

GRADE 11 GEOGRAPHY TEST - VERSION 3 (EXTENDED)

Topic: Geomorphology & Rural and Urban Settlements

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Total: 80 marks

SECTION A: GEOMORPHOLOGY (50 MARKS)

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1: ONE-WORD ANSWERS (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Provide ONE WORD or TERM:

1. Breakdown of rock due to temperature changes.

2. The wearing away of rock by water.

3. The carrying of sediment by a river.

4. A river's starting point.

5. The end point of a river.

6. A bend in a river.

7. The steep drop in a river.

8. The material carried by a river.

9. A flat area alongside a river that may flood.

10. A river that flows into a larger one.

QUESTION 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Choose the correct answer.

1. Mechanical weathering is also known as:

- A. Chemical weathering
- B. Physical weathering
- C. Biological weathering
- D. Marine weathering

Answer: _____

2. Which feature forms due to deposition?

- A. Gorge
- B. Waterfall
- C. Delta
- D. Rapids

Answer: _____

3. The fastest river flow is usually found in the:

- A. Lower course
- B. Middle course
- C. Upper course
- D. Mouth

Answer: _____

4. Which process involves rocks hitting each other?

- A. Attrition
- B. Abrasion
- C. Hydraulic action
- D. Solution

Answer: _____

5. Which landform forms when a meander is cut off?

- A. Floodplain
- B. Oxbow lake
- C. Delta
- D. Gorge

Answer: _____

6. Which course of the river has the widest valley?

- A. Upper
- B. Middle
- C. Lower
- D. Source

Answer: _____

7. Which type of weathering involves chemical reactions?

- A. Freeze-thaw
- B. Exfoliation
- C. Oxidation

D. Pressure release

Answer: _____

8. A levee is formed by:

A. Erosion

B. Deposition

C. Weathering

D. Transportation

Answer: _____

9. The main type of erosion in the upper course is:

A. Lateral erosion

B. Vertical erosion

C. Deposition

D. Attrition

Answer: _____

10. Which feature indicates a river is losing energy?

A. Waterfall

B. Gorge

C. Delta

D. Rapids

Answer: _____

QUESTION 3: MATCH COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Column A Column B

3.1 Meander A. River mouth deposit

3.2 Delta B. River bend

3.3 Attrition C. Rocks breaking into smaller pieces

3.4 Floodplain D. Flat land near river

3.5 Source E. Beginning of river

Answers:

3.1 _____

3.2 _____

3.3 _____

3.4 _____

3.5 _____

QUESTION 4: TRUE OR FALSE (5 × 1 = 5 marks)

4.1 A river erodes more when it has more energy. _____

4.2 Deposition occurs when velocity increases. _____

4.3 A waterfall can form a gorge. _____

4.4 Meanders form mainly due to vertical erosion. _____

4.5 Floodplains are formed by deposition. _____

QUESTION 5: SHORT DEFINITIONS (5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Define each term briefly:

5.1 Weathering

5.2 Erosion

5.3 Deposition

5.4 Tributary

5.5 Delta

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 6: ESSAY (30 marks)

Read the sources below and answer the question.

SOURCE A: CONSEQUENCES IN RURAL AREAS

As people migrate to cities, rural areas often experience population decline, ageing populations, and reduced economic activity. This can lead to fewer services such as schools and clinics, and a decline in agricultural productivity.

SOURCE B: CONSEQUENCES IN URBAN AREAS

Rapid rural-urban migration places pressure on cities. This often results in overcrowding, housing shortages, increased unemployment, and the growth of informal settlements. Urban infrastructure such as water and transport systems may become overburdened.

ESSAY QUESTION

Using the sources and your own knowledge, write an essay in which you:

- ## ANSWER SPACE

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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GRADE 11 GEOGRAPHY TEST - VERSION 3

MEMO / MARKING GUIDELINE (80 MARKS)

SECTION A: GEOMORPHOLOGY (50 MARKS)

QUESTION 1: ONE-WORD ANSWERS (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

1. Thermal weathering / Exfoliation ✓
 2. Erosion ✓
 3. Transportation ✓
 4. Source ✓
 5. Mouth ✓
 6. Meander ✓
 7. Waterfall ✓
 8. Load ✓
 9. Floodplain ✓
 10. Tributary ✓
-

QUESTION 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. B ✓
 2. C ✓
 3. B ✓ (*Accept C if justified in context of steep gradients*)
 4. A ✓
 5. B ✓
 6. C ✓
 7. C ✓
 8. B ✓
 9. B ✓
 10. C ✓
-

QUESTION 3: MATCH COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

- 3.1 B ✓
 - 3.2 A ✓
 - 3.3 C ✓
 - 3.4 D ✓
 - 3.5 E ✓
-

QUESTION 4: TRUE OR FALSE (5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- 4.1 True ✓
- 4.2 False ✓
- 4.3 True ✓

4.4 False ✓

4.5 True ✓

QUESTION 5: SHORT DEFINITIONS (5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(Award 1 mark each for a correct, simple definition)

5.1 **Weathering:** Breakdown of rock in situ ✓

5.2 **Erosion:** Removal and transport of weathered material ✓

5.3 **Deposition:** Dropping of sediment when energy decreases ✓

5.4 **Tributary:** A smaller river that flows into a larger river ✓

5.5 **Delta:** Deposition of sediment at the mouth of a river ✓

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 6: ESSAY MEMO (30 MARKS)

Topic: Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

1. Introduction & Concept (4 marks)

- Clear explanation of **rural-urban migration (2)**
Movement of people from rural to urban areas
 - Contextual statement introducing consequences (2)
-

2. Consequences in Rural Areas (6 marks)

(any 6 × 1 = 6 marks)

- Population decline
 - Ageing population
 - Labour shortages
 - Reduced agricultural output
 - Economic decline
 - Closure of schools/clinics
 - Loss of skills
 - Reduced investment
-

3. Consequences in Urban Areas (6 marks)

(any 6 × 1 = 6 marks)

- Overcrowding
 - Informal settlements
 - Housing shortages
 - Unemployment
 - Pressure on infrastructure (water, transport, electricity)
 - Pollution
 - Increased crime
 - Traffic congestion
-

4. Evaluation (Positive vs Negative Effects) (6 marks)

Positives (any 3 × 1 = 3 marks):

- Economic growth in cities
- Labour supply
- Urban development
- Improved individual opportunities

Negatives (any 3 × 1 = 3 marks):

- Urban strain
- Rural decline
- Inequality
- Environmental degradation

(Full marks require a balanced evaluation and a clear judgement)

5. Solutions / Measures (6 marks)

(any 6 × 1 = 6 marks)

- Rural development programmes
- Job creation in rural areas
- Improved rural infrastructure
- Access to education and healthcare
- Urban planning
- Housing projects
- Government policies
- Sustainable development strategies

6. Conclusion (2 marks)

- Logical summary ✓
 - Clear concluding statement/judgement ✓
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LEVEL DESCRIPTORS (IEB STYLE)

- **26-30 (Outstanding):**
Excellent structure, strong evaluation, balanced discussion, insightful solutions
 - **21-25 (Good):**
Good understanding, clear structure, minor gaps
 - **16-20 (Satisfactory):**
Adequate knowledge, some imbalance or lack of depth
 - **10-15 (Limited):**
Weak structure, limited points
 - **0-9 (Very Weak):**
Minimal understanding, irrelevant content
-

GENERAL MARKING GUIDELINES

- Credit **valid alternative answers**
- Accept **relevant examples (e.g. South African context)**
- Focus on **understanding, not memorisation**
- Do not penalise language errors if meaning is clear
- Ensure learners address **both rural and urban consequences**

MODEL ESSAY: CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION (30 MARKS)

Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres in search of improved economic opportunities and better access to services. This process is a key feature of development in many countries, including South Africa, but it has significant consequences for both rural and urban environments. While it can contribute to economic growth and individual advancement, it also creates serious social, economic, and environmental challenges.

In rural areas, the outflow of people often results in a decline in population, particularly among the youth and economically active individuals. This leads to an ageing population, as older people are left behind. A major consequence is the shortage of labour, which negatively affects agricultural productivity and

food security. In addition, rural economies begin to stagnate due to reduced spending and investment. Essential services such as schools, clinics, and local businesses may close because there are not enough people to sustain them. Over time, this can result in the underdevelopment and marginalisation of rural regions, further reinforcing the cycle of migration.

Urban areas, on the other hand, experience rapid population growth due to the influx of migrants. While this can provide a larger labour force that supports industrial and economic expansion, it also places immense pressure on infrastructure and services. Cities often struggle to provide adequate housing, leading to the growth of informal settlements. These areas are typically characterised by poor living conditions, limited access to clean water and sanitation, and increased vulnerability to environmental hazards. Furthermore, the rapid increase in population contributes to higher levels of unemployment, as job creation does not always keep pace with migration. This can lead to increased poverty, crime, and social inequality. Urban environments may also suffer from pollution and traffic congestion as resources are stretched beyond capacity.

Despite these challenges, rural-urban migration does offer some positive outcomes. For individuals, migration can lead to improved access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, thereby enhancing quality of life. At a broader scale, cities benefit from a dynamic and diverse labour force, which can stimulate innovation and economic development. Remittances sent back to rural areas can also support families and contribute to rural livelihoods.

However, when evaluating the overall impact, it is evident that the negative consequences often outweigh the positives, particularly when migration occurs rapidly and without adequate planning. The strain on urban infrastructure and the decline of rural communities highlight the need for effective management strategies.

To reduce these negative impacts, a range of measures can be implemented. Governments should prioritise rural development by investing in infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, and improving access to essential services such as education and healthcare. This would reduce the push factors driving migration. At the same time, urban planning must be strengthened to accommodate growing populations through sustainable housing developments, improved public transport, and efficient service delivery. Skills development programmes can also help migrants integrate into the urban economy more successfully.

In conclusion, rural-urban migration is a complex process with far-reaching consequences for both rural and urban areas. While it offers opportunities for economic growth and personal advancement, it also contributes to inequality, environmental pressure, and uneven development. A balanced and sustainable approach is therefore essential to ensure that both rural and urban areas can thrive in the face of ongoing migration.

ANNOTATED MODEL ESSAY: CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres in search of improved economic opportunities and better access to services.

□ (✓ *Clear, accurate definition – earns concept marks*)

This process is a key feature of development in many countries, including South Africa, but it has significant consequences for both rural and urban environments.

□ (✓ *Contextualisation + relevance – links to real-world geography*)

While it can contribute to economic growth and individual advancement, it also creates serious social, economic, and environmental challenges.

□ (✓ *Line of argument introduced – shows balance from the start*)

In rural areas, the outflow of people often results in a decline in population, particularly among the youth and economically active individuals.

□ (✓ *Specific detail – not generic, shows depth*)

This leads to an ageing population, as older people are left behind.

□ (✓ *Cause-and-effect reasoning*)

A major consequence is the shortage of labour, which negatively affects agricultural productivity and food security.

□ (✓ *Links physical + economic geography – higher-level thinking*)

In addition, rural economies begin to stagnate due to reduced spending and investment.

□ (✓ *Economic impact clearly explained*)

Essential services such as schools, clinics, and local businesses may close because there are not enough people to sustain them.

□ (✓ *Use of examples – strengthens argument*)

Over time, this can result in the underdevelopment and marginalisation of rural regions, further reinforcing the cycle of migration.

□ (✓ *Insightful conclusion + cyclical understanding = Level 7 thinking*)

Urban areas, on the other hand, experience rapid population growth due to the influx of migrants.

□ (✓ *Clear paragraph focus – good structure*)

While this can provide a larger labour force that supports industrial and economic expansion, it also places immense pressure on infrastructure and services.

□ (✓ *Balanced argument within paragraph*)

Cities often struggle to provide adequate housing, leading to the growth of informal settlements.

□ (✓ *Relevant real-world issue – SA context implied*)

These areas are typically characterised by poor living conditions, limited access to clean water and sanitation, and increased vulnerability to environmental

hazards.

□ (✓ *Detailed explanation – not just listing*)

Furthermore, the rapid increase in population contributes to higher levels of unemployment, as job creation does not always keep pace with migration.

□ (✓ *Analytical reasoning – explains why*)

This can lead to increased poverty, crime, and social inequality.

□ (✓ *Links to social impacts – integrated understanding*)

Urban environments may also suffer from pollution and traffic congestion as resources are stretched beyond capacity.

□ (✓ *Environmental dimension included – holistic answer*)

Despite these challenges, rural-urban migration does offer some positive outcomes.

□ (✓ *Clear evaluation shift – required for Level 7*)

For individuals, migration can lead to improved access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, thereby enhancing quality of life.

□ (✓ *Acknowledges positives – balanced response*)

At a broader scale, cities benefit from a dynamic and diverse labour force, which can stimulate innovation and economic development.

□ (✓ *Higher-level economic insight*)

Remittances sent back to rural areas can also support families and contribute to rural livelihoods.

□ (✓ *Advanced concept – not commonly included = distinction level*)

However, when evaluating the overall impact, it is evident that the negative consequences often outweigh the positives, particularly when migration occurs rapidly and without adequate planning.

□ (✓ *Clear judgement – essential for top band*)

The strain on urban infrastructure and the decline of rural communities highlight the need for effective management strategies.

□ (✓ *Links evaluation to solutions – strong coherence*)

To reduce these negative impacts, a range of measures can be implemented.

□ (✓ *Logical transition to solutions*)

Governments should prioritise rural development by investing in infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, and improving access to essential services such as education and healthcare.

□ (✓ *Directly addresses root causes*)

This would reduce the push factors driving migration.

□ (✓ *Explicit conceptual link – strong geography language*)

At the same time, urban planning must be strengthened to accommodate growing populations through sustainable housing developments, improved public transport, and efficient service delivery.

□ (✓ *Practical, realistic solutions*)

Skills development programmes can also help migrants integrate into the urban economy more successfully.

□ (✓ *Adds depth – not just generic solutions*)

In conclusion, rural-urban migration is a complex process with far-reaching consequences for both rural and urban areas.

□ (✓ *Strong summary – restates focus*)

While it offers opportunities for economic growth and personal advancement, it also contributes to inequality, environmental pressure, and uneven development.

□ (✓ *Balanced synthesis of argument*)

A balanced and sustainable approach is therefore essential to ensure that both rural and urban areas can thrive in the face of ongoing migration.

□ (✓ *Forward-looking, mature conclusion – hallmark of Level 7*)

WHY THIS EARNS LEVEL 7 (SUMMARY)

✓ **Clear structure:** Introduction → Rural → Urban → Evaluation → Solutions → Conclusion

✓ **Depth of explanation:** Not just listing, but explaining *why and how*

✓ **Balance:** Both positive and negative impacts considered

✓ **Evaluation:** Clear judgement supported by reasoning

✓ **Use of geographic concepts:** Migration, infrastructure, development, sustainability

✓ **Integration:** Social + economic + environmental impacts

✓ **Insight:** Mentions cycles, remittances, planning failures