



A: Hunter-Gatherers		10
B: First Farmers of SA		20
Total		30

NAME: _____

GRADE 5: _____

PARENT SIGNATURE: _____

EXAMINER: _____

SUBJECT HEAD: _____

TOTAL MARKS: 30

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all the questions.
- Read the questions carefully.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Use a ruler when required to underline an answer.

SECTION A: HUNTER-GATHERERS AND HERDERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (10 marks)

1. Answer the following questions by underlining the correct answer. Use a ruler.

(a) The San stored water in ...

- (i) leather bags (ii) ostrich eggshells (iii) Jojo tanks (iv) baskets

(b) The San made their tools from ...

- (i) iron (ii) stone/bone (iii) metal (iv) stainless steel

(c) The people responsible for gathering wild plants were ...

- (i) young men (ii) boys (iii) children (iv) women (3)

2. Answer the following questions as briefly as possible.

(a) From which buck did the San make the strings for their bows? _____

(b) Which word is used to describe the act of *following the trail of an animal*? _____

(c) Where did the poison put on the end of an arrow come from? _____ (3)

3. Write a short paragraph describing how San artists painted on rocks. You must make mention of what they used as paint and how they made their brushes.

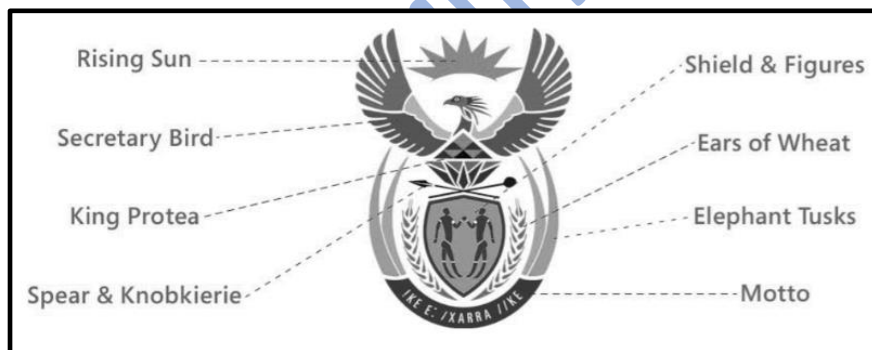
(2)

4. Using the illustration below, answer the following questions.

(a) What does the motto mean in English? _____

(b) Explain why the spear and knobkierie are shown lying down? _____

_____ (2)



Western

SECTION B: THE FIRST FARMERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (20 marks)

1. Match column A with Column B. You just need to write the correct LETTER in the answer column.

COLUMN A Terminology	COLUMN B Definitions	ANSWER COLUMN Write only the correct LETTER.
(i) domestic	A. made up of many homesteads	
(ii) agriculture	B. good for growing crops	
(iii) fertile soil	C. farming with crops or animals	
(iv) village	D. a group of households	
	E. animals that are tame	
	F. languages used by the first farmers	

(4)

2. Write a short paragraph explaining what cattle were used for in the community. You only need to mention THREE things.

(3)

3. Read the following Case Study and answer the questions that follow.

CASE STUDY: EARLY AFRICAN FARMERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Early African farmers in settled chiefdoms lived in small villages, which were made up of homesteads. Homesteads were typically circular or oval-shaped, and they were made out of a variety of materials, including mud, grass, and sticks. The homesteads were usually arranged in a circular pattern around a central gathering area, such as a village square or market. The cattle kraal was also situated in the middle of the homestead.

Agriculture was the way early African farmers survived and provided for their families. They grew various crops, including sorghum, millet, beans, and yams. Livestock, especially cattle, were also important and were used for food, clothing, and as a form of currency.

Early African chiefdoms were often organised around a hierarchical social structure, with a chief or king at the top. The chief was responsible for maintaining law and order, settling disputes, and organising communal labour. Under the chief were a number of other officials, such as advisors, religious leaders, and military commanders.

(a) Why was the cattle kraal situated in the middle of the homestead?

(b) What shape was a typical homestead? _____

(c) Name TWO agricultural crops grown by the African farmers.

- _____
- _____

(d) Explain in your own words what the word *currency* means. _____

(e) Underline the quality that a chief should NOT have. Use a ruler.

- (i) wise (ii) greedy (iii) fair (iv) good listener (6)

4. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? If false, give a reason for your answer.

STATEMENT	TRUE or FALSE	IF FALSE, GIVE A REASON
(a) A person who shapes iron tools is called an iron maker.		
(b) A furnace is a special kind of fireplace in which very high temperatures are reached.		

(2)

5. Look at the illustration on the right and answer the following questions.

(a) What is this mask called?

(b) In which museum can these masks be seen today?

(c) What type of ceremonies were they used for?

(d) Why were they broken after the ceremony?



(5)