



Subject: Grade 5 Social Sciences (Geography)

Topic: Social Sciences (Geography): Term 2 - Exam 1

Total: 97 Marks

1. A: A and E

4 marks

Explanation:

Swaziland shares borders with South Africa, Mozambique and the Indian Ocean, but the Indian Ocean is not a country.

2. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Mozambique is east of South Africa.

3. A sea | Sea

2 marks

Explanation:

A sea is a small area of salt water that is close to land areas, whilst an ocean is a large expanse of water.

4. C: South Africa

4 marks

Explanation:

The Marico and Crocodile Rivers are the source of the Limpopo River. Where they meet, the Limpopo River starts. It creates the border between South Africa and Botswana and then the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe. It then flows into Mozambique and finally into the Indian Ocean.

5. Limpopo | Limpopo River

3 marks

Explanation:

We all need water to live. Most of the world's big cities are situated near rivers.

The Limpopo River travels a distance of over 1 750 kilometer.

6. coastline | Cape Town

4 marks

Explanation:

The **coast** is the land near the sea. The **coastline** is a line that forms the boundary between the land and the sea.

7. false

2 marks

Explanation:

A coastal plain is near or next to the coast.



8. Sahara | Kalahari

4 marks

Explanation:

The Sahara Desert covers most of the land in North Africa. The land is made up of sand dunes, which are constantly being reshaped, mainly due to winds.

9. Nile | Nile River

3 marks

Explanation:

The Nile River is about 6 670 km long. The Nile River is formed from the Blue Nile River and the White Nile River. These two rivers meet in Sudan to form the Nile River, which then flows towards the sea.

10. railway lines | train lines | railway tracks | train tracks | rail lines | railway | railways | railroads 3 marks

Explanation:

Building railway lines has made transport easier and also safer than travelling on the roads.

11. A: north

4 marks

Explanation:

Look at the compass on the map. From South Africa, you go north to Europe.

12. northwest | southeast

4 marks

Explanation:

Look at the compass on the map and draw a straight imaginary line between Australia and Europe. Compare this line with that on the compass.

13. Asia

3 marks

Explanation:

The direction between north and east is northeast.

Look at the compass on the map and draw a straight imaginary line from South Africa in a northeast direction. You will reach Asia.

14. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The Tugela River has its source in Mont-Aux-Sources in the Drakensberg Mountains.

The Drakensberg Mountain Range is in KwaZulu-Natal, not in Gauteng.

15. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The further the land is above sea level, the colder it is. Few people live in high mountain areas.

16. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The source of the Berg River is the **Drakenstein Mountains** in the Western Cape.

17. B: bay

4 marks

Explanation:

A bay is an area of sea partly surrounded by land.

Examples:

Table Bay (Cape Town)

False Bay (Simon's Town)

Plettenberg Bay (Plettenberg Bay)

Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth)

18. B: south of the equator

4 marks

Explanation:

Most of the highest land above sea level is found below the equator, which is south of the equator. Mountainous areas are indicated by the colour brown. Refer back to the map and see how much of the area south of the equator is brown.

19. false

2 marks

Explanation:

A mountain peak is the highest point of a mountain.

20. Augrabies Falls | Northern Cape

4 marks

Explanation:

The Augrabies Falls is a waterfall on the Orange River, about 56 metres high and 24 metres wide.

21. Khartoum | Khartoum.

3 marks

Explanation:

Khartoum is the capital and largest city in Sudan. It is situated where the White Nile and Blue Nile meet.

22. escarpment

3 marks

Explanation:

The Drakensberg mountains form an **escarpment** between the higher inland plateau and the lower lying coastal area on the east coast of South Africa.

23. Malawi | Tanganyika | Victoria

6 marks

Explanation:

Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa.

Lake Tanganyika is the second largest lake in Africa. It is also the longest lake in the world.

Lake Malawi is the third largest lake in Africa.

24. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The early European settlers farmed mainly with wheat and grapes. Ships arrived here to get fresh provisions such as fruit and water. Shipping and agriculture therefore began here as early as the early 1600s.

25. C: The Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape

4 marks

Explanation:

The Limpopo Province and the Free State are landlocked. They do not border any coast.

26. B: the Western Cape

4 marks

Explanation:

Cape Agulhas is the southerly tip of the Western Cape, South Africa and Africa!

27. transport | traveling | travelling | travel | driving

3 marks

Explanation:

Imagine how difficult it would be to travel from Durban to Johannesburg if there were no roads.

28. D. R. Congo | Kenya

4 marks

Explanation:

Nairobi is in Kenya and Kinshasa is in D. R. Congo. D. R. Congo and Kenya are countries that are divided by the equator. They lie partly north and partly south of the equator.

29. water

3 marks

Explanation:

Water is essential for survival, without water no living organism can survive.

30. Limpopo River | Limpopo River.

3 marks

Explanation:

The Changane River flows into the Limpopo River. It is here where the Changane River comes to an end.

