



4

Social Sciences

# ASSESSMENT HANDBOOK

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# **Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Assessment Handbook**



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**Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Assessment Handbook**

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## Section A: Geography

### People and places

1. What is a 'settlement'?

[ 2 ]

2. Give one example of a settlement.

[ 1 ]

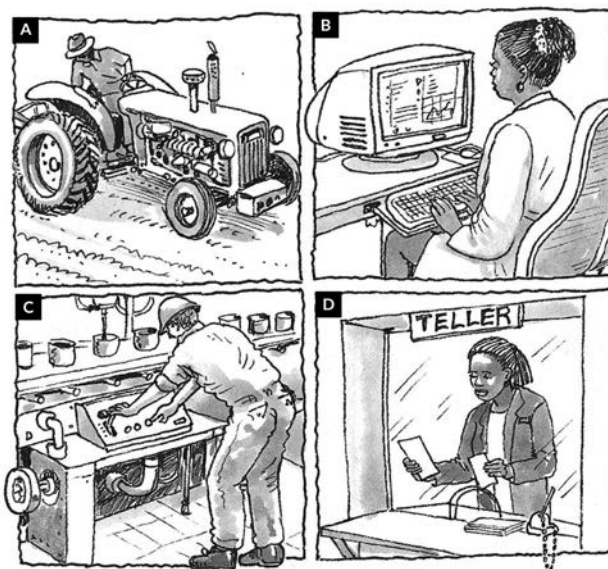
3. Match the pictures (A, B, C, D) with these job types:

3.1 office job

3.2 service job

3.3 factory work

3.4 farm work.



[ 4 ]

4. Give an example of a service job and say where it takes place. [ 1 ]

5. Discuss how and why a footpath is formed. You should write at least 3–4 sentences. [ 2 ]

**Total: 10**

### **Landmarks and explaining the way**

6. What is a natural feature? [ 2 ]

7. Give an example of a natural feature. [ 1 ]

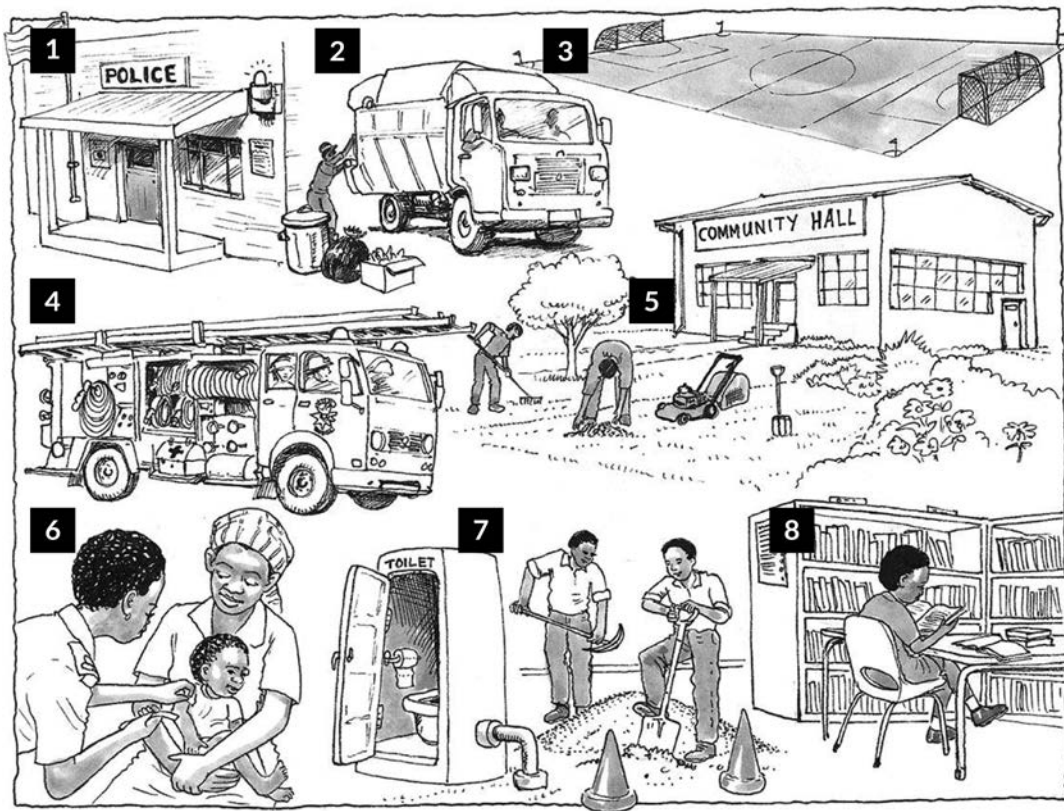
8. When you explain to somebody how to get from one place to another, you use landmarks in your explanation. Explain why it is important to give landmarks when giving directions. [ 2 ]

**Total: 5**



## People and their needs

9. This picture shows services (1–8). Write down the name of each service shown in the picture.



[ 4 ]

10. Read this story about Lunga's family.

Lunga's family live in a village in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a 40-minute drive by taxi to the nearest town, where Lunga's mother works. Lunga goes to school in the next village. It is a 20-minute drive by taxi. If Lunga walks to school instead of taking the taxi, it takes her about an hour and a half to get there. Lunga wakes up early to get ready for school. Her mother makes her porridge on the stove, and then leaves for work. Lunga washes her face in the bathroom and puts on her uniform. In winter, it is still dark when she leaves for school, so she makes sure that the lights are all switched off before closing the door and walking down the sand road to meet the school taxi.



Lunga's favourite day of the week is Tuesday. On Tuesdays, her mother finishes work early. Lunga takes a taxi from school to the town where her mother works. Her mother meets her at the taxi rank, and together they go to the library to choose books. On Thursdays, Lunga plays netball after school on the new netball court that the municipality built next to her school. On Fridays, Lunga's mother comes home with groceries that she bought in the town.

Lunga likes living in her village. The only time she does not like it is when she is sick. There is no clinic in Lunga's village so, when she is sick, she and her mother have to travel to the next village by taxi. Lunga wishes there was a clinic close by on these days.

- 10.1 List the services that are available in Lunga's village. (3)
- 10.2 What service is only available in the closest town to Lunga's village?  
(Lunga goes there on Tuesdays.) (1)
- 10.3 What service is new in Lunga's village? (1)
- 10.4 What service does Lunga wish was available in her village? (1)

[ 6 ]

**Total: 10**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 25 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### How we find out about the present in a local area

11. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. The easiest way to learn what learners in another country wear to school is to look for:

- A. magazine articles
- B. books
- C. photographs
- D. examples of their uniforms.

[ 2 ]

12. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. People write letters to newspapers. Reading these letters helps us to understand:

- A. what language people speak
- B. what people in an area think about certain events or issues
- C. what police in an area have done about certain events or issues
- D. what happened on a particular day.

[ 2 ]

13. An interview is:

- A. a good way to find out about a person
- B. a good way to find out what people think about other people
- C. a quick way to find out what people think about certain events or issues
- D. a quick way to talk to as many people as possible about certain events or issues.

[ 2 ]

14. What is a monument?

[ 1 ]

**Total: 7**

**How we find out about the history of a local area**

15. Put these events into chronological order.

- A. 1976 – The first televisions are sold in South Africa.
- B. 1994 – The first cell phone is sold in South Africa.
- C. 1988 – The Internet is used in South Africa for the first time.
- D. 1878 – Telephones are sold for the first time in South Africa.
- E. 2002 – Wireless Internet (WiFi) replaces dial-up Internet.
- F. 1921 – Computers are sold for the first time in South Africa.
- G. 1995 – South Africa gets satellite television for the first time.
- H. 2010 – Smartphones are sold in South Africa for the first time.

**[ 8 ]**

**Total: 8**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 15 MARKS**

# Glossary

**chronological order:** in the order that it happened

**landmark:** an object or feature that is easily seen or recognized

**list (verb):** write down things that are connected in some way

**match (verb):** find the answers that go together

**municipality:** local government of a town or city; oversees local matters and provides services to people in the area

**service (noun):** something that is done to help people

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
chronological order	ukulandelana	ukulandelelanisa ngokwamaxesha	chronologiese volgorde	tatelano go ya ka botlhokwa	tatellano ya lenaneo
landmark	uphawu lwendlela	ibhakana	baken	letshwao la tsela	mokolokotwane
list	enza uhla	dwelisa	lys	neela	etsa letoto/lenane
match	qondanisa	yelelisa	verbind	bapanya	nyalanya
municipality	umasipala	umasipala	munisipaliteit	mmasepala	mmasepala
service	umsebenzi	inkonzo	diens	tirelo	tshebeletso

# Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
<b>Section A: Geography</b>			
<b>People and places</b>			
1	low order	define	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 9)
2	middle order	give examples	Module 1 Activity 2 (p. 10)
3	low order	match	Module 1 Activity 2 (p. 10)
4	middle order	give examples	Module 1 Activity 3 (p. 11)
5	middle order	describe	Module 1 Activity 4 (p. 12)
<b>Landmarks and explaining the way</b>			
6	low order	define	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 13)
7	middle order	give examples	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 13)
8	middle order	explain	Module 1 Activity 7 (p. 15)
<b>People and their needs</b>			
9	low order	label	Module 1 Activity 8 (p. 17)
10	high order	comprehension	Module 1 Activity 11 (p. 20)
<b>Section B: History</b>			
<b>How we find out about the present in the local area</b>			
11	low order	identify	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 26)
12	low order	identify	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 26)
13	low order	identify	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 26)
14	low order	define	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 26)
15	high order	organise	Module 2 Activity 2 (p. 27)

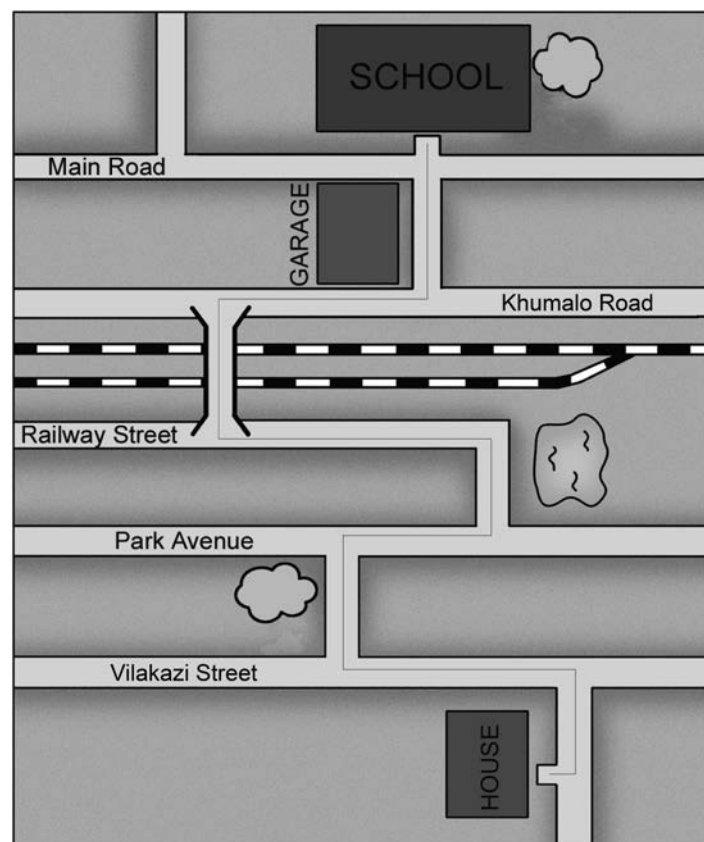
## Section A: Geography

### Places where people live

1. List two examples of places where people live.

[ 2 ]

2. Look at this map.



Explain to your friend how to get to your house after school.

[ 5 ]

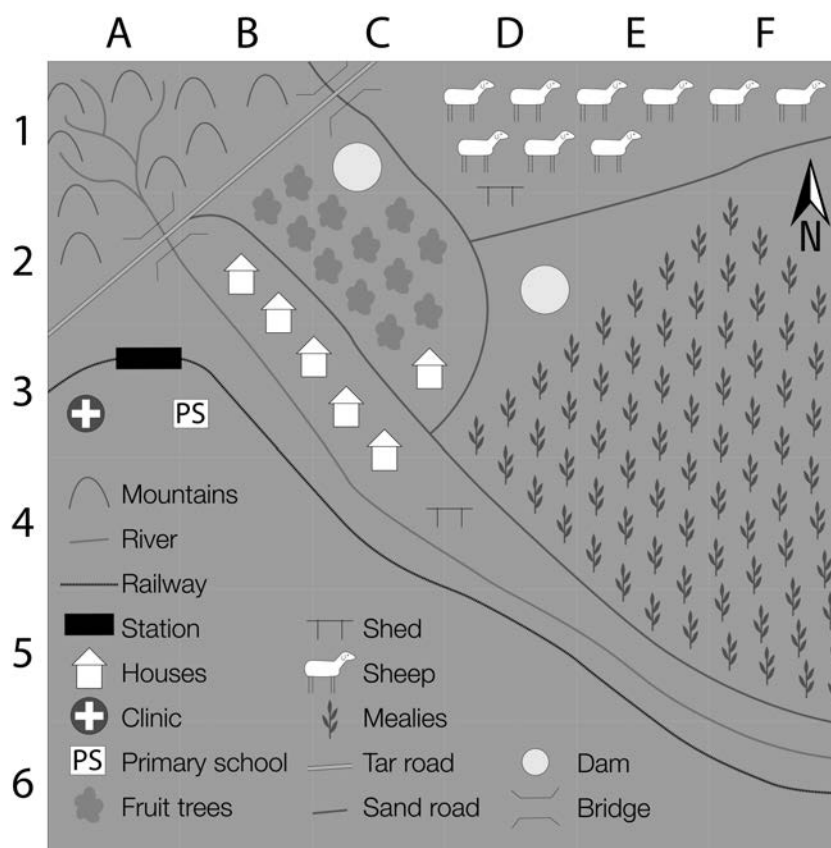
3. Explain why it is important for the municipality to provide services to a community. In your explanation, mention some of these services.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 10**

### Map skills

4. Look at this map.



- 4.1 What natural features can be seen in the top left corner of the map? (1)
- 4.2 Find the shed that is to the south of the houses. What vegetation is found to the east of this shed? (1)
- 4.3 How many dams can you see on the map? (1)
- 4.4 Give the grid reference where the clinic is found. (2)
- 4.5 Can you get to the houses using the tar road? (1)
- 4.6 Name the features found in C1. (4)

**[ 10 ]**



Section A: Geography

5. Name three continents.

[ 3 ]

6. Name two oceans.

[ 2 ]

**Total: 15**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 25 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Local history

7. Read this letter to a newspaper.

Dear Editor

I wish to comment about the recent spike in rhino poaching (*Your News*, April 2019).

When I was a young girl growing up near Warmbaths (now called Bela Bela), rhinos were abundant in the area. Most of the rhino were, of course, owned by the private game reserves in the area, but it was not unusual to catch a glimpse of a rhino and her calf along the fence when we walked to school or to another friend's house.

Something must be done about the poaching! I am an old lady now and I have grandchildren who are still babies. It makes me sad to think that they may never know what a rhino looks like.

Regards

Old Rhino Lover

- 7.1 What is this letter about? (1)  
7.2 What was Bela Bela (in Limpopo) called when the writer was young? (1)  
7.3 Is the writer young or old? Write down a sentence from the letter to explain your answer. (3)

[ 5 ]

**Total: 5**

### Learning from leaders

8. Name two qualities of a good leader.

[ 2 ]

9. Write a paragraph about Nelson Mandela OR Mahatma Gandhi (choose one).  
Your paragraph should be at least 6–8 sentences long. Your paragraph should include the following information:

- what the person fought for
- how the person displayed qualities of a good leader.

[ 8 ]

**Total: 10**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 15 MARKS**

# Glossary

**explain:** make something clear by describing it in detail and giving some facts

**grid reference:** a map reference that is given using numbers and letters used to name a series of horizontal and vertical grid lines

**name (verb):** say what the word for something is

**vegetation:** the plants in a particular area

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
explain	chaza	cacisa	verduideliking	tlhalosa	hlalosa
grid reference	inkomba yethebula	isingqiniso segridi	ruitverwysing	kaelo ka botlhokwa	keriti ya bopaki
name	nika igama lento	xela/biza	benoem	neela	reha
vegetation	izimila	izityalo	plantegroei	dimela	dimela

# Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
<b>Section A: Geography</b>			
<b>Places where people live</b>			
1	low order	list	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 9)
2	high order	summarise	Module 1 Activity 6 (p. 14) Module 1 Activity 7 (p. 15)
3	middle order	explain	Module 1 Activity 10 (p. 18)
<b>Map skills</b>			
4	low order	identify	Module 3 Activity 2 (p. 41) Module 3 Activity 4 (p. 44) Module 3 Activity 5 (p. 45)
5	middle order	name	Module 3 Activity 9 (p. 52)
6	middle order	name	Module 3 Activity 9 (p. 52)
<b>Section B: History</b>			
<b>Local history</b>			
7	middle order	comprehension	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 26)
<b>Learning from leaders</b>			
8	middle order	name	Module 4 Activity 2 (p. 62) Module 4 Activity 3 (p. 66)
9	high order	justify	Module 4 Activity 2 (p. 62) Module 4 Activity 3 (p. 66)

## Section A: Geography

### People and food

1. List three ways that people get their food.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 3**

### Ways of farming

2. What is subsistence farming?

[ 2 ]

3. How does subsistence farming differ from commercial farming?

[ 2 ]

4. What animal does a dairy farmer keep?

[ 1 ]

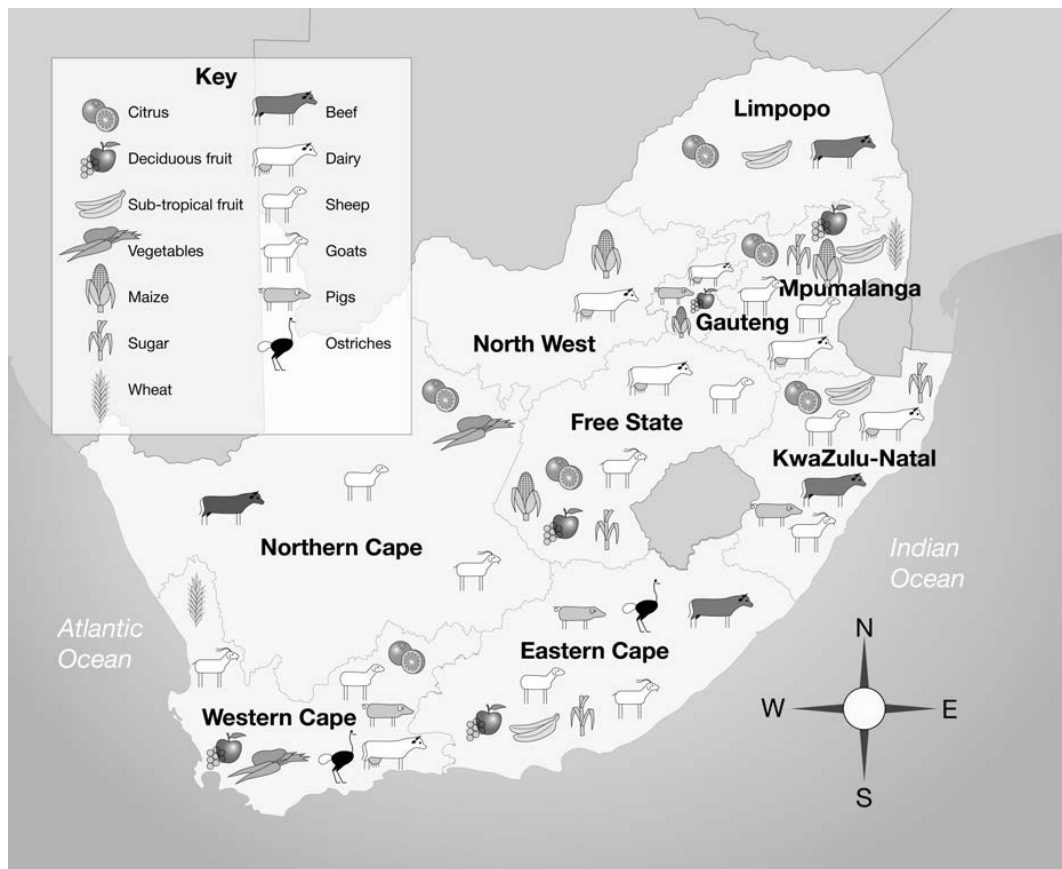
**Total: 5**

### Crop and stock farming

5. Name three kinds of stock farming.

[ 3 ]

6. This map shows the location of crop and stock farming areas in South Africa. Use the map to answer the questions.



- 6.1 Name one crop that is grown in the Eastern Cape. (1)  
 6.2 What stock farming takes place in Limpopo? (1)  
 6.3 Which province has the greatest variety of crop and stock farming? (2)

[ 4 ]

**Total: 7**



### Unprocessed and processed foods

7. What process is used to make these foods?

7.1 cupcakes (1)

7.2 biltong (1)

[ 2 ]

8. Explain why food processing is important for humans.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 5**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Transport on land

9. Match the type of transport in the first column with the description in the second column.

9.1 Bicycle

9.2 Wagon

9.3 Cart

9.4 Car

9.5 Locomotive

9.6 Penny-farthing

A. First wheeled vehicle. Pulled by donkey or horse.

B. Vehicle with four wheels. Pulled by oxen.

C. Engine that pulls coaches along a railway line.

D. Two wheels with a seat and handlebars. Only one person can ride it at a time.

E. First bicycle made from steel.

F. Vehicle that has four wheels and an engine.

[ 6 ]

10. "Transport has changed people's lives." Do you agree with this sentence? Explain why you do, or why you do not.

[ 4 ]

**Total: 10**

### Transport on water

11. Write a paragraph of 4–6 sentences that describes one of the first sailing ships. Your paragraph should include a description of the ship, where it was used and how it moved.

Choose ONE of these sailing ships:

- junks
- dhows
- caravels
- tall ships
- clippers

[ 6 ]

**Total: 6**

### Transport in the air

12. Your friend wants to go to Egypt. Explain why she should use an aeroplane to get there.

[ 2 ]

13. Name the inventors of the first aeroplane.

[ 2 ]

**Total: 4**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

# Glossary

**column:** division in a table that goes from the top of the table to the bottom

**describe:** give a detailed explanation

**description:** words or a picture that describes or explains something

**location:** the exact place where something is situated

**process (noun):** a series of steps in order to achieve something specific

**processed food:** food that has undergone a process to preserve it or change it from its original form

**transport (noun):** way of travelling from one place to another

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
column	ikholamu	ikholam	kolom	kholomo	kholomo
describe	chaza	chaza	beskryf	tlhalosa	hlalosa
description	incazelo	inkcazelo	beskrywing	tlhaloso	tlhaloso
location	indawo	indawo	ligging	lefelo	sebaka
process	indlela yokwenza	inkqubo	proses	dikgato	tsamaiso
processed food	ingxubevange yokudla	ukutya okwenziwe kwangonakali	verwerkte voedsel	dijo tse dikotikoting	dijo tse dikotikoting
transport	ezokuthutha	uthutho	vervoer	senamelwa	dipalangwang

# Skills covered

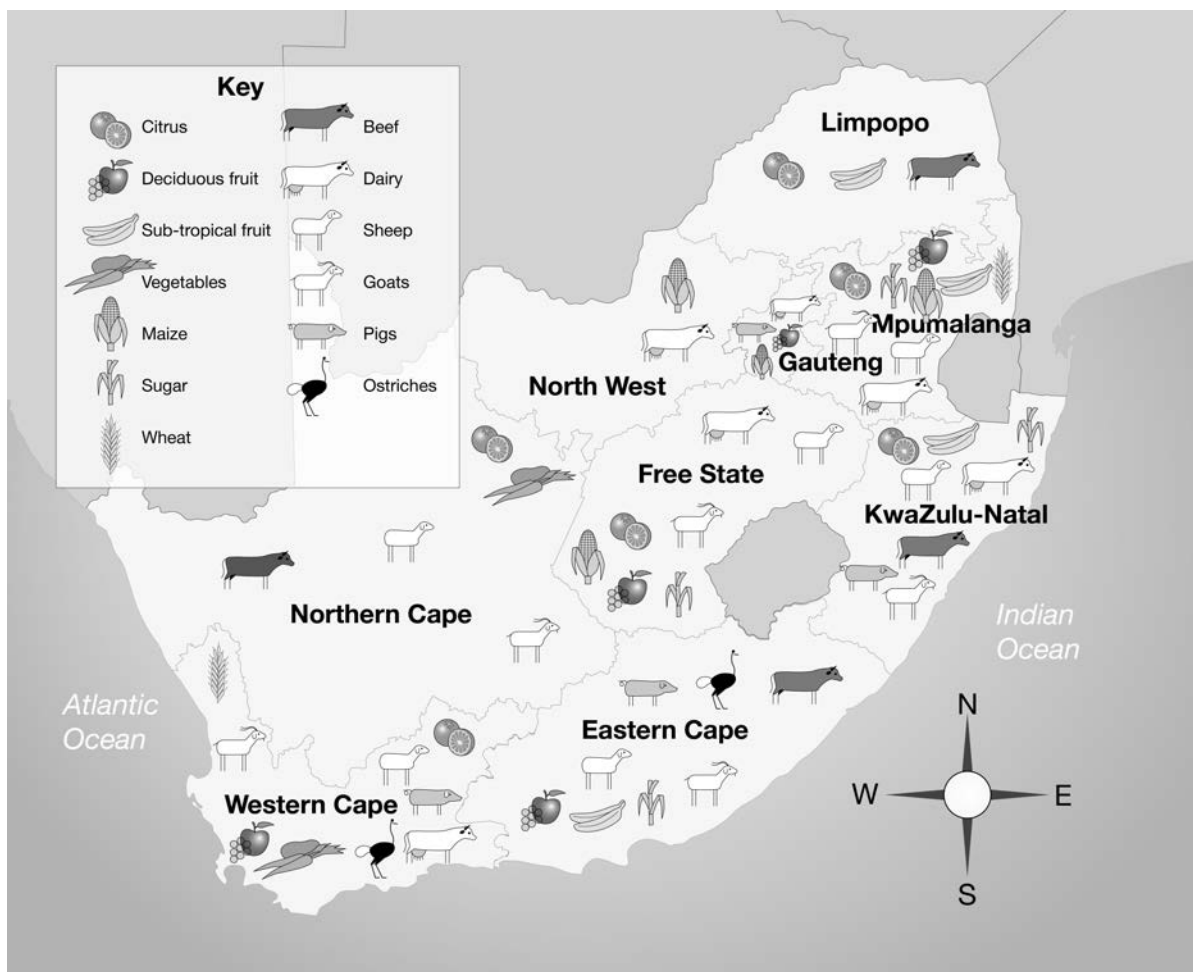
Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
<b>Section A: Geography</b>			
<b>People and food</b>			
1	low order	list	Module 5 Activity 2 (p. 73)
<b>Ways of farming</b>			
2	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 75)
3	high order	differentiate	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 75)
4	middle order	name	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 75)
<b>Crop and stock farming</b>			
5	middle order	name	Module 5 Activity 6 (p. 78)
6	low order	identify	Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 80)
<b>Unprocessed and processed foods</b>			
7	low order	identify	Module 5 Activity 9 (p. 82)
8	middle order	explain	Module 5 Activity 9 (p. 82)

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
<b>Section B: History</b>			
<b>Transport on land</b>			
9	low order	match	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
10	high order	justify	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
<b>Transport on water</b>			
11	middle order	describe	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
<b>Transport in the air</b>			
12	high order	justify	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
13	middle order	name	Module 6 Activity 3 (p. 96)

## Section A: Geography

### Food and farming in South Africa

1. This map shows the location of the main crop and stock farming areas in South Africa. Use the map to answer the questions.





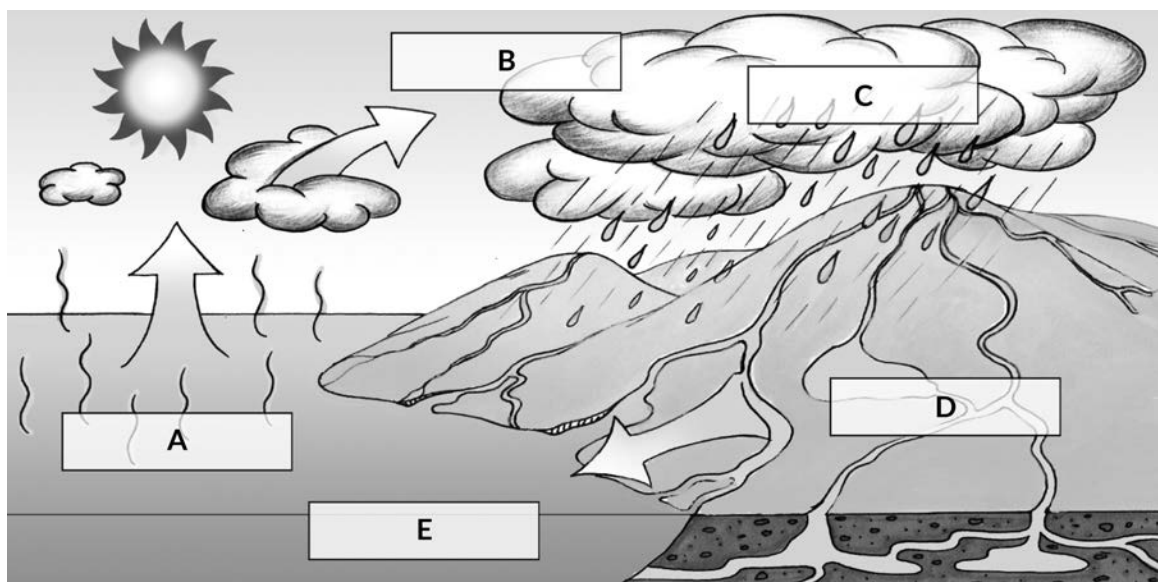
- 1.1 Name two provinces where ostriches are farmed. (2)
- 1.2 What type of stock farming takes place in North West? (1)
- 1.3 What is the most common type of crop grown in South Africa? (1)
- 1.4 Where is sugar grown? (2)
- 1.5 Six types of crops are grown in Mpumalanga. Give one reason to explain this. (2)

[ 8 ]

**Total: 8**

## Water in South Africa

2. This diagram shows the water cycle.



Match these descriptions to the labels to the diagram. Write down the question number and the letter.

- 2.1 The rainwater falls on the ground and runs down the hills and soaks into the ground.
- 2.2 The clouds make rain, which falls to the ground.
- 2.3 Some of the water flows back into the ocean.
- 2.4 The sun heats the ocean. The top layer of water gets warm and turns into water vapour.
- 2.5 The water vapour becomes clouds.

[ 5 ]

3. Draw a table with two columns. In your table, write down two differences between 'grey water' and 'black water'.

[ 5 ]

4. Give two ways that people can stop polluting water.

[ 2 ]

**Total: 12**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Transport through time

5. Match the name of the sailing ships with the pictures. Write down the question number and the letter of the picture.

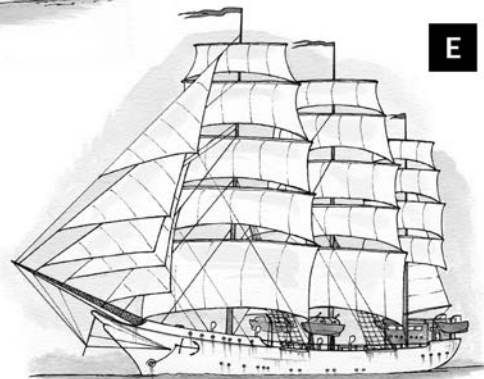
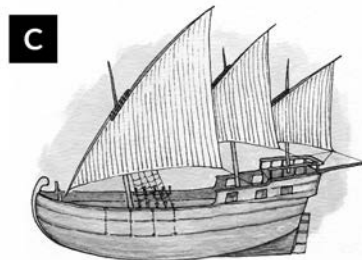
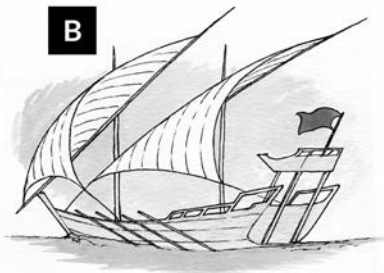
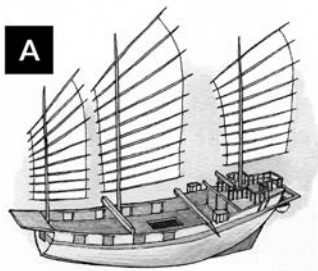
5.1 Clipper

5.2 British tall ship

5.3 Arab dhow

5.4 Chinese junk

5.5 Portuguese caravel



[ 5 ]

6. Give two reasons why airships were more practical than hot air balloons. [ 2 ]

7. Give one reason why hot air balloons are safer than airships. [ 1 ]

**Total: 8**

### **Communication through time**

8. The San hunter-gatherers made many paintings and drawings on rocks.  
What two things do these paintings and drawings tell us? [ 2 ]

9. Explain why cameras are a good form of communication. [ 4 ]

10.10.1 If you are communicating for business, is it better to use email or a letter? (1)  
10.2 Explain your answer to 1. (2)  
[ 3 ]

11. 11.1 What is the best way for a president of a country to give news to the people in a country? (1)  
11.2 Explain your answer. (2)  
[ 3 ]

**Total: 12**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

# Glossary

**airship:** an aircraft that is powered by a gas that is lighter than air

**communication:** a way of talking to or connecting with other people

**hot air balloon:** a big bag that is filled with air to make it float; it usually has a basket underneath it, carrying passengers

**sailing ship:** a boat that is built to travel long distances, using the wind to move

**table:** a set of facts shown in rows and columns

**water vapour:** invisible gas; evaporated water

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
airship	umkhumbim-khathi	inqanawa yomoya	lugskip	sefofane se dirisang phefo	sefofane se sebedisang moya
communication	ezokuxhumana	unxibelelwano	kommunikasie	puisano	kgokahano
hot air balloon	ibhelunde lomoya/ oshisayo	ibhaloni ehamba ngomoya oshushu	warmlugballon	balunu ya phefo e bollo	balune ya moya o tjhesang
sailing ship	imikhumbi/ eqondiswa ngumoya	inqanawa eqhutywa ngomoya	seilskip	sekepe se sedirisang phefo	se sebedisang moya
table	ithebula	itheyibhile	tabel	dikholomo le mela	papetla
water vapour	umusi	umphunga wamanzi	waterdamp	bongola jwa metsi	phofodi

# Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 4 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
<b>Section A: Geography</b>			
<b>Food and farming in South Africa</b>			
1	middle order	identify	Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 80)
<b>Water in South Africa</b>			
2	low order	label	Module 7 Activity 2 (p. 103)
3	high order	tabulate	Module 7 Activity 5 (p. 107)
4	middle order	give examples	Module 7 Activity 5 (p. 107)
<b>Section B: History</b>			
<b>Transport through time</b>			
5	low order	match	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
6	middle order	explain	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
7	middle order	explain	Formal assessment test: History (p. 98)
<b>Communication through time</b>			
8	middle order	explain	Module 8 Activity 2 (p. 116)
9	high order	justify	Module 8 Activity 9 (p. 122)
10	high order	justify	Module 8 Activity 8 (p. 121)
11	high order	justify	Module 8 Activity 6 (p. 120) Module 8 Activity 10 (p. 122)

## Section A: Geography

### People and places

1. A settlement is a place where people live together. [ 2 ]
2. Any one: farm, village, town, city. [ 1 ]
3.
  1. B
  2. D
  3. C
  4. A [ 4 ]
4. Accept any reasonable answers. Examples: doctor – hospital or clinic; bank teller – bank; taxi driver – on the road/taxi. [ 1 ]
5. Example answer: People need to get from place to place, or from settlement to settlement. People walk across fields or between houses to get to where they need to go. When enough people use the path, it becomes a footpath. When enough people use a footpath, it may become a road. [ 2 ]

**Total: 10**



### Landmarks and explaining the way

6. A natural feature is a landmark that is part of nature. It is not made by humans. [ 2 ]
7. Accept reasonable answers. Examples: mountain, river, tree, rock, etc. [ 1 ]
8. Example answer: It is important to use landmarks in your explanation because it helps the person to know that they are going the correct way. You can also use landmarks to tell people when they should turn or keep going. [ 2 ]

**Total: 5**

### People and their needs

9. 1. police  
2. rubbish removal  
3. sport facilities/recreation facilities  
4. fire department  
5. community hall (also accept: maintenance and garden services)  
6. healthcare  
7. sanitation/sewage/toilets  
8. library [ 4 ]
- 10.1. electricity/energy; sewage/sanitation; recreation  
2. library  
3. recreation  
4. healthcare/clinic [ 6 ]

**Total: 10**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 25 MARKS**

## Section B: History

How we find out about the present in a local area

11. C [ 2 ]
12. B [ 2 ]
13. A [ 2 ]
14. Something that is built to remember a person or event. [ 1 ]

**Total: 7**

How we find out about the history of a local area

15. D, F, A, C, B, G, E, H [ 8 ]

**Total: 8**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 15 MARKS**

## Section A: Geography

### Places where people live

1. Accept any two: farm, village, town, city. [ 2 ]
  
2. Walk past the garage and turn right into Khumalo Road. Turn left and walk on the bridge that goes over the railway line, and then turn left onto Railway Street. When you get to the pond/dam/lake, go right and then right again onto Park Avenue. Turn left at the big tree. Turn left onto Vilakazi Street. Then, turn right into the first road, and my house is on the right. [ 5 ]
  
3. Example answer: It is important for the municipality to provide services such as sewage, energy (electricity) and healthcare because people need these services to live comfortably. [ 3 ]

**Total: 10**

### Map skills

4.
  1. mountains and a river
  2. mealies
  3. two
  4. A3
  5. No. (You have to use the sand road.)
  6. tar road, bridge, dam, sand road[ 10 ]

5. Any three: Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Antarctica.

[ 3 ]

6. Any two: Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean

[ 2 ]

**Total: 15**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 25 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Local history

7. 1. rhino poaching  
2. Warmbaths  
3. Old. "I am an old lady now and I have grandchildren who are still babies."

[ 5 ]

**Total: 5**

### Learning from leaders

8. Any two: listens to people, works for the good of others, works well with a team, has courage, is brave, is dedicated and committed to their beliefs and to others, is prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of others.

[ 2 ]

9. Ensure that learners have followed the instructions (i.e. that they have chosen ONE leader to write about – Nelson Mandela or Mahatma Gandhi). Learners' paragraphs should be well structured and factually correct. Learners should introduce the leader by identifying the cause he fought for. Learners should then give examples of how the leader displayed good leadership qualities (i.e. good listener, servant of the people, works well with a team, courageous and brave, dedicated and committed, and willing to make sacrifices).

[ 8 ]

**Total: 10**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 15 MARKS**

## Section A: Geography

### People and food

1. Any three: buying, growing, collecting, fishing, hunting.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 3**

### Ways of farming

2. Subsistence farming is when a family farms food or animals for their own needs.

[ 2 ]

3. Subsistence farmers do not sell their produce. Commercial farmers farm crops or animals to sell the produce.

[ 2 ]

4. cattle/cows

[ 1 ]

**Total: 5**

### Crop and stock farming

5. large stock farming, small stock farming and poultry farming

[ 3 ]

6. 1. Any one: sub-tropical fruit, deciduous fruit, sugar, sheep, goats, ostriches, pigs, beef.  
2. beef  
3. Mpumalanga (it has nine different types of stock and crop farming)

[ 4 ]

**Total: 7**

### Unprocessed and processed foods

7. 1. baking  
2. drying

[ 2 ]

8. Example answer: Food processing helps humans to preserve foods. This keeps it from going bad, which means that we can store it for longer periods. Some foods cannot be eaten without processing them first. For example, we cannot eat raw chicken, so we cook it.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 5**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Transport on land

9. 1. D  
2. B  
3. A  
4. F  
5. C  
6. E

[ 6 ]

10. Accept all reasonable answers, provided that learners give reasons for their answers. If learners agree with the statement, they should make mention of the fact that people can get from one place to another more easily, which

means that they can find work and food further away from home. If learners disagree with the statement, they should provide a convincing reason for their opinion.

[ 4 ]

**Total: 10**

### **Transport on water**

11. Accept reasonable answers. Learners should follow the instructions (i.e. they should choose ONE sailing ship from the list). Learners' paragraphs must include the following information:

- what the ship looked like
- what the ship was made of
- where the ship was used (and by whom)
- how the ship worked/how it moved across the water.

[ 6 ]

**Total: 6**

### **Transport in the air**

12. Accept reasonable answers. Learners should mention that it would take too long to travel to Egypt by sea or on land. The friend will get there much faster if she travels by aeroplane.

[ 2 ]

13. Wilbur and Orville Wright (also accept: the Wright brothers)

[ 2 ]

**Total: 4**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS**



## Section A: Geography

### Food and farming in South Africa

1. 1. Western Cape, Eastern Cape
2. dairy
3. citrus
4. Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Mpumalanga
5. Learners should suggest that the climate/weather in Mpumalanga is suitable to grow the six types of crops (maize, sugar, citrus and deciduous fruit, subtropical fruit and wheat).

**[ 8 ]****Total: 8**

### Water in South Africa

2. 1. D
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. B

**[ 5 ]**

3.

<b>Grey water</b>	<b>Black water</b>
Water from baths and sinks	Water from toilets
Water is purified and used again in homes	Water is cleaned and put back in rivers or the sea

Example of a completed table (award 1 mark for the table).

**[ 5 ]**

4. Accept reasonable answers. Examples: Do not litter. Do not allow animals to defecate or urinate near water. Do not wash clothes in rivers or dams. Farmers should not use artificial pesticides or fertilisers.

[ 2 ]

**Total: 12**

**SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

## Section B: History

### Transport through time

5. 1. D  
2. E  
3. B  
4. A  
5. C

[ 5 ]

6. They could be made to go in a certain direction. They had space for people to sit.

[ 2 ]

7. Airships can catch fire more easily (because of the engine and the gas used).

[ 1 ]

**Total: 8**

### Communication through time

8. They tell us about the animals that the San hunted. They tell us about the San's spiritual/religious beliefs.

[ 2 ]

9. Accept reasonable answers. Learners could mention that pictures are a way to communicate with people in the future about how things look, how people dress, and so on. They could compare photographs to the rock art left by the San hunter-gatherers, which tells us about how they lived long

ago. Photographs are also a way to send news about yourself to a family member or friend far away.

[ 4 ]

10.1. email

2. Email is a faster way of communicating, so you will get an answer much more quickly.

[ 3 ]

11. 1. Accept either television or radio

2. The president has to speak to many people at the same time, but this communication does not need to be two-way (he or she does not need an answer). This makes radio or television the best way to make the announcement.

[ 3 ]

**Total: 12**

**SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS**



