

Social Sciences

ASSESSMENT HANDBOOK



CAPS

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Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Assessment Handbook



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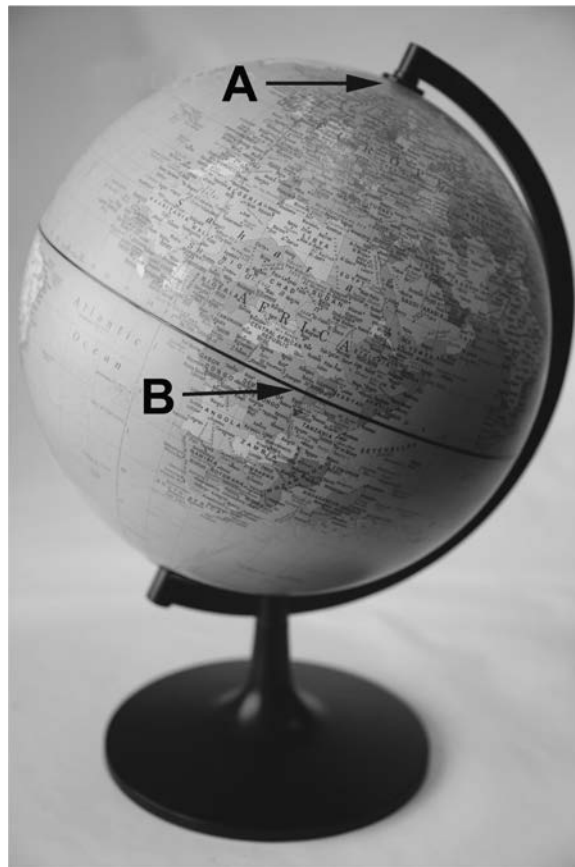
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Section A: Geography

World map and compass directions

1. Label this photo of a globe.



[2]

2. What ocean is west of South Africa?

[1]

Total: 3

Africa, our continent

3. Look at this map of Africa and answer the questions.



- 3.1 Name the country that lies north of Chad. (1)
 - 3.2 Name the country east of South Sudan. (1)
 - 3.3 What country is east of Democratic Republic of Congo, north of Zambia, and south of Rwanda? (1)
 - 3.4 Name one landlocked country in southern Africa. (1)
 - 3.5 Name an African island that is also a country. (1)
- [5]

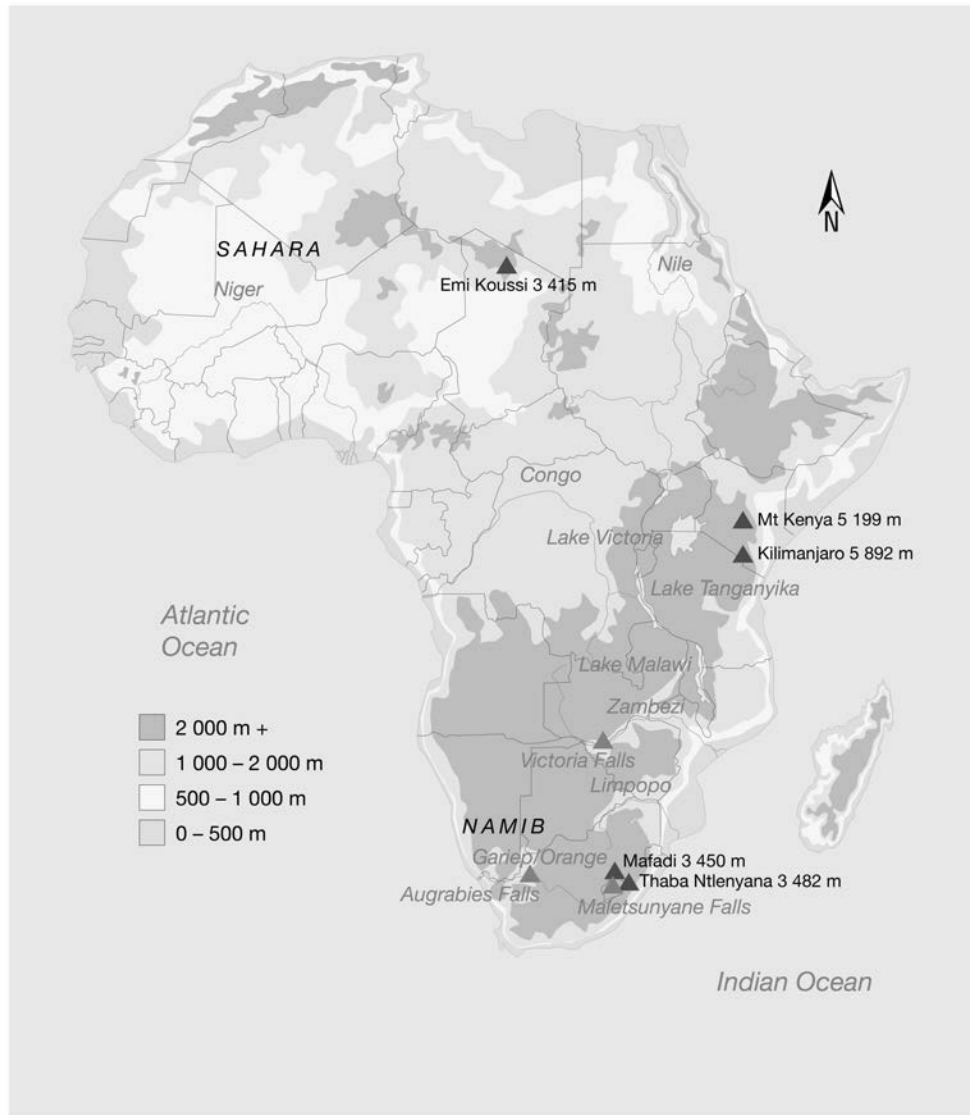
4. Explain the importance of a capital city.

[2]

Total: 7

A physical map of Africa

5. Look at this physical map and answer the questions.

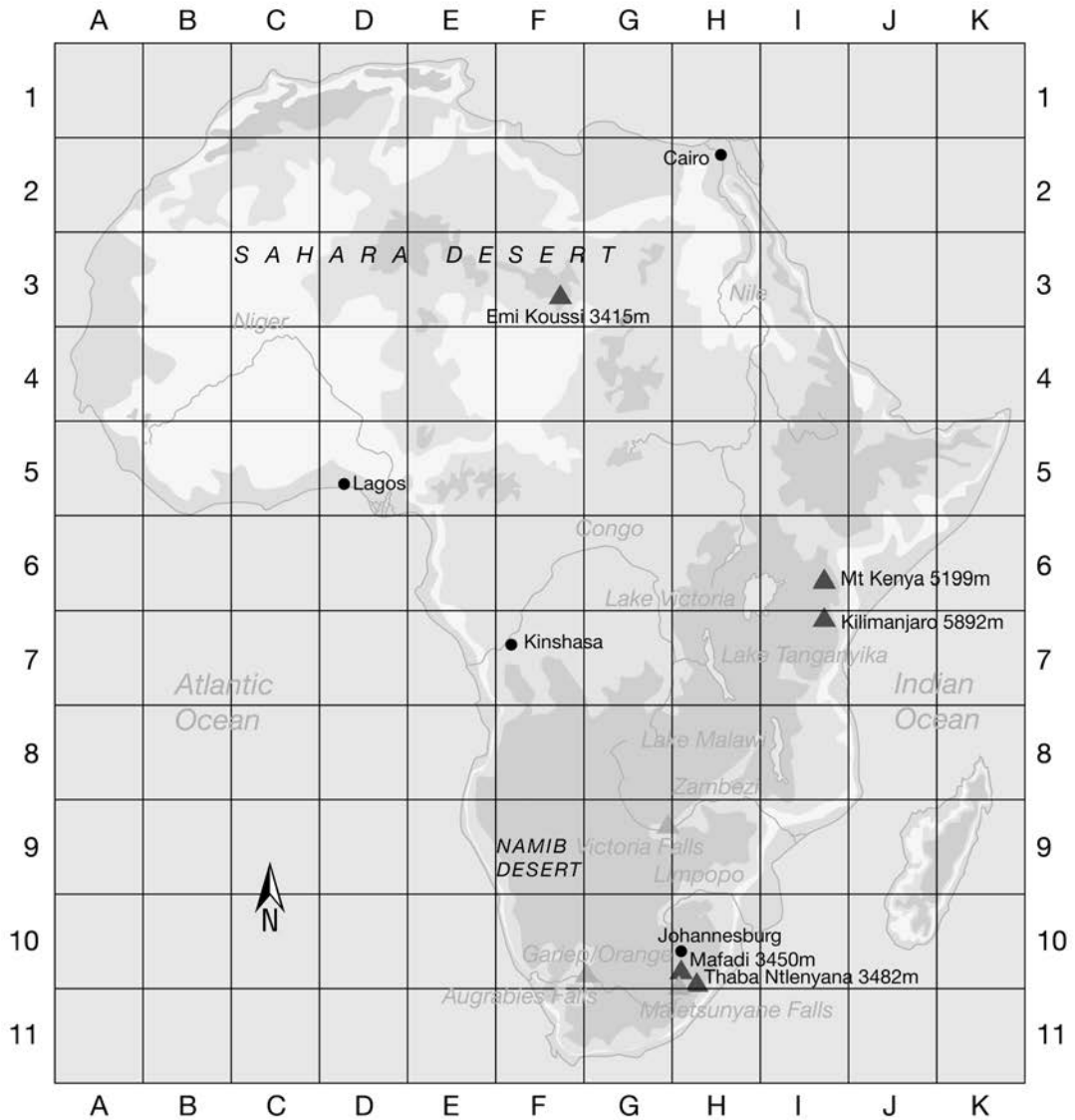


- 5.1 At what height above sea level is Lake Victoria found? (1)
- 5.2 Which mountain is higher: Mt Kilimanjaro or Mt Kenya? (1)
- 5.3 How high is the highest peak in South Africa? (1)
- 5.4 Into which ocean does the Niger River flow? (1)
- 5.5 How many metres above sea level is most of the Sahara desert? (1)
- [5]

Total: 5

Images of Africa

6. Find F9 on this map.



Using the information in the map, try to predict what this area is like. List five points about the landscape, weather, and population.

[5]

Total: 5

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

How we find out about hunter-gatherers and herders

7. Compare hunter-gatherers and herders.

[4]

Total: 4

San hunter-gatherer society in the Later Stone Age

8. Explain why the period 10 000 years ago is known as the Stone Age.

[2]

9. How did the San people ensure that they had access to resources during every season?

[2]

10. Match the items in the first column with the uses in the second column.

10.1 ostrich eggshells
10.2 animal skins
10.3 bow and arrow
10.4 animal sinew
10.5 reeds

A. hunting animals
B. sewing
C. water storage
D. building huts
E. bags/clothing

[5]

11. South Africa's motto is written on the coat of arms in /Xam.



Choose the correct English translation of this motto.

- A. Diverse in unity.
- B. We stand together.
- C. Unity in diversity.
- D. Diversity in difference.

[1]

12. Why did the San have to be good trackers?

[2]

Total: 12

Khoikhoi herder society in the Later Stone Age

13. What is herding?

[2]

14. Why did the Khoikhoi keep cattle and goats?

[1]

15. Complete this statement:

The Khoikhoi lived in _____ groups than the San did.

[1]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

compare: discuss how two or more things are similar or not similar

complete (verb): finish something

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

landscape: all of the features of an area of land that you can see

motto: a sentence or phrase that is used to describe or motivate

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

physical map: map that shows physical features, like mountains and rivers

population: how many people live in a particular area

predict: say what you think will happen

resource: something that is useful and used for a specific purpose

statement: a sentence that is, or appears to be, factual

translation: what something means in another language

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
compare	qhathanisa	thelekisa	vergelyk	tshwantshanya	bapisa/ tshwantsha/ lekanya
complete	qedela	gqibezela	voltooi	feleletsa	qetella
explain	chaza	cacisa	verduideliking	tlhalosa	hlalosa
landscape	ukubukeka kwendawo	imbonakalo- mhlaba	landskap	sebopego sa naga	ponahalo ya naha
motto	isiqubulo	isaci	leuse	moonono	lepetjo
name	nika igama lento	xela/biza	benoem	neela	reha
physical map	ibalazwe	imephu yomhlaba	fisiese kaart	mmepe	mmapa wa makgetha a tlholeho
population	inani labantu ngokwendawo	abemi	bevolking	batho ba naga	batho ba naha
predict	qagela	qashisela	voorspel	bonela pele	noha
resource	izinsiza	ubutyebi	hulpbronne	didiriswa	mehlodi

Glossary

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
statement	isitatimende	ingxelo	stelling	mokwalo	setatements
translation	isihumusho	inguqulelo	vertaling	phetolelo	phetolelo

Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
World map and compass directions			
1	low order	label	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 8)
2	low order	remember	Module 1 Activity 3 (p. 10)
Africa, our continent			
3	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 4 (p. 15)
4	low order	define	Module 1 Activity 4 (p. 15)
A physical map of Africa			
5	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 18)
Images of Africa			
6	high order	predict	Module 1 Unit 4 (p. 19)
Section B: History			
How we find out about hunter-gatherers and hunters			
7	middle order	compare	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 27) Module 1 Activity 2 (p. 29)
San hunter-gatherer society in the Later Stone Age			
8	middle order	explain	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 27)
9	middle order	explain	Module 1 Activity 2 (p. 29) Module 1 Activity 3 (p. 30)
10	low order	match	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 27)
11	low order	remember	Formal Assessment (p. 36)
12	middle order	explain	Module 1 Activity 3 (p. 30)

Skills covered

Khoikhoi herder society in the Later Stone Age			
13	low order	define	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 34)
14	low order	remember	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 34)
15	low order	remember	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 34)

Section A: Geography

Map skills

1. Look at this map of Africa and answer the questions.

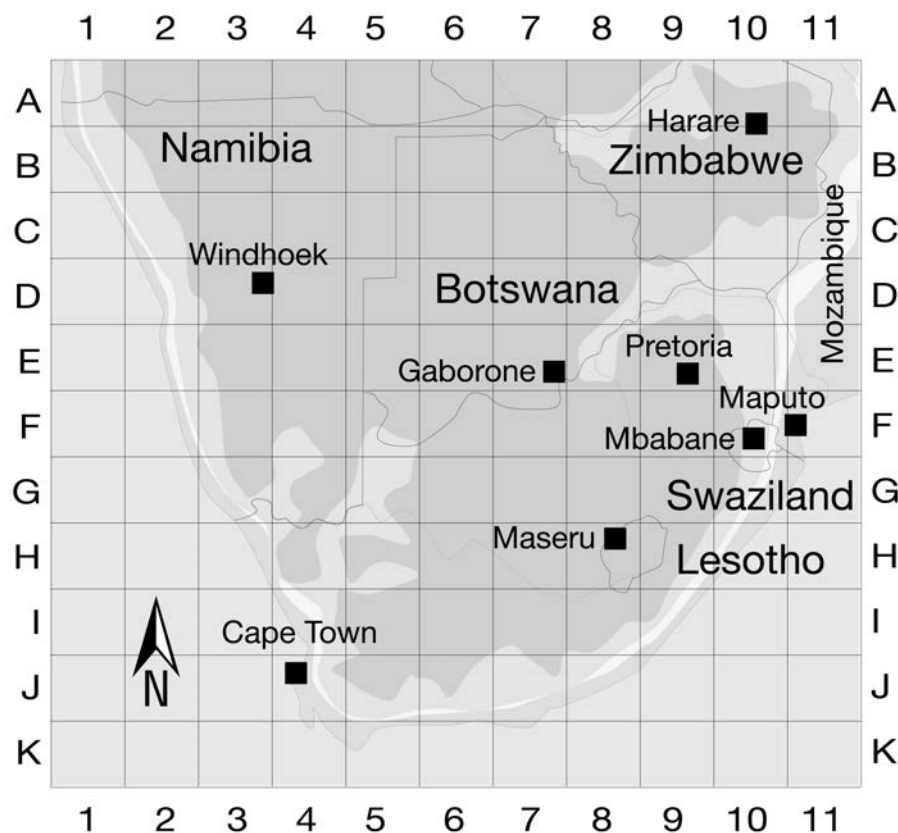


Section A: Geography

- 1.1 Tanzania is _____ of Gabon. (1)
- 1.2 Libya is _____ of Central African Republic. (1)
- 1.3 Cameroon is _____ of Egypt. (1)
- 1.4 Madagascar is _____ of Somalia. (1)
- 1.5 Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi are _____ of Democratic Republic of Congo. (1)

[5]

2. Look at this map and answer the questions.



- 2.1 Name the city found in E7. (1)
- 2.2 Give the grid references for South Africa's two capital cities. (2)

[3]

Total: 8

Physical features of South Africa

3. What is an escarpment?

[2]

4. Match the physical feature with its description.

4.1 Cape

4.2 Coastline

4.3 Bay

A. A dent in the coastline.

B. A point of land that goes out into the sea.

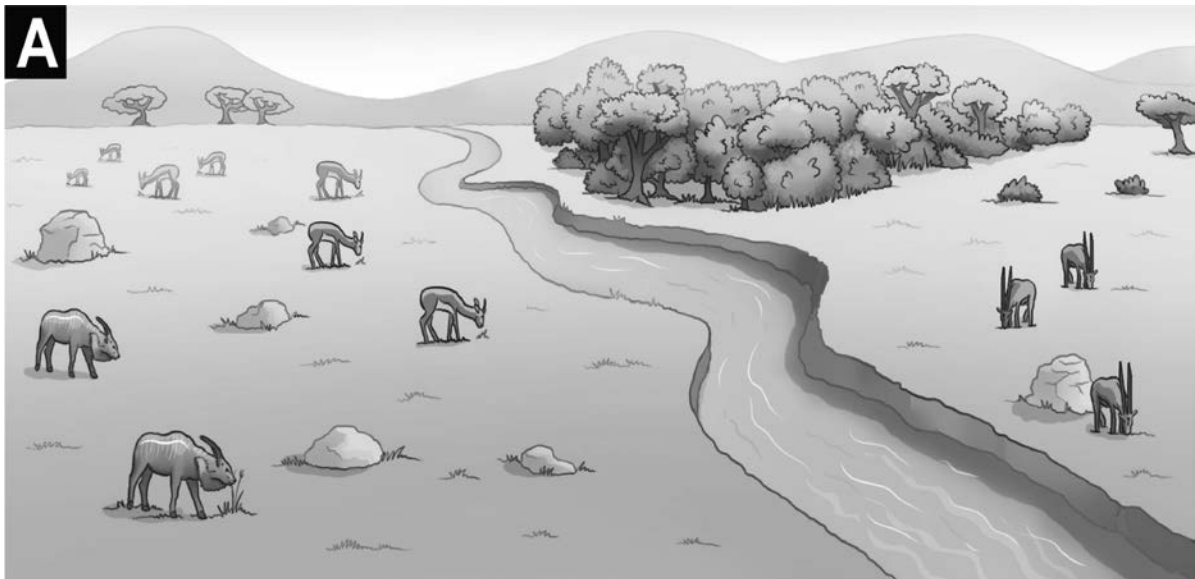
C. Where the land meets the sea.

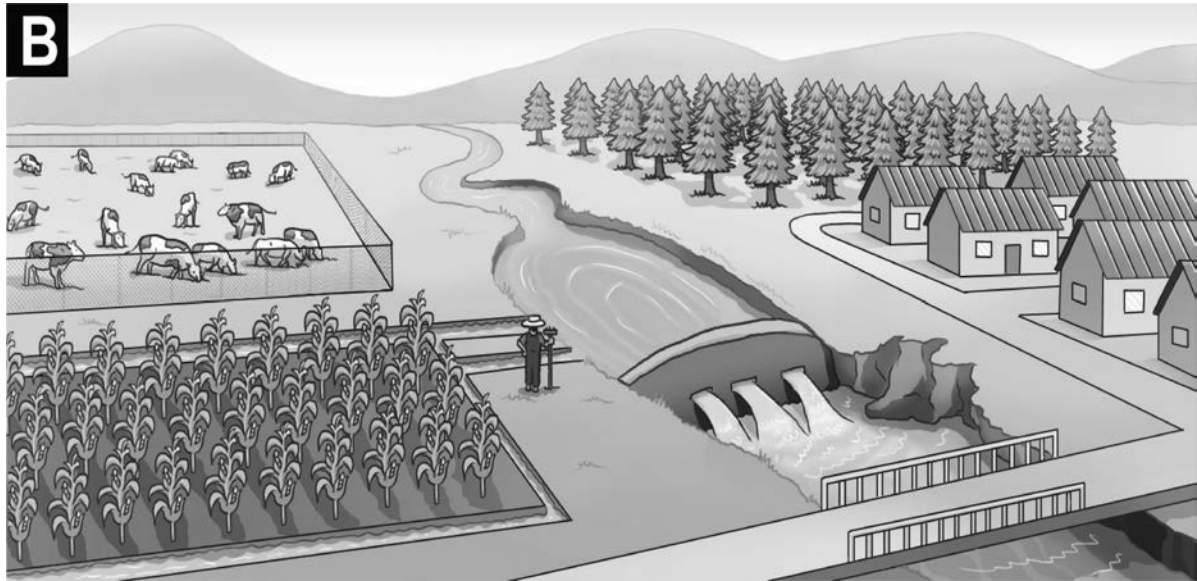
[3]

5. Describe a river system using the following terms: source, tributary, catchment area.

[3]

6. Look at these pictures.





Picture A shows a natural environment. Describe how humans have changed the natural environment (shown in the picture B).

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Hunter-gatherers and herders in southern Africa

7. Explain what the San rock art and engravings mean. [4]
8. Differentiate between how the San lived in the Stone Age to how modern South Africans live. Give examples. [4]

Total: 8

The first farmers in southern Africa

9. The first farmers moved to the summer rainfall areas of the eastern parts of southern Africa. Explain why. [2]
10. Write a paragraph that describes the communities of the early African farmers. In your answer, mention the social, political, and economic structures. [6]
11. Compare the roles of men and women in early farming societies. [4]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

community: a group of people living in the same area or place

describe: give a detailed explanation

differentiate: say what are the differences between things

economic structure: how people make and exchange goods for money or other goods

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

match (verb): find the answers that go together

modern: new; up-to-date

natural environment: an area that has little or no human involvement

physical features: things that you can see in a landscape, such as mountains, rivers, forests, etc.

political structure: how people are governed

social structure: how people interact with each other

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
community	umphakathi	abahlali	gemeenskap	baagi	tikoloho
describe	chaza	chaza	beskryf	tlhalosa	hlalosa
differentiate	hlukanisa	yahlula	onderskei	farologanya	khetholla
economic structure	ukuhleleka kwezomnotho	isakheko sezoqoqosho	ekonomiese struktuur	sebopego sa ikonomi	sebopeho sa moruo
grid reference	inkomba yethebula	isingqiniso segridi	ruitverwysing	kaelo ka botlhokwa	keriti ya bopaki
match	qondanisa	yelalisa	verbind	bapanya	nyalanya
modern	isimanjemanje	ubumini	moderne	ya seswa	sejwale- jwale
natural environment	ezendawo zemvelo	ubume bemeko yendawo	natuurlike omgewing	tikologo ya tlhago	tikoloho ya tlholeho
physical features	ukwakheka	isimo esibonakalayo	fisiese eienskappe	sebopego	makgetha a tlholeho

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
political structure	ukuhleleka kwezombusazwe	isakheko sezopolitiko	politieke struktuur	sebopego sa tsa polotiki	sebopeho sa dipolotiki
social structure	ukuhleleka komphakathi	isakheko sezokuhlala	sosiale struktuur	sebopego sa loago	sebopeho sa phedisano

Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Map skills			
1	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 3 (p. 10)
2	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 4 (p. 15)
Physical features of South Africa			
3	low order	define	Module 3 Activity 1 (p. 40)
4	low order	match	Module 3 Activity 2 (p. 43)
5	middle order	describe	Module 3 Activity 3 (p. 44)
6	middle order	describe	Module 3 Activity 5 (p. 47)
Section B: History			
Hunter-gatherers and herders in southern Africa			
7	middle order	explain	Module 2 Activity 4 (p. 32)
8	high order	differentiate	Module 2 Activity 5 (p. 34)
The first farmers in southern Africa			
9	middle order	explain	Module 4 Activity 1 (p. 54)
10	middle order	describe	Module 4 Activity 2 (p. 57)
11	middle order	compare	Module 4 Activity 3 (p. 64)

Section A: Geography

Weather

1. Define temperature.

[1]

2. Define wind.

[1]

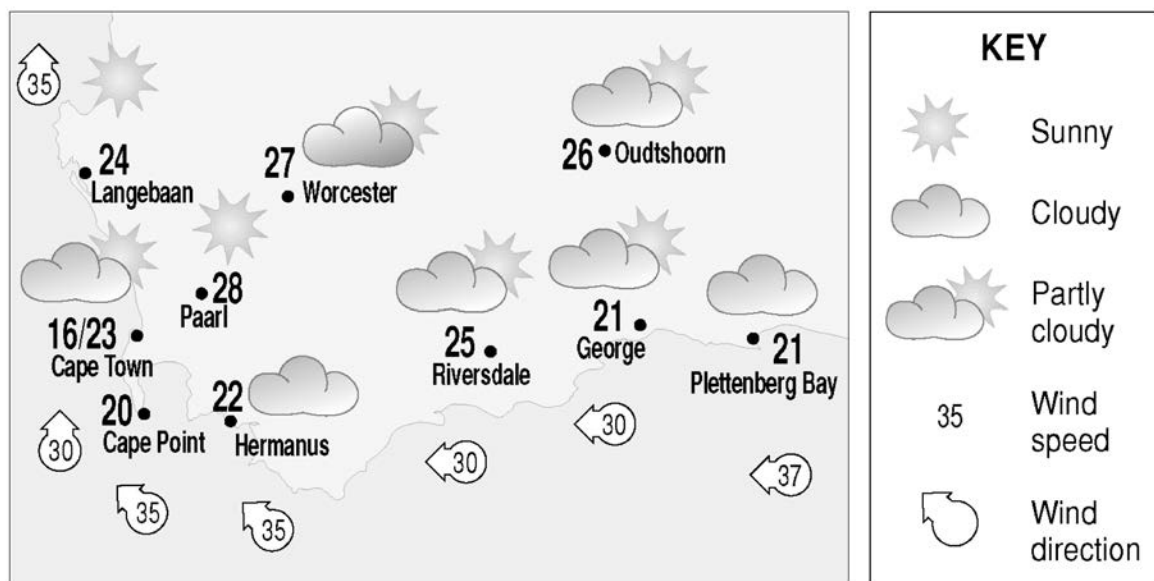
3. Define cloud cover.

[1]

4. Define rainfall.

[1]

5. Look at this weather map and key.

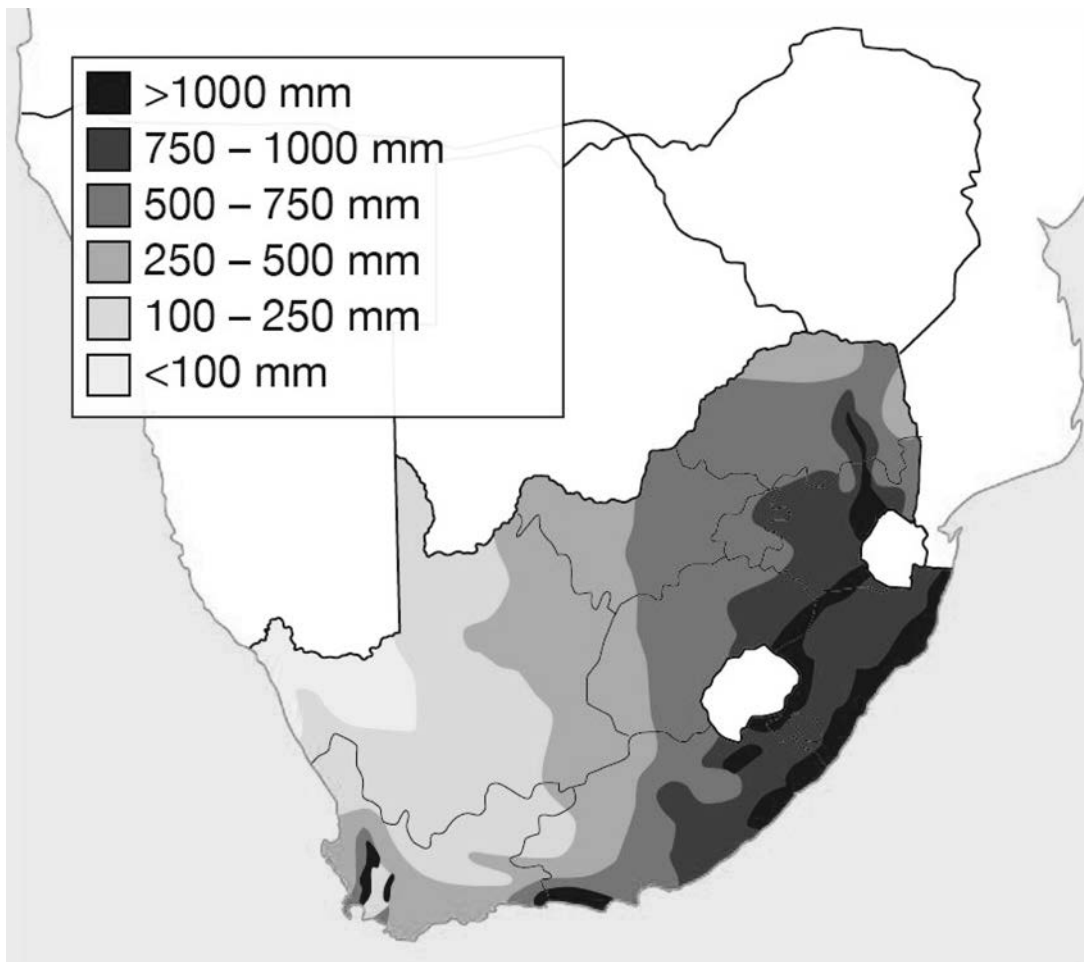


- 5.1 Describe the weather in George. (2)
- 5.2 Why are two temperatures given for Cape Town? (2)
- [4]

Total: 8

Rainfall

6. Look at this rainfall map.



- 6.1 Which part of the country is the driest? (1)
- 6.2 On average, how much rain falls on the east coast of the country? (1)
- 6.3 Where do you think most crops are likely to be found in South Africa? (2)
- Give a reason.
- [4]

Total: 4

Climate

7. Differentiate between weather and climate.

[4]

Total: 4

Natural vegetation

8. Complete this table about savannah grasslands.

When does it rain?	
Natural vegetation	
Examples of animals that live there	

[4]

Total: 4

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

The Nile River and how it influenced settlement

9. Write a paragraph that explains why the ancient Egyptians settled along the banks of the Nile River.

[4]

Total: 4

Way of life in ancient Egypt

10. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife. How did this affect how they were buried?

[2]

11. Who was the most important person in ancient Egypt?

[1]

12. What did the ancient Egyptians believe about their pharaoh?

[1]

13. Name the alphabet used by the ancient Egyptians.

[1]

14. Compare hieroglyphics with our modern alphabet.

[3]

15. Mummification was a process that the ancient Egyptians performed to prepare dead people for the afterlife.

Organise these steps into the correct order:

- A. Body is washed out and dried.
- B. Face is covered with a mask.
- C. Brain and stomach removed.
- D. Body is oiled and wrapped in linen bandages.

[4]

Total: 12

The spread of Egypt's advanced knowledge to other places

16. Ancient Egypt's advanced knowledge spread to other places. Name two examples.

[2]

17. How did the ancient Egyptians work out a calendar?

[2]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

advanced (adjective): ahead of the rest in terms of development

afterlife: place that people believe they go to when they die

ancient: very old

calendar: chart showing the date and year

define: write a definition; describe exactly in one sentence

key: list of symbols used on a map

organize: put into some kind of order

rainfall map: map showing rainfall patterns over a particular area

reason: explanation that explains why or why not

settle: move into an area and make a life there

vegetation: the plants in a particular area

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
advanced	okusezingeni eliphezulu	iqhubekile	gevorderde	go rulaganyeditswe kwa pele	e tswetseng pele
afterlife	impilo ngemuva kokufa	ubomi ngemva kokufa	lewe na die dood	morago ga botshelo	ka morao ho bophelo
ancient	mandulo	mandulo	antieke	sa kgale	ya kgale
calendar	ikhalenda	ikhalenda/ isalath'amaxesha	kalender	alemanaka	khalendara
define	chaza	nika ingcaciso	definieer	tlhalosa	hlalosa
key	uphawu (ibalazwe)	isalathiso	sleutel (kaart)	tshedimoseiso	tshupiso
organize	hlela	lungiselela	organiseer	rulaganya	hlophisa
rainfall map	ibalazwe lenani lemvula	imephu ebonisa ubuninzi bemvula	reënvalkaart	mmepe wa pula	mmapa wa boemo ba pula
reason	isizathu	isizathu	rede	lebaka	lebaka
settle	ukuhlala	hlala	vestig	tlhoma	dula

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
vegetation	izimila	izityalo	plantegroei	dimela	dimela

Skills covered

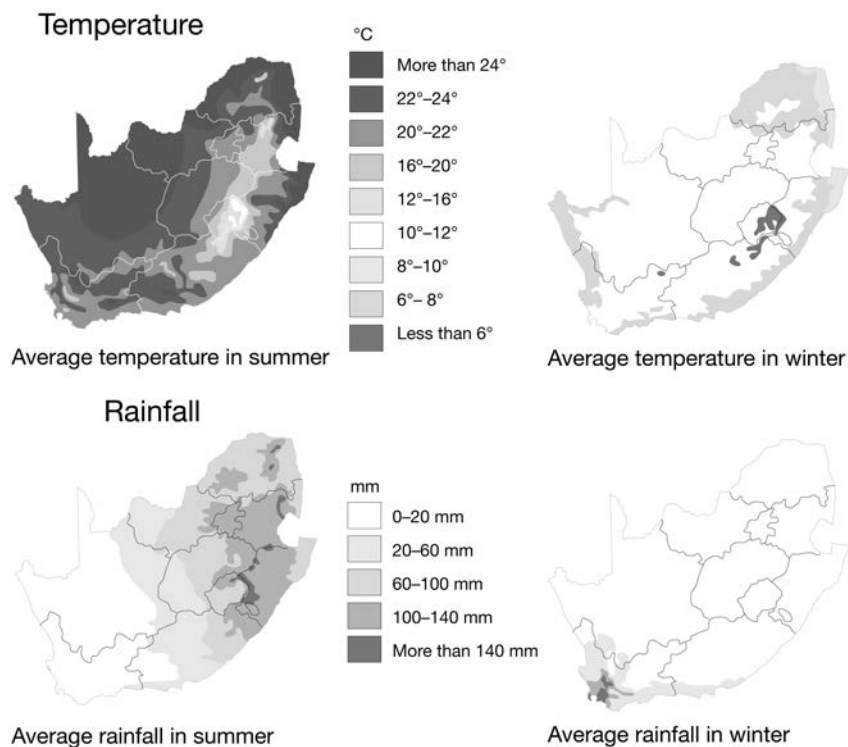
Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Weather			
1	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 1 (p. 69)
2	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 1 (p. 69)
3	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 1 (p. 69)
4	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 1 (p. 69)
5	middle order	map reading	Module 5 Activity 4 (p. 72)
Rainfall			
6	middle order	map reading	Module 5 Activity 6 (p. 74)
Climate			
7	high order	differentiate	Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 77)
Natural vegetation			
8	middle order	tabulate	Informal assessment (p. 81)

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section B: History			
The Nile River and how it influenced settlement			
9	middle order	explain	Module 6 Activity 2 (p. 85)
Way of life in ancient Egypt			
10	middle order	explain	Module 6 Activity 6 (p. 89)
11	low order	remember	Module 6 Activity 5 (p. 88)
12	low order	remember	Module 6 Activity 5 (p. 88)
13	middle order	name	Module 6 Activity 7 (p. 90)
14	middle order	compare	Module 6 Activity 7 (p. 90)
15	high order	organise	Module 6 Activity 9 (p. 91)
The spread of Egypt's advanced knowledge to other places			
16	middle order	name	Module 6 Activity 11 (p. 94)
17	low order	remember	Module 6 Activity 11 (p. 94)

Section A: Geography

Weather, climate, and vegetation of South Africa

1. Look at this climate map of South Africa and answer the questions.



- 1.1 Describe the climate in the Northern Cape. (2)
- 1.2 Name the province that gets rainfall in the winter. (1)
- 1.3 Name two provinces where temperatures can be higher than 24 °C in the summer. (2)
- 1.4 Describe South Africa's climate. Use the map to help you. (3)

[8]

Total: 8

Minerals and mining in South Africa

2. Compare renewable and non-renewable resources.

[2]

3. Coal is a non-renewable resource. Give two examples of how coal is used.

[2]

4. Which of these statements describe open-pit mining, and which describe deep-level mining?

- A. Mining is done underground.
- B. Also called surface mining.
- C. Cheaper type of mining.
- D. Shaft is drilled.

[4]

5. Choose the correct answer from the options provided.

What is ore?

- A. a tool used to break apart rocks
- B. a small lump of coal
- C. rock that contains a mineral
- D. rock that contains coal

[1]

6. Write a paragraph of about 2–3 sentences to describe ONE challenge of working in a deep gold mine.

[3]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

An ancient African society: Egypt

7. Look at this picture.



With reference to the picture, write a paragraph to describe the ancient Egyptian way of life, including:

- the social structure in ancient Egypt
- beliefs and religion
- hieroglyphics.

[8]

Total: 8

A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa

8. Name the capital city of Northern Cape.

[1]

9. Explain what heritage is.

[2]

10. Complete this table showing examples of heritage in South Africa.

Example of heritage	Type of heritage	Province
Stone-walled town of Kadišhwene	Heritage site	A.
B.	Cultural heritage	Limpopo
C.	Heritage site	Gauteng
Frances Baard	Cultural heritage	D.
Orange/Gariep River	Cultural heritage	E.
F.	Heritage site	Western Cape
San rock art	Cultural heritage	G.
Aloe	Cultural heritage	H.
Makhonjwa Mountains	Natural heritage	I.

[9]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

beliefs: things that people think are true

challenge (noun): something that is difficult and must be overcome

climate map: map that shows the normal climate and/or weather patterns of a particular area

option: choice

paragraph: group of sentences that explain or describe one idea

site: area or location of something

with reference to: using the picture as a starting point to help your ideas

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
beliefs	izinkolelo	iinkolelo	oortuigings	ditumelo	dikgollo
challenge	inselele	umceli-mngeni	uitdaging	kgwetlho	phephetso
climate map	ibalazwe lesimo sezulu	imephu yemozulu	klimaatkaart	mmepe wa tsa maemo a bosa	mmapa wa boemo ba lehodimo
option	ongakhetha kukho	ukuzikhethela	opsie	boikgethelo	kgetho
paragraph	isigaba	umhlathi	paragraaf	temana	seratswana
site	indawo	isiza/inxiwa	terrein	lefelo	setsha
with reference to	uma sikhuluma nge-	malunga ne	met verwysing na	go umaka	bopaki ba

Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 5 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Weather, climate, and vegetation of South Africa			
1	middle order	map reading	Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 77)
Minerals and mining in South Africa			
2	middle order	compare	Exam practice (p. 109)
3	middle order	give examples	Module 7 Activity 1 (p. 101)
4	low order	match	Module 7 Activity 2 (p. 106)
5	low order	remember	Module 7 Activity 2 (p. 106)
6	high order	summarise	Exam practice (p. 109)
Section A: History			
An ancient African society: Egypt			
7	high order	interpret	Module 6 Activity 4 (p. 87)
A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa			
8	low order	name	Exam practice (p. 125)
9	middle order	explain	Module 8 Activity 2 (p. 115)
10	higher order	tabulate	Module 8: Activity 1 (p. 114) Activity 3 (p. 116) Activity 4 (p. 118) Activity 5 (p. 119) Activity 6 (p. 120) Activity 7 (p. 121) Activity 8 (p. 122)

Section A: Geography

4. Atlantic Ocean
5. 500–1 000 m

[5]

Total: 5

World map and compass directions

1. A: North Pole B: Equator

[2]

2. Atlantic Ocean

[1]

Total: 3

Africa, our continent

3.
 1. Libya
 2. Ethiopia
 3. Burundi
 4. Accept one: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi.
 5. Madagascar

[5]

4. The capital city of a country is where the government works. It is where decisions about a country are made.

[2]

Total: 7

A physical map of Africa

5.
 1. More than 2 000 m above sea level
 2. Mt Kilimanjaro
 3. 3 482 m

Images of Africa

6. Accept reasonable answers. Learners should mention:

- The landscape is dry and sandy (desert).
- There are few animals and plants.
- The weather is hot during the day and cold at night.
- It is dry with little or no rain.
- The area is not heavily populated, and there are few to no farming activities.

[5]

Total: 5

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

How we find out about hunter-gatherers and herders

7. Accept reasonable answers. Learners should mention:

- Hunter-gatherers were people who got their food by hunting animals for meat and gathering plant foods such as fruit, nuts, berries, and roots.
- Herders were people who kept cattle

Section B: History

and sheep. Sometimes, herders killed their animals for meat, but mostly they kept them for their milk. Like the hunter-gatherers, the herders also hunted wild animals and collected plant foods.

[4]

Total: 4

San hunter-gatherer society in the Later Stone Age

8. The period is called the Stone Age because the people alive at the time used stone to make weapons and tools.

[2]

9. The San people moved as the seasons changed, so that they would be able to find the plants, food, and animals that they needed.

[2]

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

[5]

11. C

[1]

12. They hunted animals with poisoned arrows. They shot the animal and then had to track it until it finally died.

[2]

Total: 12

Khoikhoi herder society in the Later Stone Age

13. Herding means keeping animals, such as sheep and cattle, that are useful to people.

[2]

14. For milk.

[1]

15. smaller

[1]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Map skills

1. 1. east
2. north
3. southwest
4. south
5. east

[5]

2. 1. Gaborone
2. J4 (Cape Town) and E9 (Pretoria)

[3]

Total: 8

Physical features of South Africa

3. A mountain slope between a plateau and a lower area.

[2]

4. 1. B
2. C
3. A

[3]

5. All the rivers and streams in a catchment area make a river system. The start of a river is called the source. A stream or small river that joins the main river is called a tributary.

[3]

6. People have built a dam, a road and bridge, they have planted crops, dug new irrigation channels, put up fences for animals, built houses and planted trees.

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Hunter-gatherers and herders in southern Africa

7. Accept any reasonable answer, for example: The San painted many pictures of animals. The pictures show that the San thought the animals were beautiful. Some pictures also symbolise what it felt like to be in trance, and show people (including shamans) and animals in a trance.

[4]

8. Accept any reasonable answer, for example: The San moved around every season to find the plants and animals that they needed. Today, people live in one place. The San hunted and gathered their own food. Today, people do not do this. Most people buy food from shops or farmers. The San used resources carefully and in a sustainable way. Today, people use and own more than they need. The San wore clothes made from natural materials. Today, people's clothes are made from a wide variety of materials. The San used plants as medicine. Today,

Section B: History

people use medicine produced/made by drug companies.

[4]

Total: 8

The first farmers in southern Africa

9. They were good areas for growing crops. They had good grazing for livestock.

[2]

10. Accept reasonable answers. Learners' answers must include mention of the social, political, and economic structures. For example:

- In a farming village, a man was the head of a homestead. Each of the wives had her own household, which was part of the homestead.
- Each village had a leader or headman. A few villages together formed a chiefdom with a chief.
- Each homestead grew its own crops and had its own animals.

[6]

11. Learners should provide at least 2 points per category. Award 1 mark for each correct point given (up to 4 marks in total). Example answers:

Men

- Look after cattle.
- Slaughter cattle.

Women

- Make leather clothes.
- Grow crops.
- Store grain.
- Make pottery and baskets.
- Look after the home and children, including cooking for the men.
- Collect firewood and fetch water.
- Gather wild vegetables and fruit.

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Weather

1. How hot or cold it is. [1]
2. Air that moves at different speeds. [1]
3. How much of the sky is covered with clouds. [1]
4. Whether or not it is raining, and how much rain is falling. [1]
5.
 1. Cool and partly cloudy.
 2. The lower temperature (16 °C) is the coldest it will be. The higher temperature (23 °C) is the hottest it will be.

Total: 8

Rainfall

6.
 1. The western part of the country.
 2. more than 1 000 mm
 3. The eastern part of the country. More rain falls there.

[4]

Total: 4

Climate

7. Weather describes the temperature, rainfall, cloud cover, and wind in an area at a specific period in time. Climate describes the average weather in an area over a longer period of time. This includes the average temperature, rainfall, cloud cover, and wind.

[4]

Total: 4

Natural vegetation

8. When does it rain?	Summer
Natural vegetation	Grass, shrubs, flat-topped trees
Examples of animals that live there	Impala, kudu, giraffe, wildebeest and elephants

[4]

Total: 4

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

The Nile River and how it influenced settlement

9. Every year, the Nile River flooded when it rained and overflowed its banks. When the water level went down, fertile mud covered the flat land of the Nile Valley on both sides of the river. The farmers' crops grew well in the fertile mud. This made it the ideal place for farmers to settle.

[4]

Total: 4

12. They believed that the pharaoh was a god as well as a person.

[1]

13. hieroglyphics

[1]

14. Hieroglyphics uses signs or symbols for the sounds of the letters; the alphabet uses letters. It does not have vowels, only consonants (the alphabet has both). There are 24 symbols or signs; the alphabet has 26.

[3]

15. C, A, D, B

[4]

Way of life in ancient Egypt

Total: 12

10. They wanted the afterlife to be similar to the life they had enjoyed when they were alive. Therefore, they were buried with all of the things they would need in the next life, including food, drink, furniture, and clothes.

[2]

11. the pharaoh

[1]

The spread of Egypt's advanced knowledge to other places

16. Europe; Middle East

[2]

17. By studying the different positions of the sun and stars over time (astronomy).

[2]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Weather, climate, and vegetation of South Africa

1. 1. The summers are hot and dry. The winters are cold to mild, with little rainfall.
2. Western Cape
3. Accept any two: Northern Cape, North West, Limpopo.
4. Example answer: Most of South Africa experiences hot summers and cool winters. Most of the country gets rain in the summer, except for the Western Cape, which sees winter rain. The northwestern part of the country is hot and dry, with little to no rain throughout the year.

[8]

Total: 8

Minerals and mining in South Africa

2. Non-renewable resources are resources that are not limitless. In other words, they can be used up. Renewable resources are limitless and are available forever.

[2]

3. Accept any two: to make electricity, to make petrol, to make plastics.

[2]

4. Open-pit: B, C Deep-level mining: D, A

[4]

5. C

[1]

6. Learners should choose one of the following challenges:

- ventilation
- heat
- dust
- noise
- rock falls
- accidents.

Award one mark for correctly identifying a challenge, and two marks for correctly summarising the challenge.

[3]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

An ancient African society: Egypt

7. Accept reasonable answers. Learners should make reference to the artwork provided. Here are some examples of observations that the learners may make:

- Social structure: The picture shows two people of different sizes. The bigger person is clearly more important than the smaller person

Section B: History

(who is probably a servant). Egypt had a clear social structure, with pharaoh on top, then tax collectors and officials, and then everyone else.

- Beliefs and religion: Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife, and so preparations were made so that people could have everything they needed for the next life. Paintings were important, as they helped the person in the afterlife.
- Hieroglyphics: This alphabet was made up of symbols and signs. Hieroglyphics were used to explain paintings.

[8]

Total: 8

A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa

8. Kimberley

[1]

9. Heritage is something that you inherit. Heritage can include natural things that we can see and touch, or cultural objects and knowledge. Heritage is part of our history or past.

[2]

10.

Example of heritage	Type of heritage	Province
Stone-walled town of Kaditshwene	Heritage site	North West
Gold objects from Mapungubwe	Cultural heritage	Limpopo
Cradle of Humankind	Heritage site	Gauteng
Frances Baard	Cultural heritage	Northern Cape
Orange/Gariep River	Cultural heritage	Free State
The Castle	Heritage site	Western Cape
San rock art	Cultural heritage	KwaZulu-Natal
Aloe	Cultural heritage	Eastern Cape
Makhonjwa Mountains	Natural heritage	Mpumalanga

[9]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

