



VREDENBURG HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCES
 GRADE: 9
 EXAMINER: M. VAN HOOI
 MODERATOR: M. LOUBSER

DATE : NOVEMBER 2020
 TIME: 1H
 MARKS: 50

ONLY THE BEST SATISFIES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use the sources provided and answer the set questions.
2. Look at the marks allocated to each question and write your answer accordingly.
3. Write **NEATLY** and **LEGIBLY**.
4. Number your answers correctly.
5. Relax and breathe, you are going to be amazing!

QUESTION 1

Match the term in **Column A** with its correct definition from **Column B**. Write only the question number and the letter representing your answer.

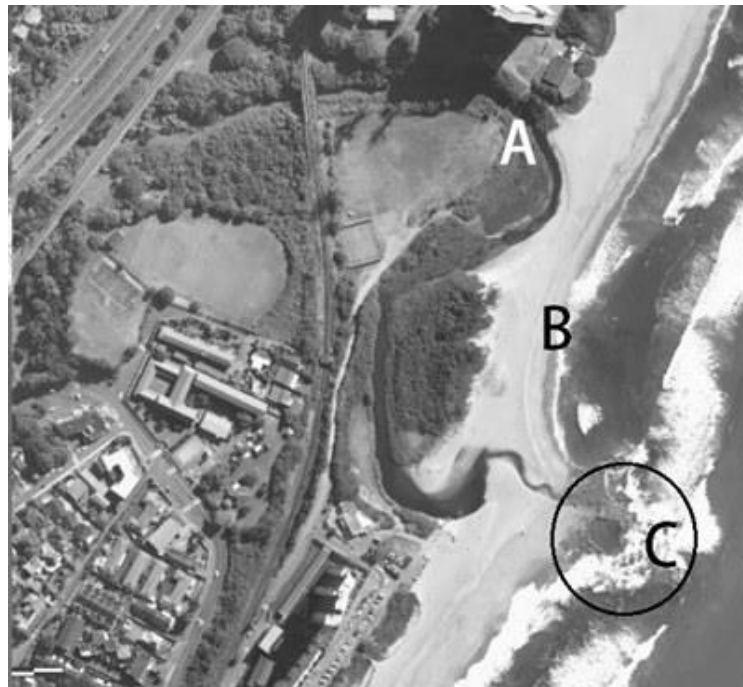
Column A	Column B
1.1. Physical weathering	A. People or animals that wear away rocks.
1.2. Oxidation	B. Rocks that peel away in layers from the differences in day and night time temperatures.
1.3. Carbonation	C. Limestone that dissolves from acid rain.
1.4. Exfoliation	D. Rocks broken down without changing the chemical composition.
1.5. Biological weathering	E. Iron in a rock is exposed to air it turns the rock red.

(5x1=5)

- 1.2.1 Define the term weathering. (1x1=1)
- 1.2.2 Name three human activities that can increase the rate of weathering. (3x1=3)
- 1.2.3 What is the difference between weathering, erosion and deposition? (3x1=3)
- 1.2.4 Explain the process of carbonation as a form of chemical weathering. (2x2=4)
- 1.2.5 In a paragraph, discuss the processes that can lead to chemical weathering. (5x1=5)
- [21]

QUESTION 2

Refer to the figure below showing the mouth of the Little Amanzimtoti River as it empties into the Indian Ocean, KwaZulu-Natal.



- 2.1.1 Locate the river at **A**. Choose the correct word from those given in brackets for each of the following statements. Write only the question number and your choice of word e.g. 2.1.1 Geography.
- 2.1.2 This river is flowing in its (**upper/lower**) course.
- 2.1.3 The area adjacent to the river at **A** is the river (**flood/deposition**) plain.
- 2.1.4 The huge bend in this river is called a river (**meander/oxbow lake**).
- 2.1.5 The main action of this river at C is (**erosion/deposition**).
- 2.1.6 The river at C is its (**source/mouth**).
- 2.1.7 In what phase can one expect rapids and rock walls? (**upper/lower**)
- 2.1.8 In which phase is deposition predominant? (**youth/old**) (7x1=7)
- [7]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the following case study about soil erosion and answer the questions that follow.

CASE STUDY: AGRICULTURE AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO SOIL EROSION

The main source of livelihood of the people in the Denku Region in Ethiopia is agriculture. The major source of crops grown in the area include tef (the staple grain of Ethiopia), haricot beans and maize.

However, in recent years, because of soil erosion that has reached a chronic level, agricultural production has declined significantly. The people in this area say that because of a decline in agriculture due to soil erosion, they have had to reduce the numbers of daily meals as well as the quantity of food per meal. [Source: Via Afrika, Social Sciences, Grade 9, page 179]

3.1.1 Explain what soil erosion means. (1x2=2)

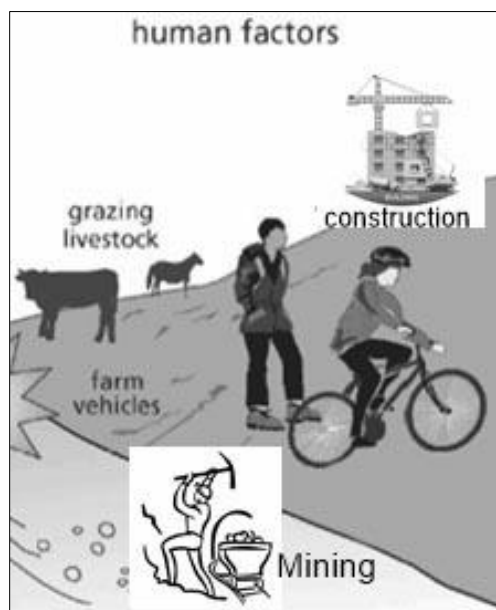
3.1.2 Name **ONE** way soil erosion has disadvantaged the people living in the Denku Region of Ethiopia. (1x1=1)

3.1.3 Write a paragraph to discuss how better practices can be introduced to help the small-scale farmer both:

A. Reduce soil erosion and B. Improve agricultural production. (4x2=8)
[11]

QUESTION 4

The figure below shows the impact of people on soil erosion.



4.1 Name **TWO** ways, as seen in the above figure, in which agriculture contributes to soil erosion.

(2x1=2)

4.2 Discuss how construction can cause soil erosion.

(2x1=2)

4.3 Suggest **TWO** ways in which open-cast mining can minimise their impact of soil erosion.

(2x1=2)

4.4 Evaluate, in a paragraph of five lines, the importance of conserving the soil and preventing soil erosion.

(5x1=5)

[11]

(TOTAL: 50)