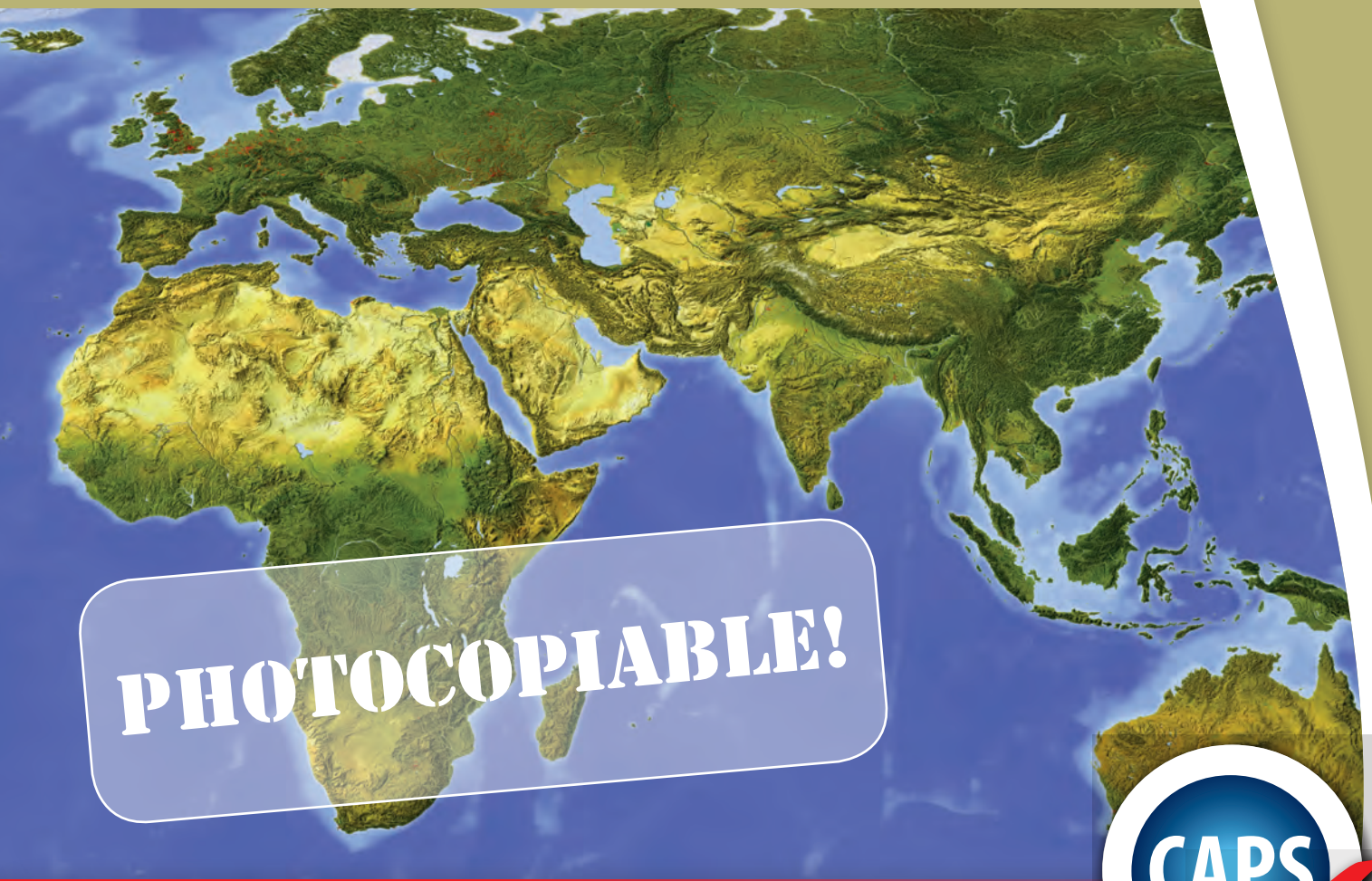




6

Social Sciences

ASSESSMENT HANDBOOK



PHOTOCOPIABLE!

CAPS

Oxford – your choice for success

Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Assessment Handbook



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Section A: Geography

Latitude and longitude (degrees)

1. Choose the correct answer from the options provided.

The equator is ...

- A. a line of latitude at 0° .
- B. a line of longitude at 0° .
- C. a line on a globe that separates the Earth into east and west.
- D. a line of longitude at 180° .

[1]

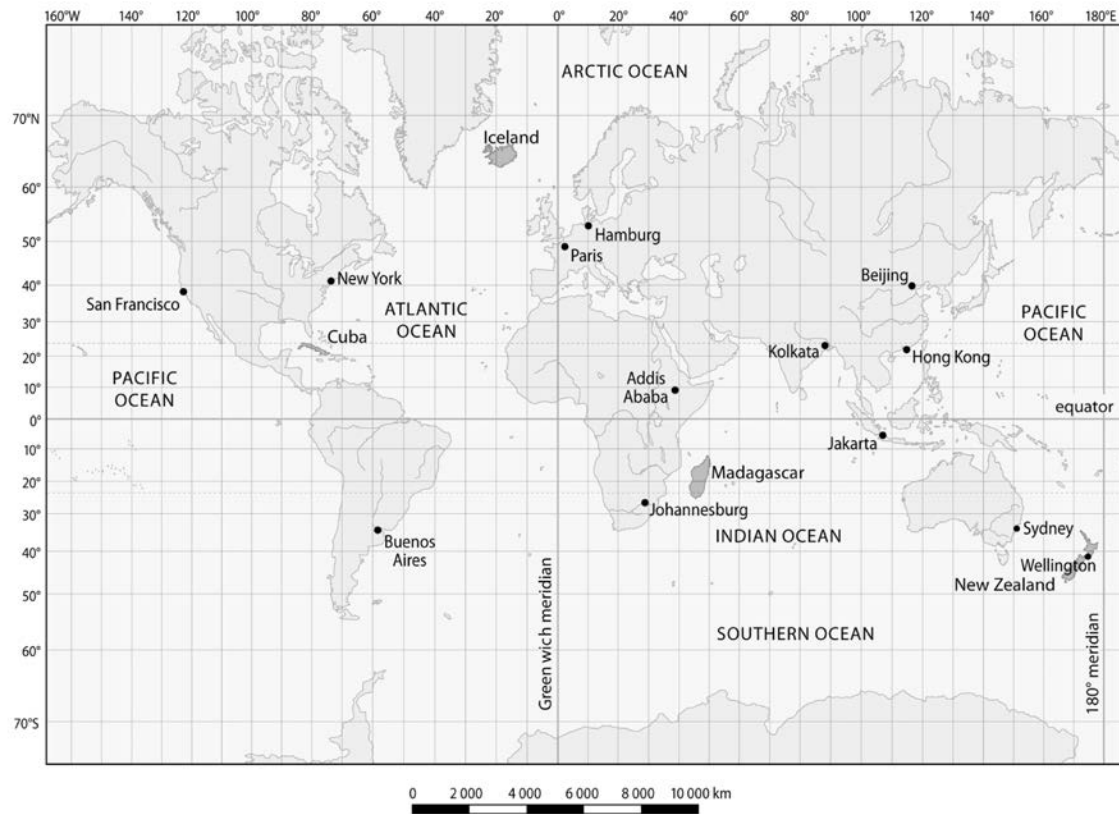
2. Choose the correct answer from the options provided.

South Africa lies in ...

- A. the western hemisphere.
- B. the southern and western hemispheres.
- C. the southern and eastern hemispheres.
- D. the northern and eastern hemispheres.

[1]

3. Look at this map and answer the questions.



- 3.1 Name the city at 48° N 2° E. (1)
- 3.2 Give the latitude and longitude for Johannesburg. (2)
- 3.3 Name the city at 38° N 123° W. (1)
- 3.4 Name the city at 6° S 106° E. (1)

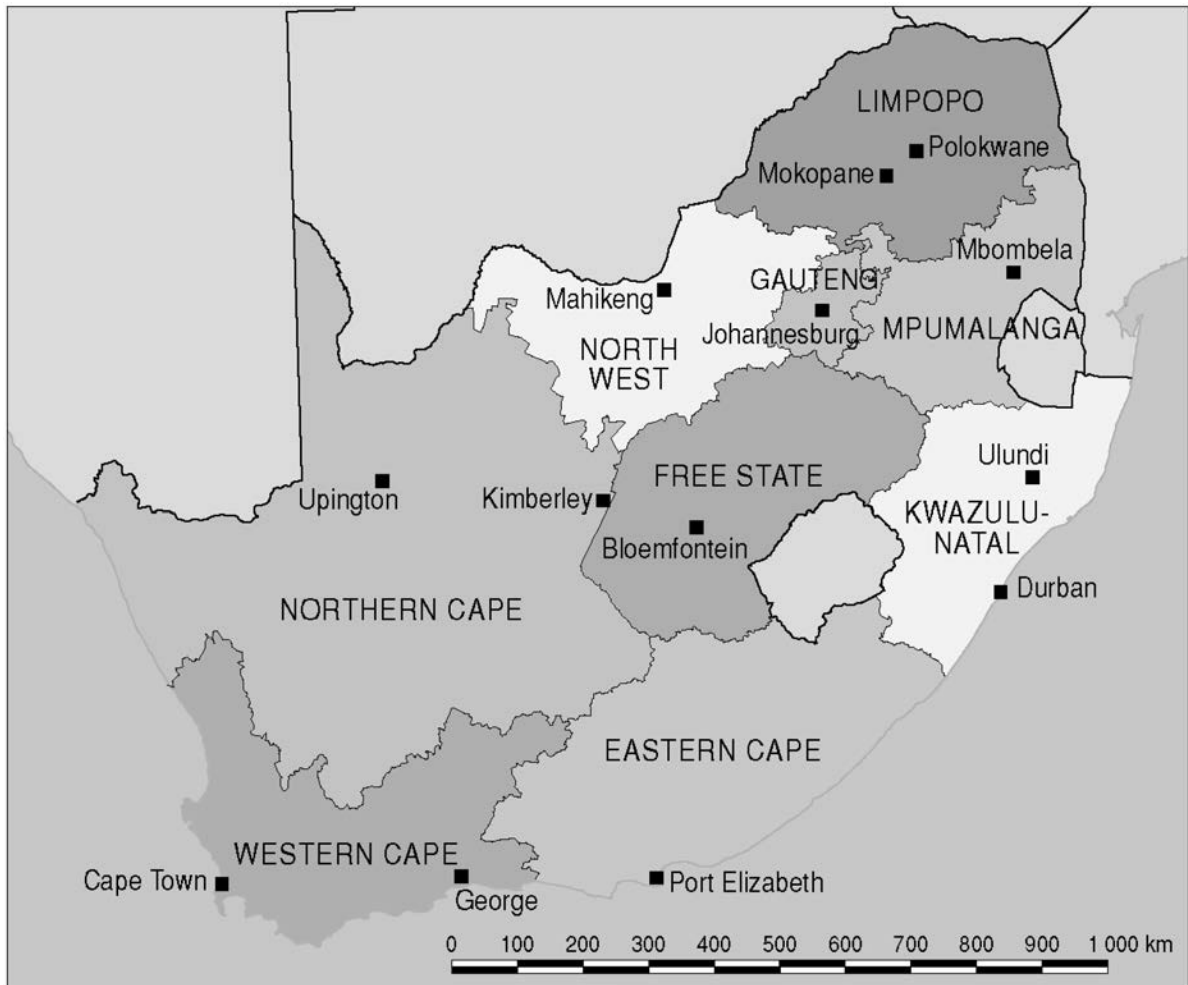
[5]

Total: 7

Scale

4. You will need a ruler and piece of paper with a straight edge for this question.

Look at this map and answer the questions.



- 4.1 Write the word scale for this map. (1)
- 4.2 Measure the distance from Cape Town to Ulundi. (2)
- 4.3 Measure the distance from Port Elizabeth to Ulundi. (2)
- 4.4 Which is further from Kimberley: Ulundi or Mahikeng? (2)
- [7]

Total: 7

Atlases, global statistics, and current events

5. List the three largest deserts in the world.

[3]

6. List three kinds of information you can find in an atlas.

[3]

Total: 6

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Changes in societies in the Limpopo Valley between 900 AD and 1300 AD

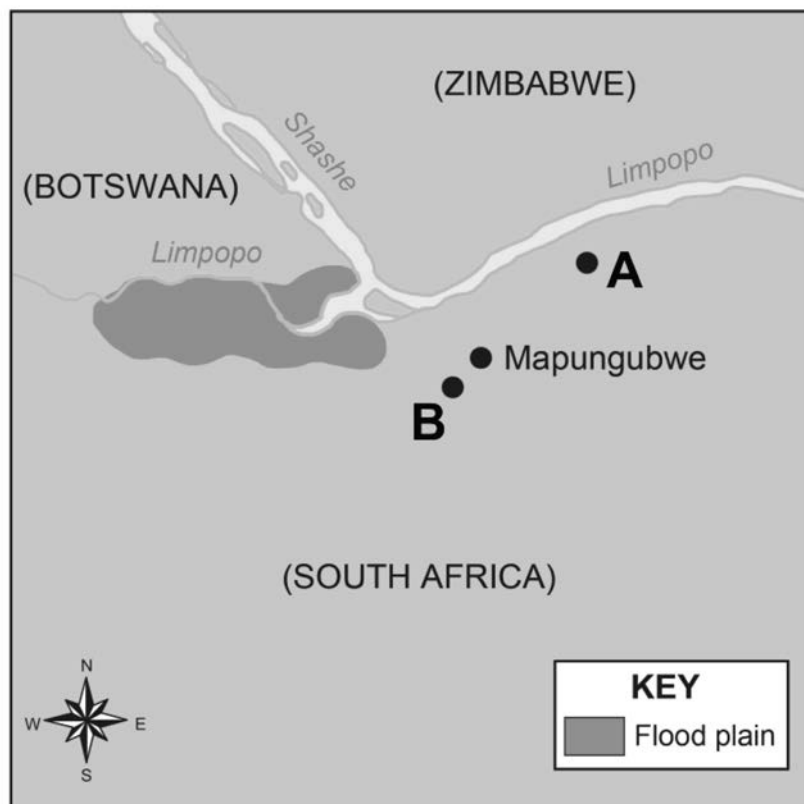
7. Define the term homestead.

[2]

Total: 2

Settlements in the Limpopo Valley before Mapungubwe: K2 and Schroda

8. Provide the labels for the settlements at A and B.



[2]

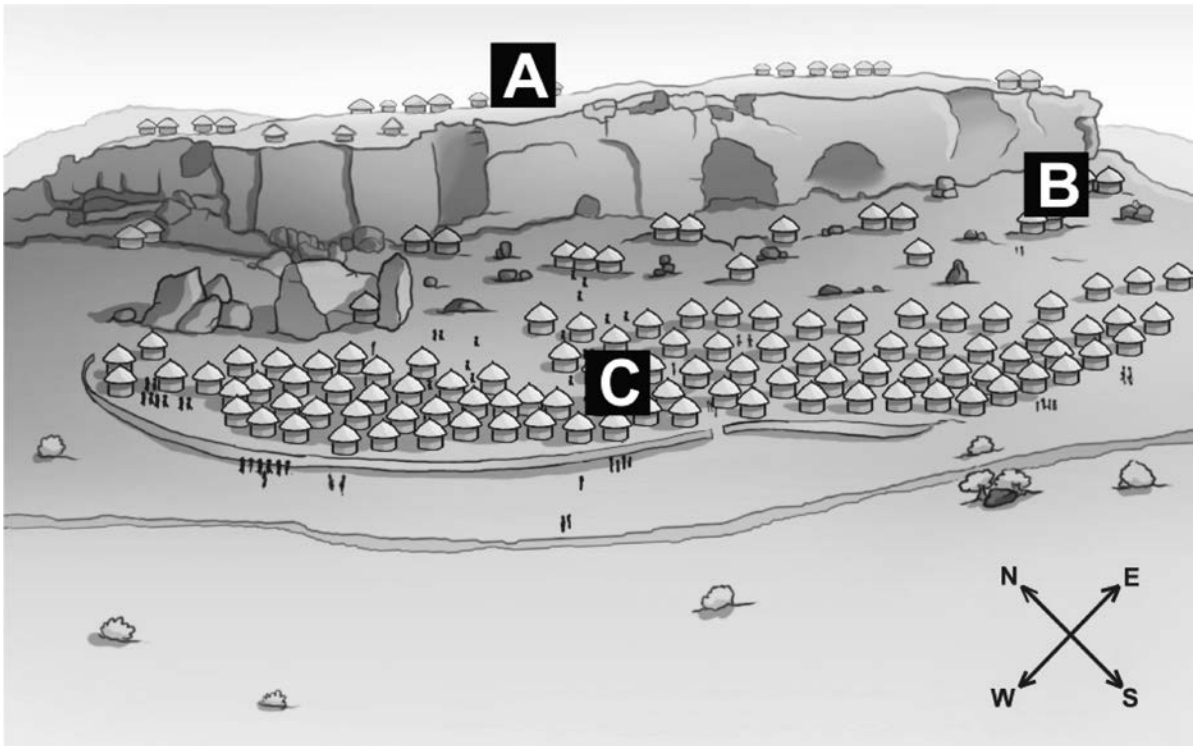
Total: 2

Mapungubwe: first state in southern Africa

9. Explain why the king lived at the top of Mapungubwe Hill.

[2]

10. This picture shows what archaeologists believe Mapungubwe looked like. Describe the village by explaining who lived at A, B, and C.



[3]

11. Differentiate between how the settlements were arranged at K2 and later at Mapungubwe.

[3]

Total: 8

Change and continuity in east coast trade with settlements inland

12. List two goods that Great Zimbabwe traded after 1300 AD.

[2]

Total: 2

Great Zimbabwe

13. Many people believe that Great Zimbabwe was built by the same people who built Mapungubwe. Explain why people believe this, and say why it is not true.

[3]

Total: 3

European explorer in Asia at the same time as Mapungubwe was at its height

14. Write a short paragraph of 3–4 sentences that summarises how Marco Polo influenced later European explorers.

[3]

Total: 3

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

archaeologist: person who studies ancient civilizations by looking for artefacts or evidence of them

choose: decide between different choices

define: write a definition; describe exactly in one sentence

describe: give a detailed explanation

desert: place or area that gets little or no rainfall

differentiate: say what are the differences between things

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

label (noun): a description for a part of a picture

label (verb): write a description for a part of a picture

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

option: choice

settlement: place where people have chosen to live

summarise: read a longer text and make shorter by writing down only the important points

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
archaeologist	umcwaningi ngomlando/ gemvelaphi	incutshe ngezakudala	argeoloog	modiri ka matlapa	ya tsetollang tsa kgale/ moakioloji
choose	khetha	khetha	kies	tlhopha	kgetha
define	chaza	nika ingcaciso	definieer	tlhalosa	hlalosa
describe	chaza	chaza	beskryf	tlhalosa	hlalosa
desert	ugwadule	intlango	woestyn	sekaka	lehwatata
differentiate	hlukanisa	yahlula	onderskei	farologanya	khetholla
explain	chaza	cacisa	verduideliking	tlhalosa	hlalosa
label	igama	ileyibhile	byskrif	leina	leibole
label	nikeza igama	phawula	voorsien van byskrifte	kwala maina	leibola

Glossary

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
list	enza uhla	dwelisa	lys	neela	etsa letoto/ lenane
option	ongakhetha kukho	ukuzikhethela	opsie	boikgethelo	kgetho
settlement	indawo yokuhlala	indawo yokuhlala	nedersetting	bonno	bodulo
summarise	finyeza, goqa inkulumo	shwankathela	opsom	khutshwafatsa/ sosobanya	kgutsufatsa

Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Latitude and longitude (degrees)			
1	low order	remember	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 9)
2	low order	remember	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 9)
3	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 2 (p. 11)
Scale			
4	middle order	map reading	Module 1 Activity 4 (p. 15)
Atlases, global statistics, and current events			
5	low order	list	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 17)
6	low order	list	Module 1 Activity 6 (p. 19) Module 1 Activity 7 (p. 19)

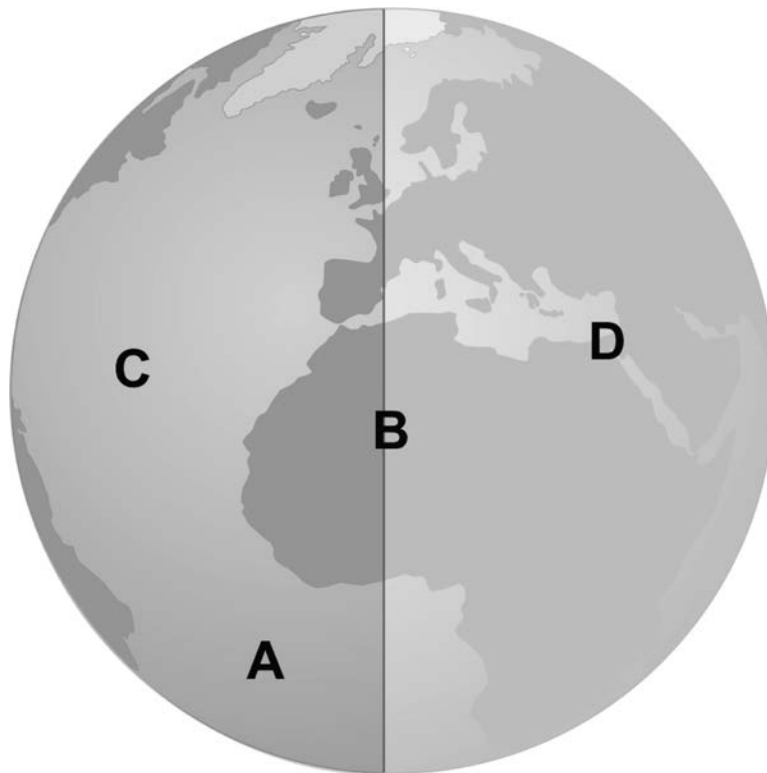
Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section B: History			
Changes in societies in the Limpopo Valley between 900 AD and 1300 AD			
7	low order	define	Module 2 Activity 1 (p. 28)
Settlements in the Limpopo Valley before Mapungubwe: K2 and Schroda			
8	low order	label	Formal Assessment (p. 36)
Mapungubwe: first state in southern Africa			
9	middle order	explain	Module 2 Activity 5 (p. 33)
10	middle order	describe	Module 2 Activity 5 (p. 33)
11	high order	compare	Module 2 Activity 2 (p. 29)
Change and continuity in east coast trade with settlements inland			
12	low order	list	Module 2 Activity 5 (p. 33)
Great Zimbabwe			
13	high order	justify	Module 2 Activity 5 (p. 33)
European explorer in Asia at the same time as Mapungubwe was at its height			
14	high order	summarise	Formal Assessment (p. 36)

Section A: Geography

Map skills

1. Read these descriptions and give the name for the labels A–D.

- A. the hemisphere of the half of the globe divided by the equator
- B. the line of longitude
- C. the hemisphere of the half of the globe divided by the equator
- D. the hemisphere of the half of the globe divided by the line of longitude at B



[4]

2. List two of the world's highest mountains.

[2]

3. List two of the world's longest rivers.

[2]

Total: 8

Trade

4. Differentiate between exports and imports.

[2]

5. Classify canned beans as a primary product or a secondary product. Give a reason for your answer.

[2]

6. Explain why cocoa has a lower value than chocolate. In your answer, mention how costs of manufacturing and profits contribute to the price that consumers pay for chocolate in the shops.

[4]

7. Manufactured goods have a higher value than raw materials. Explain how this can affect how workers are treated and paid. Give an example of a raw material and a manufactured product in your answer.

[4]

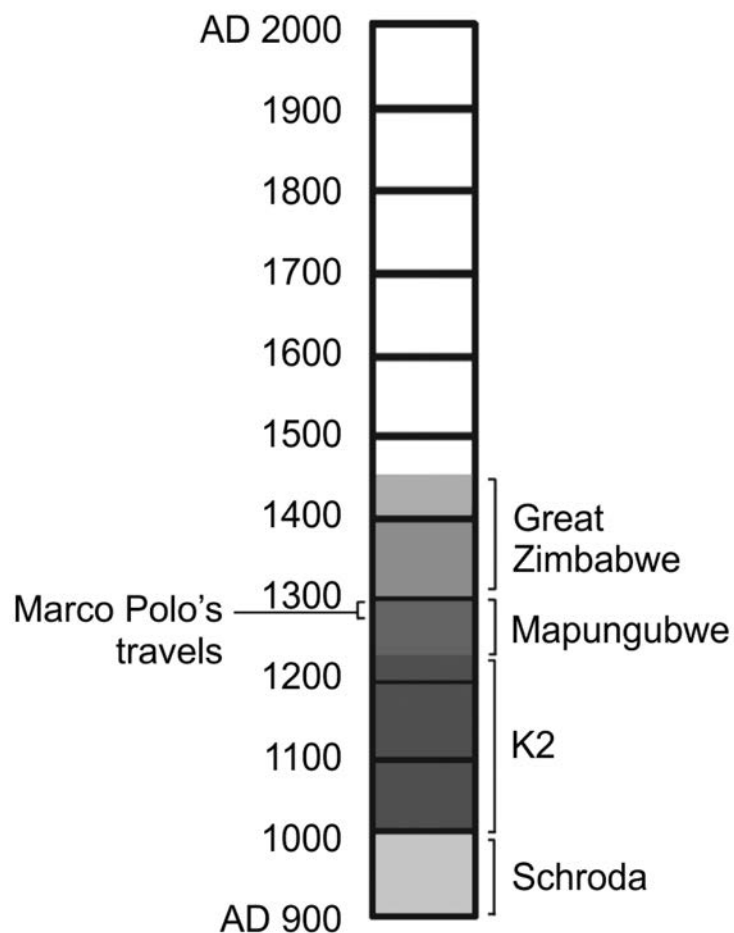
Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

An African kingdom long ago in southern Africa: Mapungubwe

8. Look at this timeline and answer the questions.



- 8.1 Write down the names of the ancient kingdoms in southern Africa in order, from the oldest to the most recent. (4)
- 8.2 Which kingdom lasted the longest? (1)
- 8.3 How long was Schroda in existence? (1)
- 8.4 How long after Schroda did Marco Polo begin his travels? (2)

[8]

Total: 8

Explorers from Europe find southern Africa

9. What was the Renaissance?

[4]

10. Name two important inventions from the Renaissance period.

[2]

11. Explain how the Muslim Turks influenced European exploration in the late 14th century.

[4]

12. Name the first European explorer to reach India by sea.

[2]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

ancient: very old

classify: put into specific categories or groups

consumer: someone who uses an object

contribute: help or be involved

cost (noun): an amount that is spent or paid for something

exploration: the act of exploring a place or idea that is unfamiliar

illustration: picture or drawing

influence (verb): have an effect on

invention: something new that has been made

label (noun): a description for a part of a picture

label (verb): write a description for a part of a picture

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

period: era; time during which certain things happened

product: a good or item that has been manufactured or processed

recent: not long ago

timeline: visual representation of when things happened

value (noun): what something is worth

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
ancient	mandulo	mandulo	antieke	sa kgale	ya kgale
classify	hlela/hlukanisa ngokwemazinga	hlela	klassifiseer	kgobokanyo	hlopha
consumer	osebenzisa umkhiqhizo	umsebenzisi wezinto/ umthengi	verbruiker	modirisi	moreki
contribute	faka isandla, yelekelela	ncedisa	dra by	tsaya karolo	tlatsetsa
cost	izindleko	ixabiso	koste	tlhotlhwa	ditshenyehelo
exploration	ukuba sendaweni ongayijwayele ngenhloso ethile	ukuhlola	ontdekking	itemogelo	patlisiso

Glossary

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
illustration	chaza ngokudweba isithombe	umfanekiso	illustrasie	tiragatso	setshwantsho
influence	umthelela	phembelela	beïnvloed	susumetsa	susumetsa
invention	ukusungula	ukuqamba	uitvinding	sediriswa	boqapi
label	igama	ileyibhile	byskrif	leina	leibole
label	nikeza igama	phawula	voorsien van byskrifte	kwala maina	leibola
name	nika igama lento	xela/biza	benoem	neela	reha
period	isigaba sesikhathi	ixesha elithile ezimbalini	tydperk	motsi/ motlha	nako
product	umkhiqhizo	imveliso	produk	kuno	tlhahiso
recent	maduzane	kutsha nje	onlangse	tša sešweng	e sa tswa feta
timeline	isikhathi okuzosetshenzelwa phezu kwaso	ukubonakaliswa kwamaxesha	tydlyn	nako	molanako
value	inzuzo	ixabiso	waarde	boleng	boleng

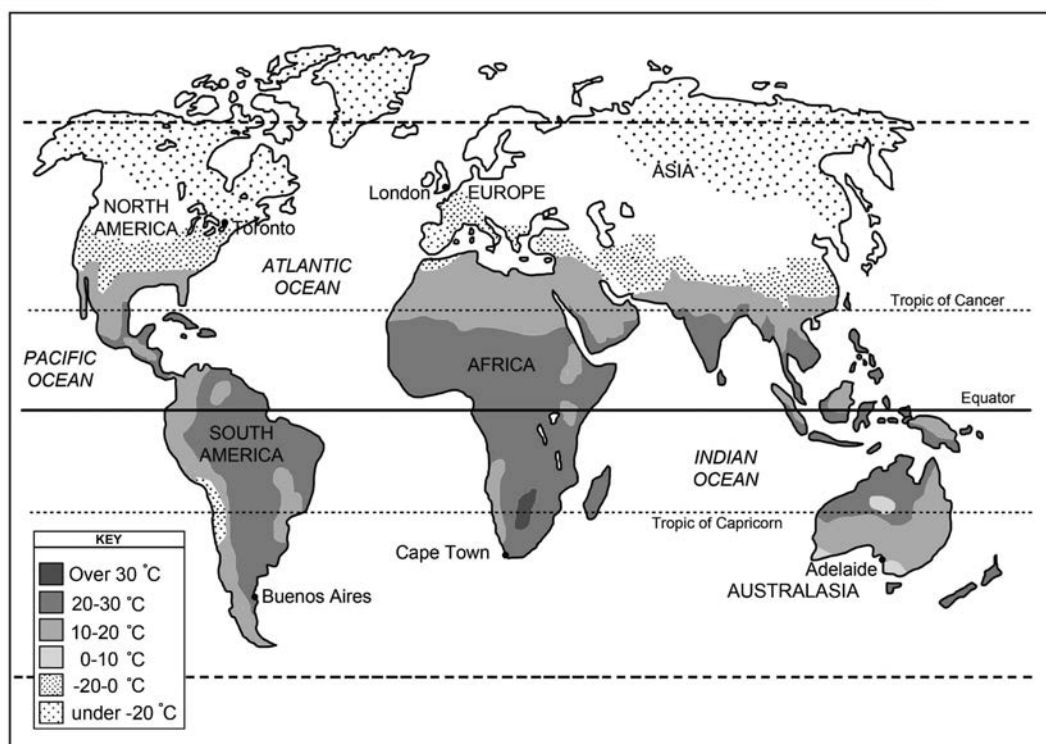
Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Map skills			
1	low order	label	Module 1 Activity 1 (p. 9)
2	low order	list	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 17)
3	low order	list	Module 1 Activity 5 (p. 17)
Trade			
4	high order	differentiate	Module 3 Activity 1 (p. 40)
5	middle order	classify	Module 3 Activity 2 (p. 42)
6	high order	explain	Module 3 Activity 3 (p. 46)
7	high order	interpret	Module 3 Activity 4 (p. 48)
Section B: History			
An African kingdom long ago in southern Africa: Mapungubwe			
8	middle order	interpret	Formal Assessment (p. 36)
Explorers from Europe find southern Africa			
9	middle order	explain	Module 4 Activity 1 (p. 57)
10	low order	name	Module 4 Activity 1 (p. 57)
11	middle order	explain	Exam practice (p. 66)
12	low order	name	Exam practice (p. 66)

Section A: Geography

Climate around the world

1. Look at this map showing global temperatures in January. Answer the questions.



- 1.1 What season is it in the northern hemisphere? (1)
- 1.2 What are the average temperatures in the southern hemisphere? (2)
- 1.3 Name a region that is having a mild summer. (1)
- 1.4 Which region is having the hottest summer? (1)

[5]

Total: 5

Tropical rainforests

2. Describe the climate in a rainforest.

[2]

3. Is this statement true or false?

Most tropical rainforests are found clustered along the Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer.

[1]

4. Is this statement true or false?

There are no significant rainforests in Europe.

[1]

5. Define deforestation.

[1]

Total: 5

Hot deserts

6. Describe how plants and animals that live in deserts are able to survive in high temperatures with little water. Give five ways.

[5]

Total: 5

Coniferous forests

7. Name five ways that coniferous trees have adapted to suit the cold and dry winters in the northern hemisphere.

[5]

Total: 5

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

How people govern themselves in a democracy: our national government

8. What is the purpose of the Constitution of South Africa? [2]
9. What is the role of parliament? [2]
10. What is the correct order of the courts in South Africa from highest to lowest?
- A. Magistrate's Court, High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, Constitutional Court
 - B. Constitutional Court, High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Court
 - C. Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrate's Court
 - D. Supreme Court of Appeal, Constitutional Court, High Court, Magistrate's Court
- [2]
11. What is a democratic government? [2]

Total: 8

Rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy

12. Distinguish between rights and responsibilities. Give an example. [4]
- Total: 4**

Children's rights and responsibilities

13. List four rights from the Children's Charter of South Africa.

[4]

Total: 4

National symbols since 1994

14. Look at South Africa's coat of arms.



Draw a table that lists four elements of the South African coat of arms in the first column, and what it represents in the second column. For example:

Element	What it means
Rising sun	Light and warmth

[4]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

adapted: changed to suit the conditions

average: the usual amount

clustered: grouped together

distinguish: clearly explain the differences between things

element: a characteristic part of something

global: all over the world

mild: not severe or harsh

purpose: the reason that something is done

region: area

represent: describe or be a symbol of something

role: job or responsibility

significant: important or noticeable

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

to suit: to be acceptable for something

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
adapted	iguqulelwe	iqhelanisiwe	aangepas	nopotswe	fetoletswe
average	isilinganiso	umgangatho ophakathi	gemiddelde	palogare	tekano/e lekanang
clustered	kuqoqelwe ndawonye	inqumbene	saamgehoop	kgobokantswe	bipetsane
distinguish	balula umehluko	yahlula	onderskei	tlhotlholola/ tlhopha	khetholla
element	uphawu	inxenye	element	karolo	ntho
global	okuthinta umhlaba wonke	yehlabathi jikelele	globale	lefatshe	lefatshe ka bophara
mild	izinga eliphakathi nendawo	izinga eliphakathi	matige	magareng	foofo
purpose	inhloso	injongo	doel	tiro	sepheo
region	isifunda	ummandla	streek	kgaolo	lebatowa

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
represent	ukumelela	ukubonisa/ ukumela	verteenwoordig	emela	e emetse
role	iqhaza	indima	rol	mosola	mosebetsi
significant	kubalulekile	okubalulekileyo	merkwaardig	botlhokwa	e ikgethang
statement	isitatimende	ingxelo	stelling	mokwalo	setatements
to suit	kusebenzelana	ukukholisa	om by te pas	go tshwanela	ho tsamaelana le

Skills covered

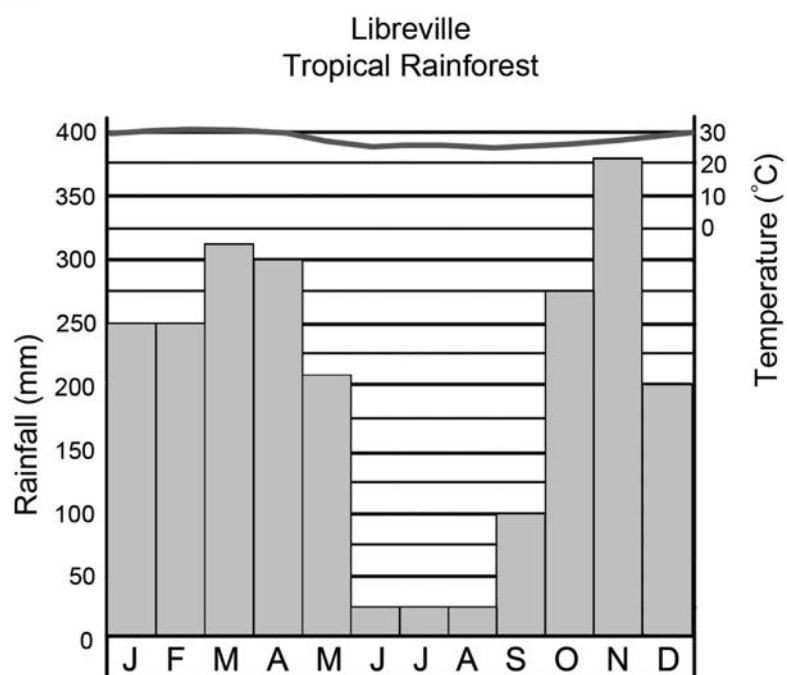
Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Climate around the world			
1	middle order	map reading	Module 5 Activity 1 (p. 69)
Tropical rainforests			
2	middle order	describe	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 71)
3	low order	remember	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 71)
4	low order	remember	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 71)
5	low order	define	Module 5 Activity 5 (p. 74)
Hot deserts			
6	middle order	describe	Module 5 Activity 6 (p. 77)
Coniferous forests			
7	middle order	describe	Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 79)

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section B: History			
How people govern themselves in a democracy: our national government			
8	middle order	explain	Module 6 Activity 4 (p. 87)
9	middle order	explain	Module 6 Activity 1 (p. 85)
10	high order	organise	Module 6 Activity 2 (p. 85)
11	middle order	explain	Module 6 Activity 3 (p. 86)
Rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy			
12	high order	distinguish	Module 6 Activity 6 (p. 89)
Children's rights and responsibilities			
13	low order	list	Module 6 Activity 9 (p. 92)
National symbols since 1994			
14	high order	tabulate	Module 6 Activity 10 (p. 95)

Section A: Geography

Climate and vegetation around the world

1. Look at these graphs. Answer the questions.

A

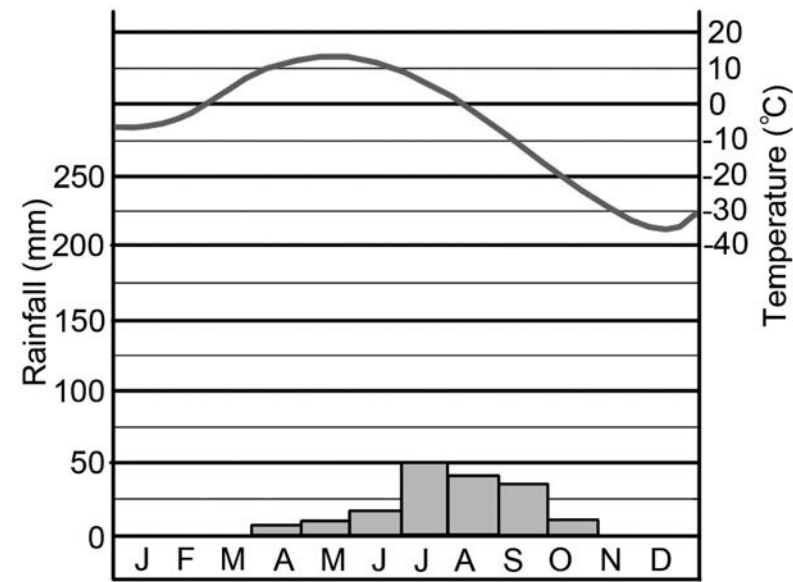
B

Port Nolloth



C

Yellowknife



- 1.1 Which graph shows a climate suitable for a rainforest? Explain why. (2)
- 1.2 Which graph is likely to show a climate where coniferous trees grow? Explain why. (2)
- 1.3 What climate does Graph B show? (1)
- 1.4 How much rain fell in February in the area shown by Graph A? (1)
- 1.5 Do you think it is summer or winter in February (Graph A)? Say why you think so. (2)

[8]

Total: 8

Population: why people live where they do

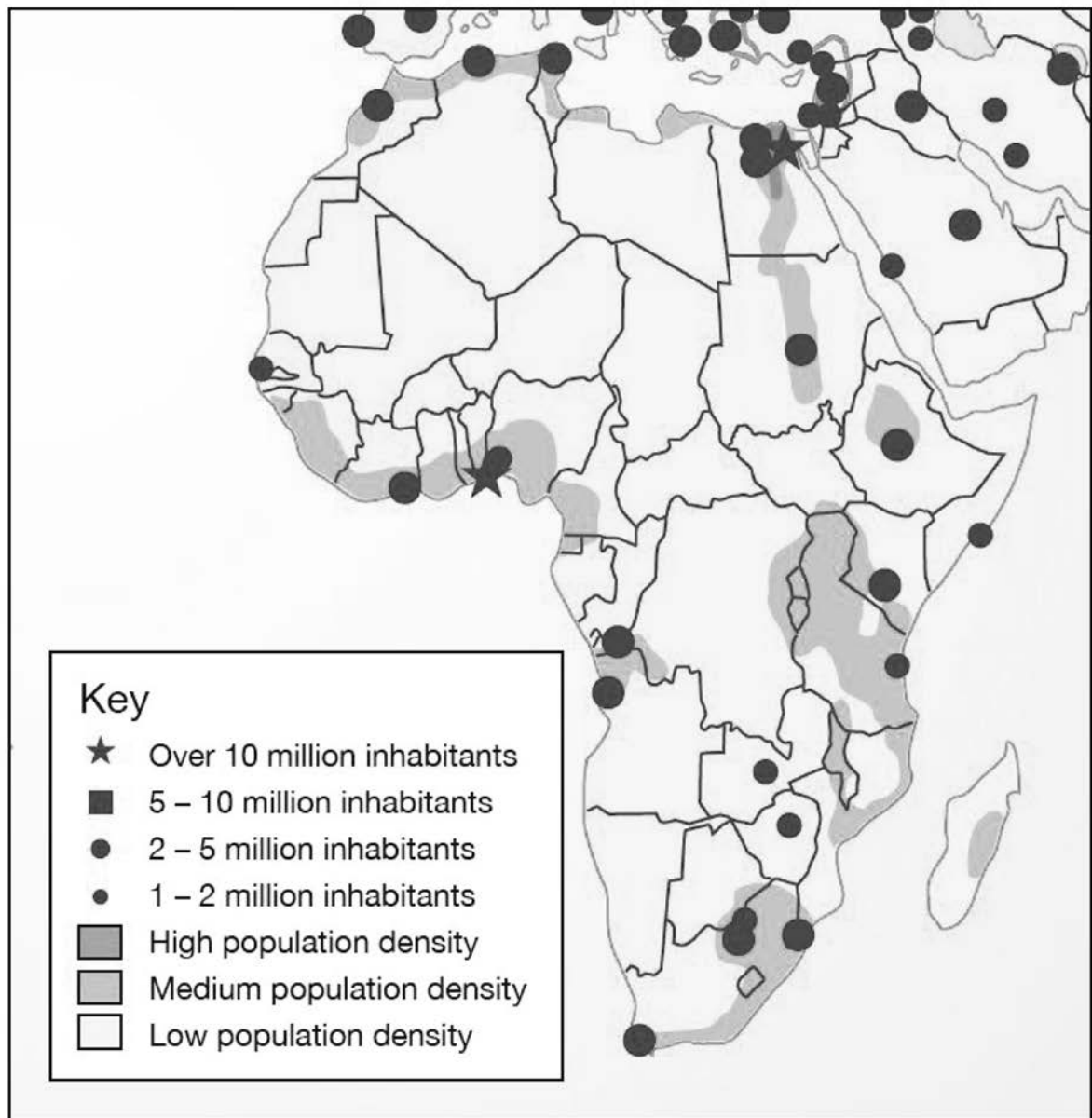
2. Define population distribution and mention how it is related to population density.

[3]

3. 3.1 List three factors that affect where people live. (3)
- 3.2 Choose ONE factor from your answer to the first question, and explain why it affects where people choose to settle. (2)

[5]

4. Look at this population density map. Answer the questions.



4.1 How many people live in Cape Town? (1)

4.2 Why do you think most people live along the coast in North Africa? (3)

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Democracy and citizenship

5. What is the difference between a right and a responsibility? Include an example in your answer.

[4]

6. Match the element of South Africa's coat of arms in the first column with the correct explanation of what it represents in the second column.

6.1 Protea flower

6.2 Wheat ears

6.3 Shield

6.4 Spear and knobkierie

A. Protection

B. Weapons as a symbol of protecting peace

C. Food and the fertility of the land

D. Beauty of nature, and the flowering of the country's potential

[4]

Total: 8

Medicine through time

7. Explain how people are identified and trained to be healers.

[3]

Section B: History

8. Match the discovery in the first column with the person in the second column.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 8.1 Smallpox vaccine | A. Robert Koch |
| 8.2 Connection between germs and disease | B. Christiaan Barnard |
| 8.3 Cause of tuberculosis | C. Edward Jenner |
| 8.4 Penicillin | D. Louis Pasteur |
| 8.5 First heart transplant | E. Alexander Fleming |

[5]

9. Name two medical discoveries that made the first heart transplant possible.

[2]

10. Explain what holistic medicine means.

[2]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Glossary

coast: the part of the land next to the sea

discovery: a thing, place or idea that has been found or seen for the first time
by a particular group of people

factor: a fact that contributes to the result at the end

graph: a visual representation of data or facts

include: make a part of

likely: probable

population: how many people live in a particular area

settle: move into an area and make a life there

suitable: acceptable

traditional healer: person who is trained in traditional and indigenous ways to
treat people's health problems

English	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Afrikaans	Setswana	Sesotho
coast	ugu lolwandle	unxweme	kus	letsha	lebopo
discovery	okutholakala okokuqala	ukufunyaniswa	ontdekking	go itemogela sengwe	phumano/ kutullo
factor	ingxenywe enomthelela	imbangi/isizathu	faktor	lebaka	lebaka
graph	igrafu	isazobe	grafiek	kerafo	kerafo
include	ukufaka phezu kokukhona	quka	sluit in	tsenya	kenyelletsa
likely	okungenzeka	ngokufanelekileyo	waarskynlik	e ka nna	e ka bang
population	inani labantu ngokwendawo	abemi	bevolking	batho ba naga	batho ba naha
settle	ukuhlala	hlala	vestig	tlhoma	dula
suitable	okuhambisanayo/ okwemukelekile	ilungele	gepaste	tshwanetse	tshwanetseng
traditional healer	umelaphi wendabuko	ixhwele	tradisionele geneser	ngaka ya setso	ngaka ya setso

Skills covered

Question number	Level of difficulty	Skill	More exercises in <i>Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6 Learner's Book</i> for further practice
Section A: Geography			
Climate and vegetation around the world			
1	middle order	compare	Module 5 Activity 3 (p. 71) Module 5 Activity 6 (p. 77) Module 5 Activity 8 (p. 79)
Population: why people live where they do			
2	low order	define	Module 7 Activity 1 (p. 102)
3	low order	list	Module 7 Activity 2 (p. 104)
4	middle order	map reading	Module 7 Activity 5 (p. 108)
Section B: History			
Democracy and citizenship			
5	high order	distinguish	Module 6 Activity 6 (p. 89)
6	low order	match	Module 6 Activity 10 (p. 95)
Medicine through time			
7	middle order	explain	Module 8 Activity 1 (p. 114) Module 8 Activity 3 (p. 116)
8	low order	match	Module 8 Activity 6 (p. 119)
9	middle order	name	Module 8 Activity 8 (p. 122)
10	middle order	explain	Module 8 Activity 9 (p. 123)

Section A: Geography

Latitude and longitude (degrees)

1. A [1]
 2. C [1]
 3.
 1. Paris
 2. 22° S 29° E (Learners may struggle to see the exact latitude and longitude from the map. Accept answers close to this with a variance of about 5°).
 3. San Francisco
 4. Jakarta
 [5]
- Total: 7**

Scale

4.
 1. 1 cm on the map represents 100 km on the ground.
 2. Printing may affect the scale. Prepare ahead by measuring the distance.
 3. Printing may affect the scale. Prepare ahead by measuring the distance.
 4. Ulundi
 [7]
- Total: 7**

Atlases, global statistics, and current events

5. Sahara desert, Arabian desert, and Kalahari desert [3]
6. Accept any three: maps, graphs, pictures, statistics, and diagrams. [3]

Total: 6

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Changes in societies in the Limpopo Valley between 900 AD and 1300 AD

7. Houses around a central cattle kraal. [2]
- Total: 2**

Settlements in the Limpopo Valley before Mapungubwe: K2 and Schroda

8. A: Schroda B: K2 [2]
- Total: 2**

Mapungubwe: first state in southern Africa

9. Living higher than others was a symbol of power, so the king lived at the top of Mapungubwe Hill. Also, Mapungubwe Hill was considered to be sacred to God and the ancestors.

[2]

10. • The king and his wives and children lived at the top of the hill (A).
• The rest of the king's family, as well as the wives' families, lived on the slopes of the hill (B).
• The rest of the population lived at the foot of the hill (C).

[3]

11. The settlement at K2 was arranged in the typical homestead fashion. Later, the king chief's cattle kraal was moved away. In Mapungubwe, the king moved away from his people entirely to the top of the hill, to show the difference in social class.

[3]

Total: 8

Change and continuity in east coast trade with settlements inland

12. Accept two: iron, copper, gold, ivory.

[2]

Total: 2

Great Zimbabwe

13. The culture at Great Zimbabwe was similar to the culture at Mapungubwe. They also traded similar goods with similar people. However, it was early Shona people from that region who built Great Zimbabwe and not people from Mapungubwe.

[3]

Total: 3

European explorer in Asia at the same time as Mapungubwe was at its height

14. Example answer: When Marco Polo came back from his travels, he wrote a book called *Description of the World*. Many people thought that he was lying, as they had no reason to believe that he had seen the things that he had seen. However, Christopher Columbus read Marco Polo's book nearly 200 years later, and believed him. This inspired Columbus's own voyages, and he became the first European to see the Americas.

[3]

Total: 3

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Map skills

1. A. southern hemisphere
B. Greenwich meridian
C. northern hemisphere
D. western hemisphere
[4]
2. Accept two: Mount Everest, Qogir/K2,
and Kangchenjunga.
[2]
3. Accept two: Nile, Amazon, and Chang
Jiang.
[2]

Total: 8

Trade

4. Exports are goods and services that are
sold to another country. Imports are
goods and services that a country buys
from another country.
[2]
5. It is a secondary product. It has been
manufactured/processed because the
beans have been cooked and then canned.
[2]
6. Cocoa is a raw material, while chocolate is
a manufactured good. For this reason,

cocoa has a lower value than the finished product. The cocoa farmers, as well as the chocolate manufacturers, need to make a profit, so they add this into the costs – for example, the cost of the milk and sugar that is added to the cocoa to make the chocolate. The retailer must also make a profit.

[4]

7. Accept any reasonable and correct answers. Learners should mention that workers who work with raw materials (farmers, miners, etc.) are often exploited and paid less than workers who work with processed and manufactured goods. Learners should provide an example. Award 2 marks for a correct example, and a further 2 marks for the learners' correct explanation.

Example answer: Because raw materials have a lower value, costs must be kept low so that the producer can make a profit. This means that labourers and workers may get paid low wages. We say that they are exploited. In addition, companies that use the raw materials to manufacture goods must keep costs low in order to make a profit, so they will try to pay as little as possible for the raw material. Once the product is manufactured, it is worth more than the raw material. For example, a piece of gold jewellery has more value than a lump of unprocessed gold. This often means that a gold miner is paid less than a jewellery designer.

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

An African kingdom long ago in southern Africa: Mapungubwe

8. 1. Schroda, K2, Mapungubwe, Great Zimbabwe
2. K2
3. 100 years/a century
4. about 280 years

[8]

Total: 8

Explorers from Europe find southern Africa

9. The Renaissance (meaning 'rebirth') came after the religious fervour of the Dark Ages, during which knowledge and science were stifled. The Renaissance saw a revival of Greek knowledge and art, as well as new ideas in mathematics, sciences, art, and more.

[4]

10. Accept two: gunpowder, magnetic compass, caravel.

[2]

11. When the Turks took control of Constantinople, they controlled all of the land routes from Asia to Europe. They imposed expensive taxes on all goods that passed through their lands. Because the Europeans wanted to control their own trade, they had to find other trading routes.

[4]

12. Vasco da Gama

[2]

Total: 12

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Climate around the world

1. 1. winter
2. 20–30 °C
3. Accept: southern part of Australia, coastal regions of South America, or some southwestern coastal regions of Africa.
4. middle of southern Africa

[5]

Total: 5

Tropical rainforests

2. The temperatures and rainfall are both high, so the climate is hot and wet.
3. False
4. True
5. The disappearance of natural forests due to the cutting down of trees without replacing them.

[2]

[1]

[1]

[1]

Total: 5

Hot deserts

6. Accept five points:

- Plants and animals that can live in deserts need less water than most species and many can store water for when they need it.
- Some animals sleep during the day and come out only at night, when it is cooler.
- Animals chew the leaves of certain desert plants for moisture.
- Some plants have roots that go very deep underground in order to find water below the surface.
- Some plants have thick bark and leaves so that moisture cannot escape easily and make the plant dry out.
- Some animals dig tunnels deep underground, which keeps them cool during hot days.

[5]

Total: 5

Coniferous forests

7. • They have sloping branches so that snow can slide off easily.
 • They have needles that are thick and waxy and able to survive the cold, unlike large flat leaves.
 • They are evergreen.
 • They have a thick bark that gives off resin, which keeps the tree protected from the cold winds.
 • They have shallow roots so that they can absorb water above the frozen ground.

[5]

Total: 5

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

How people govern themselves in a democracy: our national government

8. To protect the rights of every South African.
 [2]
9. To suggest, discuss, and vote on new laws for the country.
 [2]
10. C
 [2]
11. A government that has been elected by the people in the country through a vote.
 [2]

Total: 8

Rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy

12. Example answer: Rights are the basic things that we need, and are entitled to as humans, to be able to live a healthy life with dignity. Responsibilities are the things that we need to do in order to not infringe on other people's rights, or in order to not take our rights for granted. For example, we have the right to an education and the responsibility to work hard and study.

[4]

Total: 4

Children's rights and responsibilities

13. Accept any four:
- Live without being discriminated against.
 - Get a name and a nationality as soon as they are born.
 - Express their own opinions and to be heard in matters that affect them.
 - Practise their own religion, culture, or beliefs.
 - Be protected from all forms of violence.
 - Live in a safe, secure, and caring family.
 - Get adequate healthcare both before and after birth.
 - Get free and equal compulsory education.
 - Be protected from child labour and any other economic exploitation.
 - Live in a home

[4]

Total: 4

National symbols since 1994

14.

Element	What it means
Secretary bird	Uplifted wings symbolise protection
Protea flower	Beauty of nature, and the flowering of the country's potential
Wheat ears	Food and the fertility of the land
Elephant tusks	Strength and wisdom
Shield	Protection
Spear and knobkierie	Weapons as a symbol of protecting peace
People – hands joined	Friendship and working together
Motto – in a Khoisan language !KE E: /XARRA //KE 'People who are different join together'	'Unity in diversity'

(Accept any four)

[4]

Total: 4

SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section A: Geography

Climate and vegetation around the world

1. 1. Graph A. It shows high rainfall and high temperatures.
2. Graph C. It shows cold and dry winters, with short and wet summers.
3. hot desert
4. 250 mm
5. Summer. Temperatures are high (30 °C or higher).

[8]

Total: 8

Population: why people live where they do

2. Population distribution refers to how people are spread across an area. The number of people in a specific area is the population density.

[3]

3. 1. Accept three: climate, resources, trade and transport, laws and history, natural features.
2. Learners should choose ONE of the factors from their answers to the first question, and explain how it affects where people live. Example answer: People earn a living from fishing, so they choose to live next to the ocean.

[5]

4. 1. 2 to 5 million people
2. Accept reasonable answers. Example: The climate in North Africa is hot and dry, so people cannot grow many crops (it is a desert). People probably fish along the coast and river banks, because that is where the fertile land and resources are.

[4]

Total: 12

SECTION A TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Section B: History

Democracy and citizenship

5. Example answer: Rights are the basic things that we need as humans to be able to live a healthy life with dignity. Responsibilities are the things that we need to do in order to not infringe on other people's rights, or in order to not take our rights for granted. For example, we have the right to adequate healthcare and the responsibility to eat well and exercise in order to stay healthy.

[4]

6. 1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B

[4]

Total: 8

Medicine through time

7. There is not a single correct answer to this question, and ways of identifying and training healers may differ from culture to culture and region to region. Accept any correct answers. Example answer:

Indigenous healers are called by the ancestors to practise as such. In other words, it is a calling. The ancestors identify a person as an indigenous healer in some way, for example, through a particular illness. A practising indigenous healer then takes the person through a series of rituals and ceremonies. If the person has been ill, these rituals cure the illness. The person is then trained by an elder who is already a practising healer.

[3]

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

[5]

9. Accept two: anaesthetics, avoiding infection, blood transfusions, X-rays.

[2]

10. Holistic medicine means treating the mind and spirit as well as the body. This type of medicine recognises that medicine (in the form of drugs) is not the only way that someone can be treated or healed.

[2]

Total: 12**SECTION B TOTAL: 20 MARKS**

