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: WEATHER AND CLIMATE – WINDBELTS & RAINFALL (15 MARKS)

1.1 Name the **three global wind belts** found in each hemisphere.

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

1.2 What is the **Coriolis force**, and how does it affect wind movement?

_____

_____ (3)

1.3 Why is the Equator generally warmer than the poles?

_____

_____ (2)

1.4 Define the term **orographic rainfall**.
_____ (2)

1.5 Name **two areas** in South Africa where orographic rainfall is common.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

1.6 Explain how **continentality** affects temperature.

_____

_____ (3)

_____

✅ QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY – STRUCTURAL LANDSCAPES (20 MARKS)

2.1 Define the term **landform**.
_____ (2)

2.2 Identify the type of rock associated with each:
a) Flat-lying rock layers: _____
b) Tilted or inclined strata: _____ (2)

2.3 Describe how a **mesa** differs from a **butte**.

_____ (2)

2.4 Explain how a **cuesta** forms in a landscape.

_____ (3)

2.5 Match the landform to its description:
Write the correct letter (A–D) next to the number.

A. Batholith
B. Laccolith
C. Dyke
D. Sill

a) Intrudes vertically across rock layers: _____
b) Dome-shaped intrusion that pushes rock layers upward: _____
c) Large underground body of cooled magma: _____
d) Horizontal intrusion along bedding planes: _____ (4)

2.6 List **two agents** of erosion that shape landscapes.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

2.7 Give **two differences** between mechanical and chemical weathering.

1. _____
2. _____ (4)

2.8 What is the role of **gravity** in mass movement?
_____ (1)

✅ QUESTION 3: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (20 MARKS)

3.1 Define the term **rural settlement**.
_____ (2)

3.2 List **two characteristics** of dispersed rural settlements.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.3 What is the **main difference** between a nucleated and linear settlement?
_____ (2)

3.4 Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas? Provide **two reasons**.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.5 Define the term **urbanisation**.
_____ (2)

3.6 Name one **pull factor** and one **push factor** of urbanisation.
Pull: _____
Push: _____ (2)

3.7 List two **challenges** associated with rapid urban growth.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

3.8 Explain how **site** and **situation** influence the location of a settlement.
Site: _____
Situation: _____ (4)

✅ QUESTION 4: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (20 MARKS)

4.1 What is meant by the term **underdevelopment**?
_____ (2)

4.2 Differentiate between **economic growth** and **economic development**.

_____

_____ (3)

4.3 List **two social indicators** used to measure development.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

4.4 Why might GDP per capita not accurately reflect people's quality of life?
_____ (2)

4.5 Name **two global development goals** promoted by the United Nations.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

4.6 Give an example of an **environmental challenge** facing developing countries.
_____ (1)

4.7 Suggest **two ways** governments can promote sustainable development.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

4.8 Define the term **inequality** in a development context.
_____ (2)

4.9 Explain how access to **technology** can improve development in rural areas.
_____ (2)

✅ QUESTION 5: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS (25 MARKS)

5.1 What is the difference between **latitude** and **longitude**?
_____ (2)

5.2 Convert a scale of 1:50 000 to a statement scale.
_____ (2)

5.3 If two points are 8 cm apart on a 1:50 000 map, calculate the real-world distance in km.
Show all working.
_____ (3)

5.4 Name **two types of maps** used in Geography.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

5.5 Describe one **use** of each type of map you listed above.
Map 1 use: _____
Map 2 use: _____ (2)

5.6 What is the purpose of **contour lines** on a map?
_____ (2)

5.7 A slope that has contour lines spaced far apart is:
a) Steep
b) Gentle
Circle the correct answer. (1)

5.8 State the general direction between two points if Point A is west of Point B.
_____ (1)

5.9 Explain the importance of a **map key or legend**.
_____ (2)

5.10 Define a **geographical information system (GIS)**.
_____ (2)

5.11 Give **two practical uses** of GIS in planning or management.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

✅ **END OF EXAM**

TOTAL : 100

MEMO

✅ QUESTION 1: WEATHER AND CLIMATE – WINDBELTS & RAINFALL (15 MARKS)

1.1

1. Trade winds
2. Westerlies
3. Polar easterlies (3)

1.2 The Coriolis force is caused by the Earth's rotation. It deflects winds to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. (3)

1.3 The Equator receives direct sunlight throughout the year, while the poles receive angled, less concentrated solar energy. (2)

1.4 Orographic rainfall occurs when moist air rises over mountains, cools, condenses, and forms rain on the windward side. (2)

1.5

1. Drakensberg Mountains
2. Garden Route / Eastern Cape Highlands (2)

1.6 Continentality refers to the effect of being far from the ocean. Inland areas have greater temperature extremes—hotter summers and colder winters—because they lack the moderating effect of the sea. (3)

✅ QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY – STRUCTURAL LANDSCAPES (20 MARKS)

2.1 A landform is a natural physical feature on the Earth's surface, such as a mountain, valley, or plateau. (2)

2.2
a) Horizontal strata
b) Inclined strata (2)

2.3 A mesa is a flat-topped hill with steep sides and a broad top; a butte is similar but smaller and narrower. (2)

2.4 A cuesta forms where rock layers are gently tilted and erosion removes the softer layers, leaving a gentle slope on one side and a steep scarp on the other. (3)

2.5
a) C
b) B
c) A
d) D (4)

2.6

1. Wind
2. Water / Ice / Gravity (Any 2) (2)

2.7

1. Mechanical weathering breaks rocks physically; chemical weathering changes rock composition.
2. Mechanical involves forces like freezing and thawing; chemical involves reactions with water or gases. (4)

2.8 Gravity pulls weathered material downhill in processes like landslides and soil creep. (1)

✅ QUESTION 3: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (20 MARKS)

3.1 A rural settlement is a small, low-population settlement where the main activity is usually farming. (2)

3.2

1. Homes are spread far apart
2. Often lack central services or markets (2)

3.3 Nucleated settlements have buildings clustered together, while linear settlements form along a road, river, or railway. (2)

3.4

1. Search for better jobs
2. Access to education and services (2)

3.5 Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. (2)

3.6
Pull: Job opportunities / better services
Push: Poverty / lack of opportunities / drought / conflict (2)

3.7

1. Overcrowding
2. Pressure on housing and infrastructure / informal settlements (2)

3.8
Site refers to the physical features of the land a settlement is built on (e.g. flat land, water supply).
Situation is the settlement's location in relation to other places (e.g. near trade routes or cities). (4)

✅ QUESTION 4: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (20 MARKS)

4.1 Underdevelopment refers to a state where a country or region has low income, poor infrastructure, and limited access to basic needs. (2)

4.2 Economic growth refers to increased output or income; economic development includes improved living standards and social well-being. (3)

4.3

1. Literacy rate
2. Life expectancy / infant mortality rate / access to clean water (2)

4.4 It doesn't account for inequality, cost of living, or access to health and education. (2)

4.5

1. No poverty
2. Quality education / gender equality / climate action (Any 2 UN SDGs) (2)

4.6 Example: Pollution / deforestation / climate change / land degradation (1)

4.7

1. Promote education and health
2. Use renewable energy / protect ecosystems (2)

4.8 Inequality is the uneven distribution of income, resources, and opportunities within a society. (2)

4.9 Technology helps improve communication, education, farming techniques, and access to information. (2)

✅ QUESTION 5: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS (25 MARKS)

5.1 Latitude lines run east–west and measure north–south; longitude lines run north–south and measure east–west. (2)

5.2 1 cm on the map = 0.5 km (1:50 000 means 1 cm = 50 000 cm = 0.5 km) (2)

5.3
8 cm × 0.5 km = **4 km** (1 for working, 2 for correct answer) (3)

5.4

1. Topographic map
2. Political map / Climate map / Relief map (Any valid 2) (2)

5.5
Topographic map use: Shows elevation and terrain features
Political map use: Shows country borders and cities (2)

5.6 Contour lines connect points of equal elevation and show the shape of the land. (2)

5.7 **b) Gentle** (1)

5.8 **West** (1)

5.9 A map key explains what the symbols and colours on a map mean, helping users interpret the map correctly. (2)

5.10 GIS is a system that stores, analyzes, and displays geographical data. (2)

5.11

1. Urban planning
2. Disaster management / tracking land use changes (2)

✅ **TOTAL: 100 MARKS**