



**Subject:** Grade 7 Social Sciences (Geography)

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

**Total:** 107 Marks

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1. D: A, B, C and D

4 marks

**Explanation:**

**All** of the factors mentioned here **contributed** to the number of deaths that occurred in Haiti.

The **houses** were **poorly built** and **too close together** and there were **no proper warning systems** or **disaster risk management**.

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2. hypocentre | epicentre

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The **epicentre** is the point **on the earth's surface, vertically** above the **hypocentre**.

The earthquake **starts** at the **hypocentre**.

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3. lava | lava.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

When **magma** reaches the **earth's surface** it is called **lava**. It may **pour out in gentle streams** or **erupt violently** into the air.

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4. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

**Guinea Fowl starts in B4**, continues through C4, C3, C2 and C1, **until it leaves our map at D1**.

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5. F 5

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Look at the key, find the symbol for the pharmacy and find that symbol on the map.

Now follow the column up from the symbol to find the letter at the top.

Now follow the row to the left to find the number.

Put the letter first and then the number.

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6. B: could experience a strong earthquake.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

They have rated the earthquake risk as **rare**, but **possible**.



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7. left | right | Bakkies se Bank

6 marks

**Explanation:**

If I am driving along the arterial road **away** from Cape Town, I see the **buildings of Grotto Bay** on my **left** and **cultivated land** on my **right**.

If I am walking along the hiking trail **towards** Grotto Bay, I see **Bakkies se Bank** on my **right**.

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8. Wade Road | Wade | Wade Rd

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The name of the other road is Wade Road.

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9. turn right into Lincoln Street | turn right into First Avenue | turn left into Greenwood Road | right hand side

8 marks

**Explanation:**

To get from your home to Abbots College you drive out of your house and **turn right into Lincoln Street**. When you come to a T junction you **turn right into First Avenue**. Then you turn **turn left into Greenwood Road** and Abbots College is on your **right hand side**.

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10. 3 | 3.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The **Buffels, Wilgenhout and Baviaans** Rivers flooded the area.

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11. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

An intersection is where two roads meet.

Fanini Lane and Gcino Lane do not meet or intersect.

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12. right into Mafumbuka Avenue | right into Nhlanhla Cele Lane | left Into Nkosinathi Walk | the second road on your left is Fanini Lane

8 marks

**Explanation:**

To get from the corner of Gcino Lane and Mafumbuka Avenue to the corner of Nkosinathi Walk and Fanini Lane one of the ways I can go is turn **right into Mafumbuka Avenue, right into Nhlanhla Cele Lane, left Into Nkosinathi Walk**, and **the second road on your left is Fanini Lane**.

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13. A: convergent

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Tectonic plates **move towards each other** - they **converge** in other words. These **tectonic plates** then **collide** and **mountains are formed**.

When the **Indian plate collided** with the **Eurasian plate**, some 40 to 50 million years ago, the **Tibetan Plateau was pushed up** and the **Himalyan Mountains were formed**.

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14. C: flash

4 marks

**Explanation:**

A **flash flood** most often begins **within 3 to 6 hours of extremely heavy rainfall**.

It can also be caused by:

- Severe thunderstorms
- Hurricanes
- Tropical storms
- Meltwater from ice.

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15. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

**Human activities** like **building cities and dams**, and **clearing forests** for **agricultural land**, has disabled the natural environment from coping with heavy rains, which results in **floods**.

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16. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

It is a **minor tectonic plate**. The **major plates** are related to the **continents**, namely the:

- **African** plate
- **Antarctic** plate
- **Eurasian** plate
- **North American** plate
- **South American** plate
- **Pacific** plate
- **Indo-Australian** plate.

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17. fault | margin

3 marks

**Explanation:**

**Fault lines** are **specific lines** that have been **mapped** that show a **tendency of movement, outward or inward**.

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18. A: Turn left and when you reach Sehume Street, turn right. Take the first left into Visage Street and then the first left into Paul Street. The museum will be on your left. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Turn left and now the park will be on your left. When you reach Sehume Street turn right. Take the first left into Visage Street and first left into Paul Street. The museum will be on your left.

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19. Railway station | A railway station | Train Station | A train station | the railway station | the train station 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The railway station is out of place as it is in the middle of the road and there is no railway line near it!

There is actually a bus stop at this location.

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20. Three Hills | Three Hummock Island | west | east 8 marks

**Explanation:**

The further north, south, west or east one goes, the higher the co-ordinate becomes.

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21. 100 m | 100 metres 3 marks

**Explanation:**

On the scale there are ten sections, making up 1000 m.

$$1000 \div 10 = 100.$$

Each section is **100 m**, roughly the width of the beach along the coast.

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22. Point B | B | Point B. 3 marks

**Explanation:**

**Point B** has the co-ordinates 20° S and 60° W.

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23. B: Point E is the point that is most west. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The lines of latitude are parallel to the equator and show how far north/south a place is from the equator.

The lines of longitude are parallel to the prime meridian and show how east/west a place is from Greenwich.

Point E is the point that is most south (look at the numbers on the left), but **it is not the point that is most west (look at the numbers at the bottom).**

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24. 1500 | 1500 km | 1500 kilometres

3 marks

**Explanation:**

$$3 \times 500 = 1500$$

$$\text{or } 500 + 500 + 500 = 1500$$

So, 3cm on the map is **1500 km** on the ground.

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25. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

**Point C** is closest to the equator.

Point B and C are both the same distance from the prime meridian.

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26. B: 12 756 km

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The **various layers** of the **Earth** has been measured as follows:

- **Inner core:** approximately 1 220 km thick
- **Outer core:** approximately 2 250 km thick
- **Lower mantle:** approximately 2 230 km thick
- **Upper mantle:** approximately 670 km thick
- **Crust:** 5 to 70 km thick.

**Add** all these thicknesses **together** and **multiply by two** to find the **approximate diameter** of the Earth - **12 756 km**.

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27. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Heavy rainfall is the major natural cause of floods.

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28. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Every 5 cm on the map is 1 km on the ground.

On the scale, 1000 m (1 km) is divided into 5 segments of 1 cm each, so each segment is 200 m ( $1000 \div 5 = 200$ ).

Therefore, 8 cm is 5 cm (**1km**) + 3 cm ( **$3 \times 200 = 600$  m**).

**8 cm is 1 km 600 m = 1,600 km = 1,6 km.**

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29. over-cultivation | overgrazing

4 marks

**Explanation:**

**Overgrazing:** **Vegetation** is **destroyed** and then the **rain washes the soil into rivers**, which **silt up** and overflow.

**Over-cultivation:** When the soil has been **cultivated for a long time**, it eventually becomes **infertile** and **little vegetation grows on it**, causing the same result as overgrazing.

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**Total:** 107 Marks