birth-rate	Infant mortality rate per 1000	Education: Literacy %	% of population in urban areas.
North	USA	47 284	14	7	99	82
	Japan	33 805	8	2	99	66
	UK	34 920	12	5	99	90
	Spain	29 742	9	4	99	77
South	South Africa	10 498	22	43	88	61
	Brazil	11 239	19	22	90	86
	Kenya	1 600	36	54	73	22
	Ethiopia	1 016	43	36	36	17

4.2 Use the **information in the table** and answer the questions.

4.2.1 What does the following acronyms represents.

a) GDP

b) HDI

2x2(4)

4.2.2 What is the difference between a LEDC and MEDC country?

2x2(4)

4.2.3 Define the following terms.

a) Life expectancy

b) infant mortality rate

2x2(4)

4.2.4 In which country is the people average income the highest?

1x1(1)

4.2.5 Which country has a low birth rate? Give a reason for your answer. (1+2)(3)

4.2.6 Explain why South Africa has such a high infant mortality rate. 1x2(2)

4.2.7 Suggest TWO ways how the quality of life can be improved in South Africa. 2x1(2)

[20]

Question 5

State whether the information is TRUE or FALSE

5.1 Countries that are politically stable can use their natural resources for development.

5.2 Societies that provide quality food can support larger and healthier population

5.3 Medical care, vaccinations and medicines has negatively affected the health and welfare of communities

5.4 Colonialism is a system of political control where one country takes over land belonging to other people.

4x1[4]

Question 6 : Sustainability and Development issues

6. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

Case study: Source 6A

The South African energy crisis or Loadshedding is an ongoing period of widespread national blackouts of electricity supply. It began in the later months of 2007 and continues to the present. The South African government-owned national power utility, and primary power generator, Eskom, and various parliamentarians attributed these rolling-blackouts to insufficient generation capacity.

According to Eskom and government officials, the solution requires the construction of additional power stations and generators. Corruption and mismanagement of Eskom, most notably during the Jacob Zuma administration, have exacerbated this energy crisis; neglect by Eskom staff¹ in addition to multiple acts of sabotage¹ and the activity of criminal syndicates within Eskom with alleged political connections^{[10][11]} have also contributed to ongoing power supply problems

In a December 1998 report, analysts and leaders in Eskom and in the South African government predicted that Eskom would run out of electrical power reserves by 2007 unless action was taken to prevent it. To improve power supply and reliability, the 1998 report recommended restructuring Eskom into separate electricity generation and power transmission businesses. Despite the

warnings of the 1998 report and requests by Eskom to be allowed to increase capacity, the national government took no action.^[15] At the time the Mbeki government was considering the privatisation of Eskom which was cited as a reason why the government took no action. This resulted in Eskom being unable to add additional generating capacity and thereby keep up with increasing national demand for electricity from 2002 onward. Government only granted Eskom permission to significantly expand energy production (by 70%) in 2004.

Power transmission grid of South Africa in 2022. Pink: 765 kV; Red: 400 kV; Brown: 533 kV HVDC power line from Cahora Bassa, Blue: less than 300 kV 15 power stations were commissioned between 1961 and 1996, adding a combined 35,804 MW of capacity. In the 21st century, only 9,564 MW of capacity has been added from the currently constructing power stations Medupi and Kusile. Many Eskom power stations are almost 50 years old and near decommissioning. Following the first period of load shedding in 2007 to 2008 Eskom commissioned the construction of the Medupi and Kusile coal fired power plants to expand energy production by 25%. The construction of these plants encountered numerous technical problems and cost overruns whilst the existing fleet of power plants were not replaced and continued to operate past their operational lifespan.^[2]

Power station maximum generating capacity as of 2019

- Coal (83%)
- Pumped Storage (6%)
- Gas (5%)
- Nuclear (4%)
- Hydro (2%)
- Wind (0.2%)



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Load shedding is whereby there is no enough electricity available that Eskom should supply to its customers. Load shedding cause damage to household appliances and productivity to businesses stop due to load shedding. Load shedding is caused by a rise in population, growing economy and increased investments, a short supply of the diesel, water and weather.

Objective setting is to make sure that Eskom supply the country with enough electricity meaning Eskom want to avoid load shedding in South Africa.

Method: Currently Eskom and government cannot help with saving electricity instead they will punish a country by load shedding but if people could help by switching off some of the electrical appliances that are not used .

Key performance indicators are the actions that lead to a success of objective settings from key risk indicators meaning that key performance indicators are an implementation of strategy to solve and avoid the indicated risks in an entity.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF LOAD SHEDDING IN SOUTH AFRICA. HOUSEHOLDS: When load shedding occurs, it will cause damage to appliances used at the house such as fridges, televisions, and computers. Since the current flowing to wall outlets will increase after load shedding this will cause appliances and other electronic devices to short-circuit, malfunction or even be destroyed.

COMPANIES: For businesses it is difficult for a company to plan ahead when load shedding occurs and productivity stops for example for a company that uses machinery for production, machines will stop working and productivity would not take place.

ECONOMY: Load shedding causes an economy of R40 billion per month than if load shedding occurs continuously than the country would spend more money on load shedding. Load shedding caused the GDP of 2015 to forecast from 2.9% to 1.9%.



Question 6

6. Read the Case study (Source B) and answer the questions below

6.1. What is meant with loadshedding? 1x2(2)

6.2 What is Eskom reason for implemented load shedding in South Africa? 1x2(2)

6.3 What is the negative impact of loadshedding on consumers and Businesses In South Africa? State TWO reasons 2x1(2)

6.4. Write a **paragraph** of 5 lines explaining how South Africa can save electricity in the future. 4x1(4)

[10]

Total for Section B =[40]

TOTAL = 75

Geography Grade 9

Memorandum

SECTION A: MAP SKILLS

Question 1 Multiple Questions

1 Choose the correct answer by writing only the letter next to the number.

1.1 A line joining places with the same altitude/ height above sea level.

- e) Isobar
- f) Isohyet
- g) Isotherm
- h) **Contour line** ✓

1x1(1)

1.2 Steep slopes can easily be identified on a topographical map when...

- e) Contour lines are evenly spread
- f) Contour lines are close together** ✓
- g) Contour lines are far apart.
- h) Contour lines are stepped slopes.

1x1(1)

1.3 TWO scales that is indicated on a topographical map are...

- (i) Linear scale
- (ii) Ratio scale
- (iii) Word scale
- (iv) Fraction scale

Choose from the following answers.

- a) (i) and (ii)** ✓
- b) (ii) and (iii)
- c) (iii) and (iv)
- d) (i) and (iv)

1x1(1)

1.4 The scale indicated on an orthophoto map is ...

- a) 1: 50 000
- b) 1: 5 000
- c) 1: 10 000** ✓

d)1: 1000

1x1(1)

1.5 The contour interval on a topographical map is meters.

- a) 5m
- b) 20m** ✓
- c) 15m
- d) 25m

1x1(1)

1.6 The Map code of Kempton Park is...

- a) **2628 AA** ✓
- b) 2628 AC
- c) 2628 BA
- d) 2628 CA

1x1(1)

1.6 The coordinates of the feature at G (block B3) on the map is...

- a) 26°30'S and 29° 56' E
- b) 26° 09'S and 28° 14' E** ✓
- c) 26° 32'S and 30° 57' E
- d) 26° 31'S and 29° 57' E

1x1(1)

1.8 The feature 1698 (block B2) on the map refer to a ...

- a) Bench mark
- b) Spot height** °
- c) Contour Line
- d) Non perennial river

1x1(1)

1.9 The feature in block (D6) on the map represents a....

- a) Diggings
- b) Mining** ✓
- c) Excavations
- d) Track and hiking trail

1x1(1)

1.10 The AREA of the orthophoto map is covering blocks ___ of the topographical map.

- a) A3 and A4
- b) B3 and B4
- c) C3 and C4** ✓
- d) D3 and D4

1x1(1)

[10]

Question 2

2.1 Spot height✓

Contour line✓

Bench mark ✓

Trigonometrical beacon✓ (Any three)

3x1(3)

2.2 1688/1689 ✓

(1x1)

2.3. 1 Industrial area ✓

(1x1)

2.3.2 Symbols represents an Industrial area✓✓

Name of the town✓✓

(any relevant answer)

(1x2)

2.4 R24 ✓

(1x1)

2.5 Blaaw Pan ✓

(1x1)

2.6 Yes- ✓Symbol represents mining/diggings✓✓.

(1+2)

2.9 Distance x Scale (1)

9cm x 0.5 km (1)

4.5km (1)

D X S (1)

9cm x 50 000(1)

_100 000

= 4,5km(1)

(Learners put measurement on the line scale) (3x1)

Question 3

3.1.1. Downhill✓

(1x1)

3.1.2 Point A 250m , Point D 100m✓ therefore person moves downhill.✓

(Any other relevant answer)

(1x2)

3.2.1 Spur✓

(1x1)

3.2.2 U shape to the lowest point✓✓

(1x2)

- 3.3. Saddle ✓ (1x1)
- 3.4 1 Contour interval is the difference in height between two contour lines. ✓✓ (1x2)
- 3.4.2 50m ✓ (1x1)
-

Question 4

- 4.1.1 B ✓
- 4.1.2 F ✓
- 4.1.3 E ✓
- 4.1.4 C ✓
- 4.1.5 A ✓
- 4.1.6 D ✓ (6x1)
- 4.2.1 a) Gross Domestic Product ✓✓ (1x2)
- b) Human Development Index ✓✓ (1x2)
- 4.2.2 LEDC – refers to the Less Economic Development Countries-
(Poor /under developed) ✓✓
- MEDC – refers to the More Economic Development Countries-
(Rich/developed) ✓✓ (2x2)
- 4.2.3 a) The average number of year a person in a particular country
Can expect to live ✓✓ (1x2)
- b) The amount of baby death in country/ babies die at birth. ✓✓ (1x2)
- 4.2.4 USA ✓ (1)
- 4.2.5 Japan- ✓ Population birth rate is 9% of the country population compare with
other countries. ✓✓ (1+2)
- 4.2.6 Insufficient medical care/ support. Lack of self help care of mothers/
Limited hospital and human resources/ nurses etc. (Any other relevant) ✓✓
(1x2)
- 4.2.7 Better living conditions/ houses for people/ Advance the medical facilities/
increase medical ✓

Support and care/ Increase the financial stability of people/ Improve sanitation facilities ✓ (Any other relevant) (2x1)

Question 5

5.1 TRUE ✓

5.2 TRUE ✓

5.3 FALSE ✓

5.4 TRUE ✓

(4x1)

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Question 6

6.1 When there is not enough electricity available, Eskom switch of the power ✓✓
(See relevant answers) (1x2)

6.2 Not sufficient power stations/ generators to supply electricity/ mis management/criminal syndicates in Eskom/ political connections etc/ growth of SA population/ power stations are old ✓✓ (1x2)

(Any other relevant from the text)

6.3 Load shedding causes damage to appliances , such as fridge , television etc ✓

Companies productivity stops/ businesses using machines cant produce on time. ✓ (2x1)

6.4

- House hold switch off appliances when not on use/ at critical points
- Government create more power stations
- Government creating wind power/ wave power/
- Government ensure all house hold pays electricity. (4x1)

(Ensure learners write information in a paragraph) (any FOUR relevant answers)

Total =[40]

Name of the school _____

District _____

Cognitive Grid

	LEVEL 1 knowledge Understanding	LEVEL 2 Interpretation Analysing	LEVEL 3 Evaluation Synthesis	TOTAL
QUESTIONS	10/50 23/75	25/50 37/75	10/50 15/75	50 75
Ques 1	10			
Ques 2 .1	3			
Ques 2. 2		1		
Q 2.3.1		1		
Q2.3.2		2		
Q2.4		1		
Q 2.5		1		
Q2.6	1	2		
Q 2.7		3		
Question 3				
3.1.1		1		
3.1.2		2		
3.2.1	1			
3.2.2		2		
3.3.	1	1		
3.4.1	2			
3.4.2		1		
Question 4				
4.1	6			
4.2	4			
4.2.2		4		
4.2.3	4			
4.2.4		1		
4.2.5	1	2		
4.2.6		2		
4.2.7		2		
Question 5	4			
Question 6				
6.1	2			
6.2		2		

6.3		2		
6.4			4	Change to one paragraph Question 10 marks
TOTAL	31	29	10	

