

# TEACHERS WITHOUT BORDERS PROGRAMME

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**basic education**  
Department:  
Basic Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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In Bill Gates words, at the Mandela Day 'Living Together' address: "Maintaining the quality of this country's higher education system while expanding access to more students will not be easy. But it's critical to South Africa's future" – working together, we can help achieve this."

## Contributing schools to date:

Clifton School	Milnerton High	Rustenburg Girls' High	St Peter's
Durban Girls'	Northwood High	St Anne's DC	St Stithians
Fairmont High	Roedean	St John's DSG	Wynberg Boys' High
Herzlia High	Rondebosch Boys'	St Mary's DSG Kloof	Wynberg Secondary

Grade 8 Geog Exam November

MEMO

75 marks

- 1.1 Physical<sup>⊃</sup> (1)
- Information<sup>⊃</sup> (1)
- Proportion/ratio<sup>⊃</sup> (1) **(3)**

- 1.2 perennial river (1)
- Non-perennial lake/seasonal lake (1)
- Major/international airport (1)
- Post office (1) **(4)**

1.3 (4x2=8)

	<b>BEARING</b>	<b>DIRECTION</b>
<b>Somerset West</b>	69° <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ (2) (66-72)	ENE <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ (2)
<b>Robben Island</b>	349° <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ (2) (346-352)	N/NNW <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ (2)

1.4 One unit<sup>⊃</sup> on the map represents<sup>⊃</sup> 250 000 units on the ground/in reality<sup>⊃</sup>  
(3x1=3)

1.5 12m (11.8-12.2)<sup>⊃</sup> x 250 000<sup>⊃</sup> = 3 000 000cm<sup>⊃</sup> = 30km<sup>⊃</sup>  
(4x1=4)

1.6 (2x4=8)

<b>Milnerton</b>	33°38' <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ S (36-42)	18°45' <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ S (43-47)	(4)
<b>Somerset West</b>	35°21' <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ S (19-23)	20°39' <sup>⊃</sup> ⊃ S (37-42)	(4)

**30 marks**

2.1.1	F <sup>⊙</sup>	(1)	
2.1.2	T <sup>⊙</sup>	(1)	
2.1.3	F <sup>⊙</sup>	(1)	
2.1.4	F <sup>⊙</sup>	(1)	
2.1.5	T <sup>⊙</sup>	(1)	<b>(5)</b>
2.2.1	Winter <sup>⊙</sup>		(1)
2.2.2	South Pole tilted away from the sun <sup>⊙</sup> ( <i>not facing</i> )	<b>(any 1)</b>	(1)
	Sun's rays directly over the Tropic of Cancer <sup>⊙</sup>		
	Sun's rays are mostly on the Northern Hemisphere <sup>⊙</sup>		
2.2.3	a) B <sup>⊙</sup>		
	b) C <sup>⊙</sup>		
	c) A <sup>⊙</sup>		(3x1=3)
2.2.4	21/22 September		(1)
2.2.5	The earth is a sphere <sup>⊙</sup> so only half the planet is illuminated at a time <sup>⊙</sup> .	<b>(Any 3)</b>	
	The rotation <sup>⊙</sup> of the earth causes day and night <sup>⊙</sup> .		
	The earth's axis is tilted <sup>⊙</sup> at 66.5° to the orbital plane <sup>⊙</sup> .		
	The <b>axis</b> remains parallel <sup>⊙</sup> to its previous position <sup>⊙</sup> .		
	The earth revolves <sup>⊙</sup> around the sun <sup>⊙</sup> .		(3x2=6)
			<b>[12]</b>
2.3.1	Mahikeng is far from the coast <sup>⊙</sup> or Durban is close to the coast <sup>⊙</sup> AND Sea <b>MODERATES</b> temperature. <sup>⊙</sup>		(2)
2.3.2	Port Nolloth is affected by the cold Benguela current <sup>⊙</sup> and Durban the warm Agulhas/Mozambican current <sup>⊙</sup> .		(2)
2.3.3	25°C <sup>⊙</sup> <sup>⊙</sup>		(2)
2.3.4	Wind blows across the warm Agulhas/Mozambican current <sup>⊙</sup> carrying warm moist air to the land <sup>⊙</sup> . The water vapour condenses ( <sup>⊙</sup> ) when air rises ( <sup>⊙</sup> ) over the mountain and clouds form ( <sup>⊙</sup> ) and rain falls <sup>⊙</sup> .		(3)
2.3.5	The difference <sup>⊙</sup> between the highest and lowest temperature <sup>⊙</sup> .		(2)
			<b>[11]</b>
2.4.1	a) atmospheric <sup>⊙</sup>		(1)
	b) daily/hourly <sup>⊙</sup>		(1)

- 3.1.1 F<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.1.2 T<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.1.3 F<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.1.4 T<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.1.5 F<sup>⊖</sup> (1) **(5)**
- 3.2.1 Orbit<sup>⊖</sup>  
(1)
- 3.2.2 365 days (1 year)<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.2.3 The earth rotates/turns on its axis<sup>⊖</sup> once every 24 hrs<sup>⊖</sup> . The earth revolves around the sun<sup>⊖</sup> in 365 days<sup>⊖</sup> (4)
- 3.2.4 2<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.2.5 The earth's axis is tilted neither away<sup>⊖</sup> nor towards<sup>⊖</sup> the sun.  
or  
The sun is over the equator.<sup>⊖ ⊖</sup> (2)  
**[9]**
- 3.3.1 Land<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 3.3.2 Water is transparent<sup>⊖</sup> so rays penetrate deeper ( <sup>⊖</sup> ) (bigger area **(any 3)** to heat ( <sup>⊖</sup> )) while only the top surface of land <sup>⊖</sup> warms up.  
Water moves <sup>⊖</sup> & distributes heat through waves and currents<sup>⊖</sup>  
Evaporation <sup>⊖</sup> from water surface (uses energy) so cools the water down<sup>⊖</sup>  
Water reflects <sup>⊖</sup> much of the sun's energy<sup>⊖</sup> (albedo) (6x1=6)  
**[7]**
- 3.4.1 5900m-1400m=3500m<sup>⊖</sup>  
35x0.65°C=22.75°C<sup>⊖</sup>  
-7°C+22.75°C<sup>⊖</sup> =15.75°C<sup>⊖</sup> **(-1 no °C)**  
(4)
- 3.4.2 The higher the altitude the lower the temperature<sup>⊖ ⊖</sup> **or** the lower the altitude the higher the temperature.<sup>⊖ ⊖</sup> (2)

- 3.4.3 dust<sup>⊖</sup> , water vapour<sup>⊖</sup> , carbon dioxide<sup>⊖</sup>  
(2)
- 3.4.4 decrease<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- [9]**
- 30 marks**
- 4.1.1 D<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 4.1.2 G<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 4.1.3 E<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 4.1.4 A<sup>⊖</sup> (1)
- 4.1.5 C<sup>⊖</sup> (1) **(5)**
- 4.2.1 fresh water<sup>⊖</sup> , grazing/pasturage<sup>⊖</sup> , fertile soil<sup>⊖</sup> , fuel<sup>⊖</sup> , building material<sup>⊖</sup> **(any 2)**  
(2)
- 4.2.2.1 Close to fresh water<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup> **(any 2)**  
It is close to other towns<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup>  
It is north facing<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup>  
Not far to fuel<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup>  
Not far to building material<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup> (2x2=4)
- 4.2.2.2 River may flood<sup>⊖</sup> <sup>⊖</sup> (1x2=2)
- 4.2.3 It is the location of the place<sup>⊖</sup> in relation to its surroundings<sup>⊖</sup> (2)  
**[10]**
- 4.3.1 soil fertility decreasing/poor<sup>⊖</sup> because of poor farming methods **(any 3)**  
Lack of jobs<sup>⊖</sup>  
Natural disasters<sup>⊖</sup>  
Conflict<sup>⊖</sup>  
lack of entertainment<sup>⊖</sup> /medical<sup>⊖</sup> /education/services<sup>⊖</sup>  
(3x1=3)
- 4.3.2 growth of informal settlements<sup>⊖</sup> **(any 2)**  
Places strain on crowded schools<sup>⊖</sup> , hospitals ( <sup>⊖</sup> ) and other services ( <sup>⊖</sup> )  
Unemployment can increase<sup>⊖</sup> could lead to crime and urban poverty<sup>⊖</sup> (2x1=2)

4.3.3	Counter-migration <sup>⊖</sup>		
	(1)		
4.3.4	crime <sup>⊖</sup> , pollution <sup>⊖</sup> , high rates and taxes <sup>⊖</sup> , expensive properties <sup>⊖</sup>	(any 2)	
	(2x1=2)		<b>[8]</b>
4.4.1	To send goods out of the country. <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
4.4.2	a) ship <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
	b) truck <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
4.4.3	ships can take large loads <sup>⊖</sup> (any 1)		
	it is cheaper than flying <sup>⊖</sup>		
	does not need to be there quickly <sup>⊖</sup>		
	not perishable <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
4.4.4	it is quick <sup>⊖</sup> (any 1)		
	goes directly to the destination <sup>⊖</sup>		
	loads and unloads quickly <sup>⊖</sup>		
	it is perishable <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
4.4.5	N1 <sup>⊖</sup>		(1)
			<b>[6]</b>
4.5.1	traffic congestion <sup>⊖</sup> (any 2)		
	Pollution <sup>⊖</sup>		
	Rising costs <sup>⊖</sup>		(2x1=2)
4.5.2	Rapid transport systems <sup>⊖</sup> – runs throughout the day <sup>⊖</sup> , cheap fares <sup>⊖</sup> , comfortable <sup>⊖</sup> , safe and stops frequently <sup>⊖</sup> (e.g. My City Bus <sup>⊖</sup> ) (transit system plus two points)		(3)
	Subsidised public transport <sup>⊖</sup> - government subsidises part of the cost <sup>⊖</sup> e.g. minibus taxis, Golden Arrow busses <sup>⊖</sup>		(3)
	Cycle lanes <sup>⊖</sup> - dangerous in busy cities BUT cheap <sup>⊖</sup> and environmentally friendly <sup>⊖</sup>		(3)
	Park and ride <sup>⊖</sup> - parking at special car parks <sup>⊖</sup> and take a bus <sup>⊖</sup> into the city also useful during big sporting <sup>⊖</sup> and music events in town		(3)

Car-free zones<sup>u</sup> - cities become congested<sup>u</sup> so cars excluded<sup>u</sup> only public transport and by foot<sup>u</sup> . (3)

(any 2 of the above) (2x3=6)

**[8]**

4.6.1 Grid (1)

4.6.2 Advantages - easy to lay out & sub-divide<sup>u</sup> , shows oldest part of town<sup>u</sup> , easy to navigate<sup>u</sup> (1)

Disadvantage - causes traffic congestion due to all the intersections (1)

**[3]**

**40 Marks**