WESTERING PRIMARY SCHOOL
GEOGRAPHY
CONTROLLED TEST
10 JUNE 2025

SECTION A		**15**
SECTION B		**35**
TOTAL		**50**

NAME: _____
GRADE 7: _____
PARENT SIGNATURE: _____

EXAMINER: MR. HESSELMAN
SUBJECT HEAD: MR. HESSELMAN
TOTAL MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer all the questions.

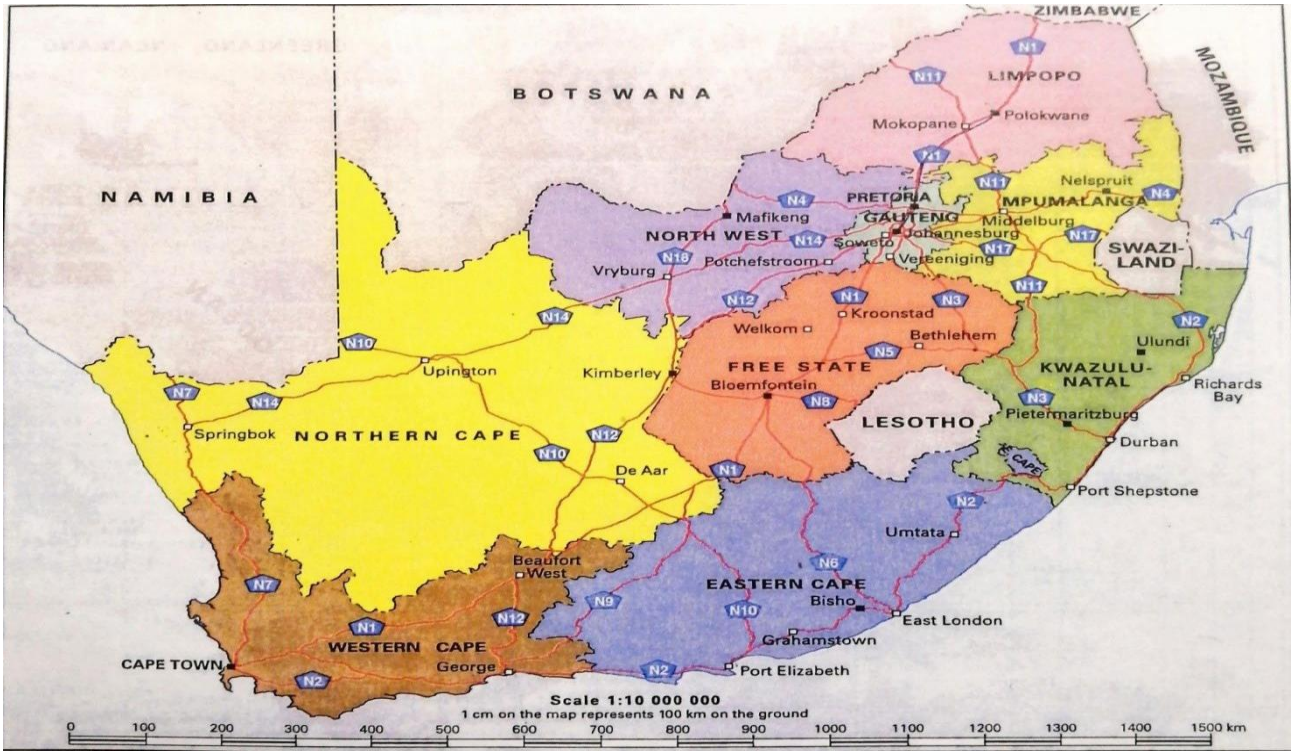
Read all the questions and study the information (sources) carefully before you answer any questions.

Write neatly and legibly.

Note the mark allocation.

Section A: Map Skills

Question 1: Study the map of South Africa and answer the questions that follow.



1.1 Explain exactly what the line scale means on the map. **[1]**

_____

1.2 Name the country which lies North West of Gauteng. **[1]**

_____

1.3 Name two map conventions which are not on this map. **[2]**

_____

_____

1.4 Compare a small-scale map and large-scale map. Mention one difference. **[1]**

_____

_____

1.5 Which two countries are surrounded by the provinces of South Africa? **[2]**

_____

_____

1.6 Use the 8 compass points. In which direction will you be travelling?

1.6.1 Upington to Ulundi **[1]**

_____

1.6.2 Bloemfontein to Johannesburg **[1]**

_____

1.6.3 Nelspruit to Kimberley **[1]**

_____

1.6.4 George to Springbok **[1]**

_____

1.6.5 Free State to Eastern Cape **[1]**

_____

1.7 In which province do you live? **[1]**

_____

1.8 Calculate the direct distances between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. **[2]**

_____

_____

_____

Section B: Volcanoes, earthquakes and floods

Question 2

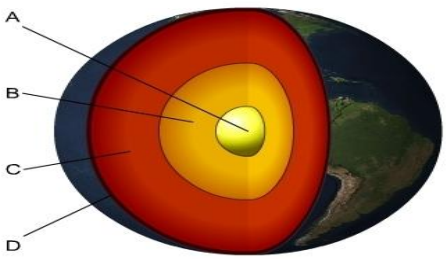
2.1 Label the structure of the earth. **[4]**

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____



2.2 Name the hottest part of the earth. **[1]**

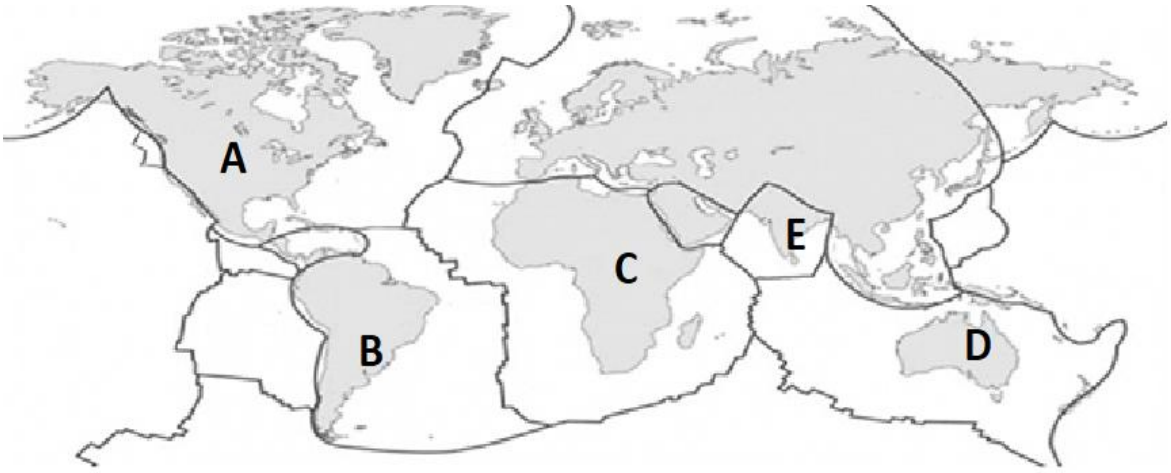
_____

2.3 Name the parts of the earth that are solid. **[2]**

_____

Question 3

3.1 Name the missing tectonic plates at A, B, C, D and E on the map. **[5]**



A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

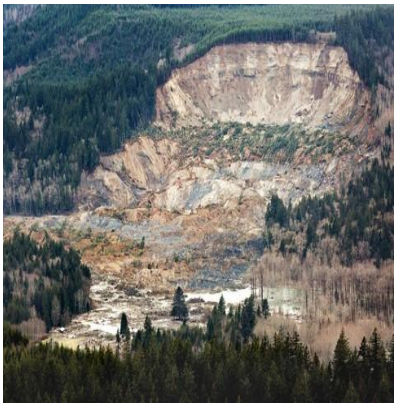
E. _____

3.2 There are three types of tectonic movement, namely ***convergent***, ***divergent*** and ***transform*** boundaries.

Which type of tectonic movement caused the following landmarks? **[3]**

Earthquakes **Rift Valley** **Mountains**

3.2.1 _____ 3.2.2._____ 3.2.3 _____



3.3 Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences. **[4]**

3.3.1 Volcanoes and earthquakes occur close to ***(mountains / plate boundaries / ocean crust).***

3.3.2 Most volcanoes occur at the coast or under the ***(continents / mountains / ocean).***

3.3.3 When two plates come together, they can form ***(mountains/ ocean crust / new mantle).***

3.3.4 New Ocean crust forms at places where two plates move ***(together/ apart/ past each other).***

Question 4: Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow.

The 2010 Haiti earthquake

On the 12th January 2010, a massive earthquake occured measuring 7,0 on the Richter scale. The epicenter of the quake was 25km southwest of the capital, Port-au-Prince. The Caribbean plate pushed against the neighbouring North American plate along the fault lines. This triggered the massive earthquake.

More than 250 000 houses and 300 offices and shops collapsed, crushing people inside and on the streets. Buildings and poorly made homes collapsed. The National Palace, Cathedral Church, government offices, hotels, hospitals, schools and the prison were all destroyed.

The days after the quake, were made worse as Haiti does not have a public sewage system and many children are not vaccinated against diseases. The drinking water system was also destroyed. Survivors were crammed into refugee camps without proper toilet systems. Cholera affected survivors, sadly killing many.

The international community, including the Red Cross, came to Haiti's aid offering medical teams and supplies, food, water, rescue experts and earth-moving machinery. The residents of Port-au-Prince, along with the world's help, need to start rebuilding.

4.1 Where did the earthquake start (epicenter)? **[1]**

_____

4.2 Explain what caused this earthquake? **[2]**

_____

_____

4.3 Quote TWO (2) effects of the earthquake from the article on the people of Haiti and their country. **[2]**

- _____
- _____

4.4 Mention ONE (1) form of aid that the Haiti people received from the international community. **[1]**

_____

4.5 What disease affected the survivors of Haiti and why? **[2]**

_____

_____

4.6 Give THREE (3) reasons why some communities are more affected by earthquakes than others. **[3]**

- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____

Question 5: Paragraph **[5]**

The number of floods in South Africa is on the increase and flood damage is costly to repair. There is action that the government can take to reduce the damage caused by floods. However, as citizens, we also have a responsibility to reduce the negative impact of floods. Write a paragraph to describe how the damage caused by flooding can be reduced or eliminated entirely. Mention at least FIVE (5) ways to reduce the impact of floods in our country.

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Total: 50

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	