

Social Science Geography – Term 2 - Memorandum

Question 1

1.1	1 cm on the map represents 100 km on the ground.	1	
1.2	Botswana	1	
1.3	Compass, Key and Symbols.	2	
1.4	Large scale – lots of detail over a small area. Small scale – less detail over a large area.	1	
1.5	Lesotho and Swaziland.	2	
1.6.1	E	1	
1.6.2	NE	1	
1.6.3	SW	1	
1.6.4	NW	1	
1.6.5	S	1	
1.7	Eastern Cape	1	
1.8	5cm x 100km = 500 km	2	

Question 2

2.1 -A	Inner core	1	
B	Outer core	1	
C	Mantle	1	
D	Crust	1	
2.2	Inner core	1	
2.3	Inner core and crust	2	

Question 3

3.1 -A	North American Plate	1	
B	South American Plate	1	
C	African Plate	1	
D	Indo – Australian Plate	1	
E	Indian Plate	1	
3.2.1	Transform boundary	1	
3.2.2	Divergent boundary	1	
3.2.3	Convergent boundary	1	
3.3.1	Plate boundaries	1	
3.3.2	ocean	1	
3.3.3	mountains	1	
3.3.4	apart	1	

Question 4

4.1	The epicentre of the quake was 25Km southwest of the Capital, Port-Au- Prince.	1	
4.2	The earthquake was caused by the Caribbean plate which pushed against the neighbouring North American plate along the fault lines.	2	
4.3.1	250 000 houses and 300 offices and shops collapsed - Buildings and poorly made home collapsed - Many public infrastructures were destroyed - drinking water system was destroyed OR Survivors were infected by diseases such as Cholera	2	
4.4	They offered medical teams and supplies, food, water, rescue experts, earth –moving machinery.	1	

4.5	Cholera, because of lack of drinking water and no proper toilet systems.	2	
4.6.1	• The rescue plans and rescue equipment. • How well the buildings are made. • Some countries are wealthier than others and are able to equip themselves better in terms of structure of buildings, good and effective communication systems.	3	

Question 5

5	To reduce the damage caused by flooding in South Africa, both the government and citizens must work together. Firstly, the government can build better drainage systems to help water flow away quickly during heavy rain. Secondly, planting more trees and protecting wetlands can help absorb excess water. Thirdly, people should avoid throwing rubbish into rivers and drains, as this causes blockages that lead to flooding. Fourthly, homes should not be built on riverbanks or in low-lying areas that flood easily. Fifthly, early warning systems should be used to alert communities before a flood happens, so they can prepare and stay safe. Sixthly, people can build raised homes or put barriers around buildings to protect them from floodwaters. Seventhly, schools and communities should be educated about flood safety and emergency plans. Lastly, repairing damaged infrastructure like roads and bridges quickly can help prevent worse damage during the next flood. By taking these steps, we can reduce the impact of floods and protect our communities	5	
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