SMARTWIZ

GRADE11 GEOGRAPHY EXAM

MARKS: 100

MARKS	

TIME: 2 HOURS

SCHOOL _____

CLASS (eg. 4A) _____

SURNAME _____

NAME _____

Instructions for Learners:

- Read all instructions carefully before you begin the exam.
- Write your full name and student number clearly on the answer sheet/book.
- Answer all questions unless otherwise instructed.
- Show all your work/calculations where necessary.
- Write neatly and clearly.
- Use only a blue or black pen. Do not use correction fluid or tape.
- Electronic devices (calculators, cell phones, etc.) are not allowed unless explicitly permitted.
- Raise your hand if you have any questions.
- Do not talk to other learners during the exam.
- Any form of dishonesty will result in immediate disqualification from the exam.

This exam consists of five pages, including the cover page.

✅ QUESTION 1: ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION AND CLIMATE PATTERNS (15 MARKS)

1.1 Define the term **climate**.
_____ (2)

1.2 Name any **two major climate zones** found on Earth.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

1.3 What is the role of the **Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)** in global rainfall patterns?

_____

_____ (3)

1.4 Give **two ways** in which wind affects weather.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

1.5 Describe the difference between **convectional** and **frontal rainfall**.

_____

_____ (3)

1.6 Why are coastal areas generally more humid than inland areas?

_____

_____ (3)

_____

✅ QUESTION 2: DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND FLUVIAL LANDFORMS (20 MARKS)

2.1 What is a **drainage basin**?
_____ (2)

2.2 Name **two types of drainage patterns** commonly found in river systems.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

2.3 Describe how a **levee** is formed naturally.

_____

_____ (3)

2.4 What are the differences between the upper and lower courses of a river in terms of:
a) Gradient: _____ (1)
b) Volume of water: _____ (1)

2.5 Define the term **river discharge**.
_____ (2)

2.6 State **three human activities** that can alter river systems.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ (3)

2.7 Give one positive and one negative effect of building a dam.
Positive: _____
Negative: _____ (2)

2.8 Explain the term **floodplain**.
_____ (2)

2.9 Why are floodplains considered fertile agricultural areas?
_____ (2)

_____

✅ QUESTION 3: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)

3.1 Define the term **population distribution**.
_____ (2)

3.2 Give two reasons why some areas have **high population densities**.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.3 What is **population growth rate**, and why is it important to monitor?

_____

_____ (3)

3.4 State **two consequences** of rapid population growth in developing countries.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.5 Differentiate between **emigration** and **immigration**.
_____ (2)

3.6 List **two factors** that influence life expectancy in a country.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.7 What is meant by the **dependency ratio**?
_____ (2)

3.8 Give one reason why urban populations are increasing globally.
_____ (1)

3.9 Name one strategy that governments can use to **manage population growth**.
_____ (2)

_____

☑ QUESTION 4: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)

4.1 What is a **settlement** in geographical terms?
_____ (2)

4.2 Explain the difference between **high-order** and **low-order** functions.
_____ (2)

4.3 Give an example of a **temporary settlement** and a **permanent settlement**.
Temporary: _____
Permanent: _____ (2)

4.4 Define the term **urban sprawl**.
_____ (2)

4.5 Mention two **problems** caused by urban sprawl.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

4.6 What is a **dry-point site** and why was it important historically?
_____ (2)

4.7 Give two reasons why people settle near rivers.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

4.8 What is a **rural depopulation**, and name one cause of it.
Definition: _____
Cause: _____ (2)

4.9 How do **CBDs** (Central Business Districts) differ from suburban areas?

_____

_____ (2)

_____

✅ QUESTION 5: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND MAPWORK (THEORY-BASED) (25 MARKS)

5.1 What is the purpose of a **scale** on a map?
_____ (2)

5.2 A scale of 1:100 000 means that 1 cm on the map equals how many kilometers in real life?
_____ (2)

5.3 Define **true bearing** in mapwork.
_____ (2)

5.4 If the true bearing from Town A to Town B is 045°, describe the direction.
_____ (1)

5.5 Name two ways to determine **height** on a map.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

5.6 What is a **topographic map** used for?
_____ (2)

5.7 Explain the difference between a **spot height** and a **trig beacon**.
_____ (2)

5.8 Define a **gradient** and describe how it's calculated.
_____ (2)

5.9 Give one **reason** why orthophoto maps are useful in planning.
_____ (2)

5.10 What does GIS stand for, and what is one function of it in Geography?
GIS: _____
Function: _____ (2)

5.11 Identify two careers where mapwork and GIS are used.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

✅ **END OF EXAM**

MEMO

✅ QUESTION 1: ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION AND CLIMATE PATTERNS (15 MARKS)

1.1 The average weather conditions of an area over a long period (30 years or more). (2)

1.2

1. Tropical
2. Temperate / Polar (Any 2) (2)

1.3 The ITCZ is a region near the equator where the trade winds meet, causing air to rise and form frequent rainfall due to convection. (3)

1.4

1. Moves air masses
2. Transports moisture and temperature changes (2)

1.5
Convectional rainfall: Caused by intense surface heating and rising warm air.
Frontal rainfall: Occurs when a cold front meets a warm front, causing uplift and condensation. (3)

1.6 Coastal areas are near the ocean, which evaporates and adds moisture to the air, making it more humid than dry inland regions. (3)

✅ QUESTION 2: DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND FLUVIAL LANDFORMS (20 MARKS)

2.1 The area drained by a river and its tributaries. (2)

2.2

1. Dendritic
2. Trellis / Radial / Centripetal (Any 2) (2)

2.3 During floods, a river overflows and deposits sediments on its banks. Over time, this builds up natural levees. (3)

2.4
a) Steep
b) Larger volume (1 + 1 = 2)

2.5 The amount (volume) of water passing a point in a river over a period of time, usually measured in m^3/s. (2)

2.6

1. Damming
2. Farming
3. Urban development (3)

2.7
Positive: Water storage, hydroelectric power, irrigation
Negative: Habitat destruction, displacement of people, sedimentation (1 + 1 = 2)

2.8 The flat area on either side of a river that floods during heavy rainfall. (2)

2.9 Floodplains receive nutrient-rich silt during floods, which enhances soil fertility. (2)

✅ QUESTION 3: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)

3.1 How people are spread across a specific area. (2)

3.2

1. Flat land / fertile soil
2. Near water sources / employment (2)

3.3 Population growth rate is the rate at which the number of individuals increases. It helps governments plan for services and resources. (3)

3.4

1. Pressure on resources
2. Unemployment / housing shortages / pollution (2)

3.5
Emigration: Leaving a country
Immigration: Entering a country (2)

3.6

1. Access to healthcare
2. Nutrition / sanitation / safety (2)

3.7 The ratio between people who are economically active and those who are dependent (young and old). (2)

3.8 Better opportunities, jobs, and infrastructure (1)

3.9 Family planning programs / education for women / economic incentives (2)

✅ QUESTION 4: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)

4.1 A place where people live and work, ranging from a farm to a city. (2)

4.2
High-order: Services used less often (e.g., hospitals)
Low-order: Used daily (e.g., groceries) (2)

4.3
Temporary: Informal camps / seasonal farming camps
Permanent: Cities / towns / villages (2)

4.4 The uncontrolled expansion of cities into surrounding rural land. (2)

4.5

1. Loss of farmland
2. Increased traffic / pollution / infrastructure strain (2)

4.6 A site located above flood-prone areas; important to avoid water damage and ensure safe living. (2)

4.7

1. Access to water
2. Transport / fertile land / fishing (2)

4.8
Rural depopulation is the decline in rural population due to migration.
Cause: Search for jobs in cities / poor services in rural areas (2)

4.9
CBDs: High-density, commercial buildings, expensive land
Suburbs: Residential, lower density, more open space (2)

✅ QUESTION 5: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND MAPWORK (THEORY-BASED) (25 MARKS)

5.1 To represent real distances on the map at a reduced ratio for measurement and interpretation. (2)

5.2 1 cm = 1 km (100 000 cm = 1 km) (2)

5.3 The direction from one point to another, measured in degrees clockwise from true north. (2)

5.4 North-east / NE (1)

5.5

1. Contour lines
2. Spot heights / trig beacons / bench marks (2)

5.6 To show physical features like rivers, roads, mountains, and land height (2)

5.7
Spot height: Single elevation point
Trig beacon: Concrete marker showing exact height (2)

5.8 Gradient is the steepness of a slope. It is calculated by dividing the vertical height by the horizontal distance. (2)

5.9 They provide accurate visual information for land use, infrastructure, and development. (2)

5.10
GIS: Geographic Information System
Function: Captures, stores, analyzes, and displays spatial data (2)

5.11

1. Urban planning
2. Environmental management / disaster response / cartography / surveying (2)

✅ **TOTAL: 100 MARKS**