



Subject: Grade 5 Social Sciences (History)

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

Total: 102 Marks

1. chief | chiefs

3 marks

Explanation:

The chief decided who could make fields and determined the size thereof.

2. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The chief discussed matters concerning the land with his headmen before making a final decision.

3. along the east coast | Namibia | southern interior

6 marks

Explanation:

They moved into these areas in search of land with summer rainfalls.

4. false

2 marks

Explanation:

They arrived in Southern Africa 1 700 - 2 000 years ago.

5. B: stones, wood and grass

4 marks

Explanation:

They lived in one place much longer than the Khoisan did.

6. B: diverse people unite

4 marks

Explanation:

Diverse people unite means 'people who are different join together'.

7. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The custom was that the bridegroom had to spend the first months of marriage (until the birth of their first child) living at the village of his wife's parents. Thereafter, the bride was expected to spend the rest of her marriage in the village of her husband.



8. protea | king protea | protea flower

3 marks

Explanation:

The petals of the protea are shown in the Coat of Arms. It is an emblem of the beauty of our land and the flowering of our potential as a nation.

9. knobkierrie | knobkerrie | knobkerry | knopkierrie | knobkiere

3 marks

Explanation:

It is a stick with a knob at the top.

10. false

2 marks

Explanation:

There were no schools.

11. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Fauna is animal life and flora is plant life.

The men looked after the cattle and also hunted animals for food.

The women looked after the crops and stored them. They also gathered food such as berries and wild fruit, and herbal plants.

12. B: prepare the ground

4 marks

Explanation:

Jobs were assigned to all the members of the family. The men did the most physical part of the farming - digging the ground.

13. sickle bush | sickle

3 marks

Explanation:

The San also used the roots of the sickle bush to treat snake bite wounds.

14. false

2 marks

Explanation:

When they killed an animal, they thanked it for giving them food and wished the animal's spirit a safe journey into the next world.

15. false

2 marks

Explanation:

They were called "Hottentots" - so named by the white settlers. The Khokhoi would say that this was not their name. They called themselves Khoikhoi, which means "men of men" or "the real people".

16. grasslands | pastoralists

4 marks

Explanation:

Once the livestock had eaten the grass, the Khoikhoi would move on with them. Herding was a pastoral way of life, pastoral meaning that they looked after their animals.

17. A: bows and arrows

4 marks

Explanation:

The San invented the bow and arrow. The arrow was dipped in poison, which killed the prey. The poison was made from snake venom, plants and beetle larvae.

18. water | rain | rainfall

3 marks

Explanation:

They moved southward because the water sources in the Sahara were drying up.

19. Jan van Riebeeck | Van Riebeeck | Jan van Riebeek | Van Riebeek

3 marks

Explanation:

The Khoikhoi met Jan van Riebeeck when he landed at the Cape on 6 April 1652.

20. roots | snake bite wound

4 marks

Explanation:

The sickle bush has antibiotic properties. The chewed roots of the bush are applied to scorpion stings and snake bites and then tied to the wound with twine made from the bark of the bush.

21. C: politics

4 marks

Explanation:

Politics has to do with how people organise themselves in a community.

The early African farmers had their own rules about how to live within the community.

22. A: nyangas

4 marks

Explanation:

They are also known as herbalists.

They have an excellent knowledge of different plants and how they can treat illnesses.

23. C: herders

4 marks

Explanation:

The Khoikhoi kept tame animals such as cows, goats and sheep.

24. digging sticks | twenty 4 marks

Explanation:

The men made the digging sticks for the women.

25. A: moon 4 marks

Explanation:

The new and full moons were important parts of rainmaking rites and dancing.

26. kraal | homestead 3 marks

Explanation:

A kraal or homestead was made up of about 100 people.

27. /Kaggen | twice 4 marks

Explanation:

The first time /Kaggen made people who were like animals and the second time he made people human.

28. millet | sorghum 4 marks

Explanation:

The farmers' wives made porridge from sorghum and millet.

It was also used as animal feed.

29. village 3 marks

Explanation:

Small villages had only a few homesteads.

Big villages were in areas that had resources such as wood, water, fertile soil, building stones and iron.

30. iron | pottery 6 marks

Explanation:

Making iron was a long and difficult process.

The men used the iron to make tools and weapons.

The women made pottery for cooking and storing food.

Total: 102 Marks