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education
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

GRADE 9

SOCIAL SCIENCES

GEOGRAPHY

END OF YEAR EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 75

TIME: 2 HOURS

This paper consists of 11 pages including a cover page.

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read all the instructions and questions carefully.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. This question paper comprises TWO compulsory Sections.
   - SECTION A (35 MARKS – TERM 3 CONTENT)
   - SECTION B (40 MARKS – TERM 4 CONTENT)
4. Carefully study all the SOURCES and TEXTS supplied because they contain a lot of guidelines which should help you in answering the questions.
5. Take note of the mark allocation for each question to guide you on how to answer.
6. Write neatly and legibly.





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SECTION A: SURFACE FORCES THAT SHAPE THE EARTH

QUESTION 1: Concept of weathering

1.1 Choose the correct concept from the following word box to match the definitions below.

Exfoliation	Oxidation	Weathering
Biological weathering	Physical weathering	

1.1.1 The breaking down of rock into smaller particles by physical, chemical and biological processes. (1x1) (1)

1.1.2 Weathering involves breaking down rocks into smaller fragments through processes such as expansion and contraction. (1x1) (1)

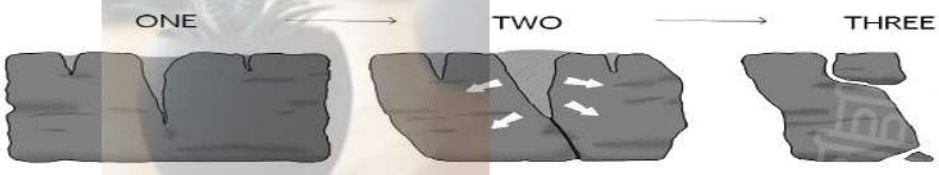
1.1.3 Weathering that results from the actions of living thing. (1x1) (1)

1.1.4 A chemical process whereby iron minerals in rocks react with dissolved oxygen to produce a red or yellow colour called rusting. (1x1) (1)

1.1.5 A process whereby hard rock expands during hot days and contracts during cold nights to eventually split into layers (like an onion) causing rounded-shaped rocks. (1x1) (1)

(5)

1.2 Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



Source: https://mammothmemory.net/geography/geography-vocabulary/glacial-landscapes/freeze-thaw-weathering.html

1.2.1 Identify the process of physical weathering that is taking place in the above diagram. (1x1) (1)

1.2.2 Is expansion or contraction taking place at Diagram TWO? (1x1) (1)

1.2.3 Briefly explain how the weathering process in question **1.3.1** occurs. (4x1) (4)

[11]

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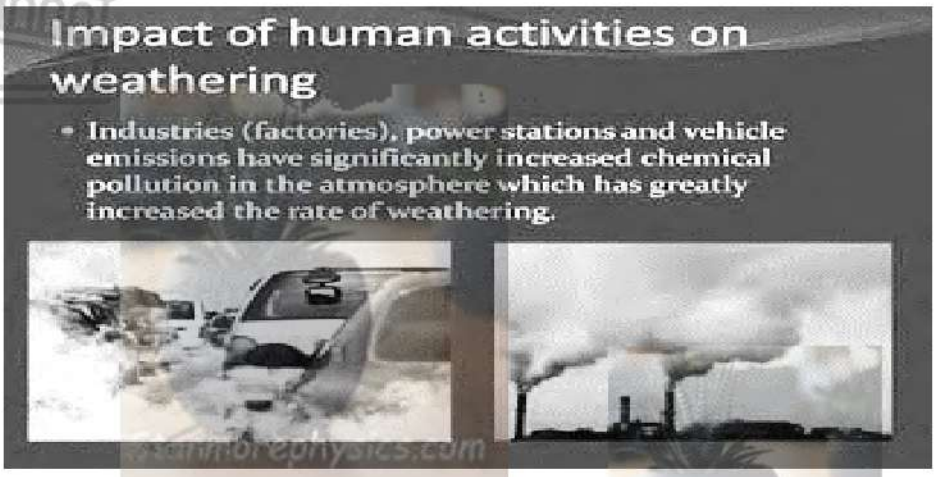
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QUESTION 2: Difference between weathering, erosion and deposition & the impact of human activities on weathering

2.1 Explain the difference between erosion and deposition. (2X2) 4)

2.2 Use the sources below to answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE A



SOURCE B



Source:*ttps://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=a2302d5a134243eb&sxsrf=ADLYWIL6h6veGHtSNJ7ah3M4clgyQ2gU9A*

2.2.1 According to Source A, what has increased chemical pollution which increases the rate of weathering? Name THREE. (3x1) (3)

2.2.2 Discuss how the activities of humans shown in Sources A and B impact weathering. (2x2) (4)

[11]

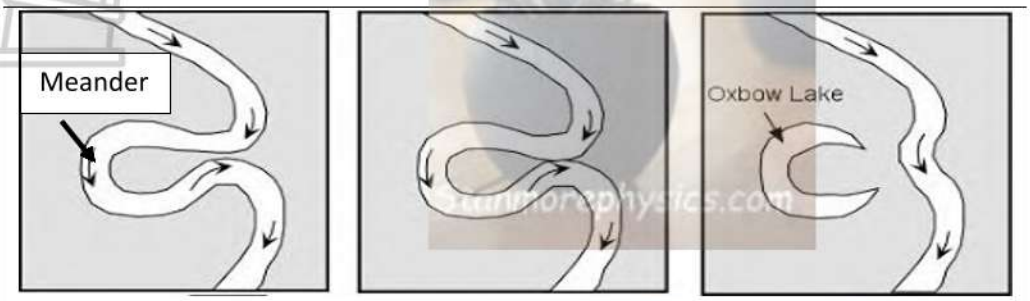
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QUESTION 3: River features of erosion and deposition along a river course

3.1 Name the type of erosion found on the upper course of the river. (1x1) (1)

3.2 Study the diagram that shows the development of an oxbow lake below and answer the questions that follow:



***Source**: https://devynba.weebly.com/water-erosion.html*

3.2.1 In which course of the river is an oxbow lake formed? (1x1) (1)

3.2.2 Define a meander as shown in the diagram. (1x2) (2)

3.2.3 Use the diagram and your knowledge to explain how an oxbow lake is formed. (2x2) (4)

[8]

QUESTION 4: THE IMPACT OF PEOPLE ON SOIL EROSION

4.1 Read the extract below and use your knowledge to answer the questions that follow:

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Factors that contribute to soil erosion.

Aside from desertification, there is no doubt that human activities are a major cause of soil erosion in general. Construction of roads and buildings, logging, mining, and agricultural production have resulted in large amounts of soil erosion in the U.S. and around the world. When soil erodes, it is usually the topsoil that erodes first, which means that the potential of the eroded area to produce food or forage is greatly reduced. In addition, the eroded soil may be deposited in rivers or lakes. The cost of removing the deposits may be considerable, and if the eroded soil was contaminated in any way the deposited soil may spread the contamination over a wider area.

Agricultural production, including forage production, involves removing vegetation from the soil surface. Ploughing, cultivating, mowing, and grazing are examples of how vegetation is removed in forage production. The extent of soil erosion depends to a great degree on how the removal of vegetation is handled. Leaving the soil surface with little or no vegetation provides a prime opportunity for soil to be eroded by wind or water moving across the surface.

4.1.1 Quote ONE word from line 1 of the extract that means a 'gradual land degradation of fertile land into arid desert.' (1x1) (1)

4.1.2 Explain TWO human activities from the extract above which are a major cause of soil erosion (2x1) (2)

4.1.3 Suggest ONE measure that can be done to prevent soil erosion. (1x2) (2)

[5]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

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SECTION B: RESOURCE USE AND SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 5: Concepts of sustainable and unsustainable resource use

5.1 Match the terms in Column A with the definitions in Column B . Only write down the numbers in Column A and the letters corresponding to the correct answer in Column B e.g. **2.1 C.** (5x1) (5)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
5.1.1 Resource	A Fishing for pleasure, not for profit
5.1.2 Natural resources	B Reducing by a large amount so that there is not enough left.
5.1.3 Depletion	C Large-scale farming with just one crop
5.1.4 Recreational fishing	D Resources that come from nature
5.1.5 Monoculture	E Any physical material that makes up part of the earth that people need and value.

[5]

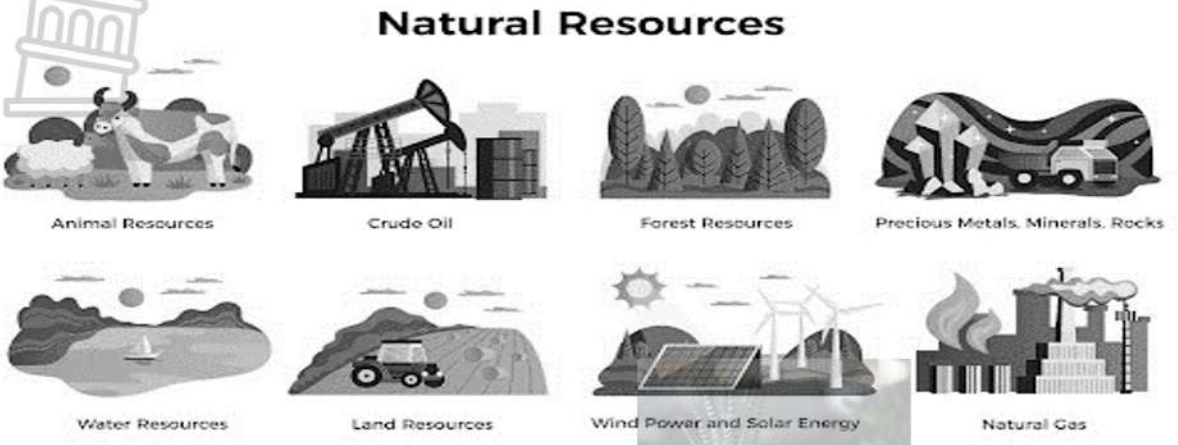


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QUESTION 6: Uses of natural resources: renewable and non-renewable resources

6.1 Look at the picture about resources below and answer the questions that follow:



Source: *https://www.vedantu.com/biology/renewable-and-non-renewable-resources*

6.1.1. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources. (2x1) (2)

6.1.2. Give TWO examples of non-renewable resources from the source above. (2x1) (2)

6.1.3. What happens if we don't take care of our resources? (1x1) (1)

[5]

QUESTION 7: Effects of unwise use of resources: over-fishing the oceans

7.1 Study the picture on overfishing below and use your knowledge to answer the questions that follow:



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7.1.1. What is over-fishing? (1x1) (1)

7.1.2. Explain any TWO reasons why over-fishing occurs. (2x1) (2)

7.1.3. In a paragraph of about eight lines, explain the effects of overfishing on humans. Your paragraph should be well structured and have the following:

- Topic sentence
- Supporting sentences and
- Concluding sentences. (8)

[11]

QUESTION 8: **Role of individuals in choosing more sustainable resource use e.g. reducing pressure on resources and reducing their carbon footprint.**

8.1 Study the source below and use your knowledge to answer the following questions.



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Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation, have significantly increased atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, contributing to global warming. Since the 18th century, these levels have surged by more than 40%, reaching unprecedented heights in 14 million years.

Carbon dioxide plays a crucial role in regulating Earth's temperature, acting as a natural insulator. As carbon dioxide concentrations rise, so do the risks of severe consequences, including ocean acidification, rising sea levels, extreme weather events, species extinctions, food scarcity, and economic disparities. Our ecological footprint, representing the land and water required to sustain our lifestyles, intertwines with our carbon footprint. The burning of fossil fuels contributes significantly to the carbon aspect of our ecological footprint, releasing greenhouse gases. Understanding your **carbon footprint** is crucial.

Source: *https://medium.com/@cinthia.cicilio/carbon-footprint-understanding-and-reducing-environmental-impact-f7ba91f7646a*

8.1.1.	What is the carbon footprint?	(1x1) (1)
8.1.2.	Name the greenhouse gas mentioned in the source above which increases global warming.	(1x1) (1)
8.1.3.	Describe TWO human activities that have significantly increased atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, contributing to global warming.	(2x1) (2)
8.1.4.	Explain TWO consequences of carbon dioxide rise in the atmosphere.	(2x1) (2)
8.1.5.	Suggest TWO ways individuals can become more environmentally friendly consumers and reduce their carbon footprint.	(2x2) (4)

[10]

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9.1 Look at the pictures below based on factory farming and use your knowledge to answer the following questions.



Source: *https://www.google.com/search?q=factory+farming*

9.1.1. Factory farming assists in achieving food security. What is food security? (1x2) (2)

9.1.2. What is factory farming? (1x2) (2)

9.1.3. Look at the pictures above and express your opinion on whether factory farming is good or cruel. (1x1) (1)

9.1.4. Motivate your answer to question 9.1.3 above. (1x2) (2)

9.1.5 Explain TWO advantages of genetic modification (2x1) (2)

[9]

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

GRAND TOTAL 75

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NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 75
TIME: 2 hours

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SECTION A: SURFACE FORCES THAT SHAPE THE EARTH

QUESTION 1: Concept of weathering

1.1

1.1.1	Weathering✓	(1x1) (1)
1.1.2	Physical weathering✓	(1x1) (1)
1.1.3	Biological weathering✓	(1x1) (1)
1.1.4	Oxidation✓	(1x1) (1)
1.1.5	Exfoliation✓	(1x1) (1)
		(5)

1.2

1.2.1	Freeze thaw/frost shattering✓	(1x1) (1)
1.2.2	Expansion✓	(1x1) (1)
1.2.3	Water fills the cracks and joints of the rock✓ At night, when the temperature drops below 0°C, the water becomes frozen and expands the rock. ✓ During the day, as the temperature increases, the water melts, causing the rock to contract. ✓ When this happens repeatedly, the rock will weaken and eventually shatter into pointed fragments. ✓	(4x1) (4)

[11]

QUESTION 2: Difference between weathering, erosion and deposition & the impact of human activities on weathering

2.1 Erosion is the removal of weathered material from one place to another. ✓✓ (2X2) 4)
Deposition is the laying down of solid material in the form of sediment. ✓✓

2.2

2.2.1	Industries or factories ✓ Vehicle emissions ✓ Power stations ✓	(3x1) (3)
2.2.2	Pollution increases gases such as carbon dioxide, sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide which lead to the formation of acid which increases chemical weathering. ✓✓ Quarrying exposes the rock to chemical weathering. ✓✓	(2x2) (4)

[11]

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QUESTION 3: **River features of erosion and deposition along a river course**

3.1 Vertical erosion✓ (1x1) (1)

3.2

3.2.1 Lower course✓ (1x1) (1)

3.2.2 A sharp bend in a river channel (concept). ✓ (1x2) (2)

3.2.3
- Ox-bow Lake forms when the river creates meander due to the river eroding bank. ✓✓ (4x1) (4)
- After a long period of time, the meander become much curved until it is cut off and ox-bow lake remains. ✓✓

[8]

QUESTION 4: The impact of people on soil erosion

4.1.1 "Desertification" ✓ (1x1) (1)

4.1.2 construction of roads and buildings ✓ (2x1) (2)
logging ✓
mining
Agricultural production
(Any two correct answers)

4.1.3
- Plant vegetation to protect soil from water and wind erosion. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)
- Add mulch to prevent the soil from being washed away.
- Building retaining walls at the base of a slope.
- Use drip irrigation so that more water will infiltrate than runoff.
- Contour farming and terracing reduce soil loss from surface erosion.
- Creation of windbreaks to avoid wind blowing away soil.
- Avoid overgrazing
- Allow Indigenous plants to grow along riverbanks
- Make sure that there is always grass growing in the soil.

(Any one relevant point)

[5]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

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SECTION B: RESOURCE USE AND SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 5: Concepts of sustainable and unsustainable resource use

5.1

5.1.1. E✓
5.1.2. D✓
5.1.3 B✓
5.1.4 A✓
5.1.5. C✓

[5]

QUESTION 6: Uses of natural resources: renewable and non-renewable resources

6.1

6.1.1. Renewable resources can replace themselves. ✓ (2x1) (2)
Non-renewable resources can only be used once and do not replace themselves.✓

6.1.2. Crude oil✓ (2x1) (2)
Precious metals✓
Minerals
Rocks
Natural gas
(Any two)

6.1.3. There will no longer be enough resources as we grow older and there will be no resources for the future generations.✓ (1x1) (1)

[5]

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QUESTION 7: Effects of unwise use of resources: over-fishing the oceans

7.1

7.1.1. When fish are caught in large quantities to an extent that they become depleted (concept) ✓ (1x1) (1)

7.1.2. It is difficult to know how many fish there are in a particular region. ✓
Increasing human populations put pressure on fish as a food resource. ✓
The demand for fish is higher than the supply.
New fishing techniques result in more over-fishing.
It is difficult to control over-fishing.
Poaching is another reason for over-fishing. (2x1) (2)
(Any two correct answers).

7.1.3. Supporting sentences

Collapse of fishing industries
Fish become more expensive due to scarcity.
Reduce the amount of food available for people to eat.
Reduction in the intake of protein obtained from fish.
Loss of income
Loss of employment (8)
Increased poverty
(Any other relevant point)

RUBRIC

Level 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows little or no understanding. Uses evidence partially to report on topics or cannot report on topic.	MARKS: 0-1
Level 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	MARKS: 2-3
Level 3	• Uses relevant evidence e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS: 6-8

[11]

QUESTION 8: **Role of individuals in choosing more sustainable resource use e.g. reducing pressure on resources and reducing their carbon footprint.**

8.1

8.1.1. The amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere (concept).✓ (1x1) (1)

8.1.2. Carbon dioxide✓ (1x1) (1)

8.1.3. Burning fossil fuels ✓
Deforestation✓ (2x1) (2)

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8.1.4. Ocean acidification✓ (2x1) (2)
Rising sea levels✓
Extreme weather events✓✓
Species extinctions
Food scarcity
Economic disparities
(Allow other relevant answers)

8.1.5.
- Embrace responsible consumption by prioritizing local products.✓✓
- Cultivate your home garden for a more direct and sustainable source of produce.✓✓
- Opt for sustainable transportation options, such as public transit, cycling, or walking.
- When purchasing vehicles, choose environmentally friendly options.
- Transition to 100% renewable energy consumption
- Invest in energy-saving appliances.
- Manage heating and air conditioning systems judiciously to conserve energy and reduce your overall environmental impact.
- Stays informed and actively share the importance of reducing carbon footprints with others.
- Reduce waste by reusing packaging, recycling materials, and disposing of non-recyclables appropriately.

(Allow other relevant points) (2x2) (4)

[10]

QUESTION 9: Factory farming: raising livestock at high density and genetic modification of crops

9.1

9.1.1. When everybody in society has permanent access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life (concept).✓✓ (1x2) (2)

9.1.2. Farming raises large numbers of animals in small spaces, using specialised buildings and equipment (concept).✓✓ (1x2) (2)

9.1.3. Cruel✓ (1x1) (1)

9.1.4. Animals face ill treatment due to space constraints.✓✓ (1x2) (2)
Overcrowding of animals in sheds leads to the spread of diseases which can affect the factory labourers and the meat of such animals.
Animals cannot live normal lifestyles.
(Any one)

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9.1.5

- More nutritious food✓
- Tastier food✓
- Disease- and drought-resistant plants that require fewer environmental resources (such as water and fertilizer).
- Less use of pesticides
- Increased supply of food with reduced cost and longer shelf life
- Faster growing plants and animals

(Any two)

(2x1) (2)

[9]

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 75





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