



Noah's Ark Independent Primary School

Subject: Geography	Examiner: Matongo, N.
Type: End of Year Exam	Moderator: Rwizi, A
Date: 25 November 2020	Grade: 7
Marks: 50 Marks	Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Name: _____

Instructions:

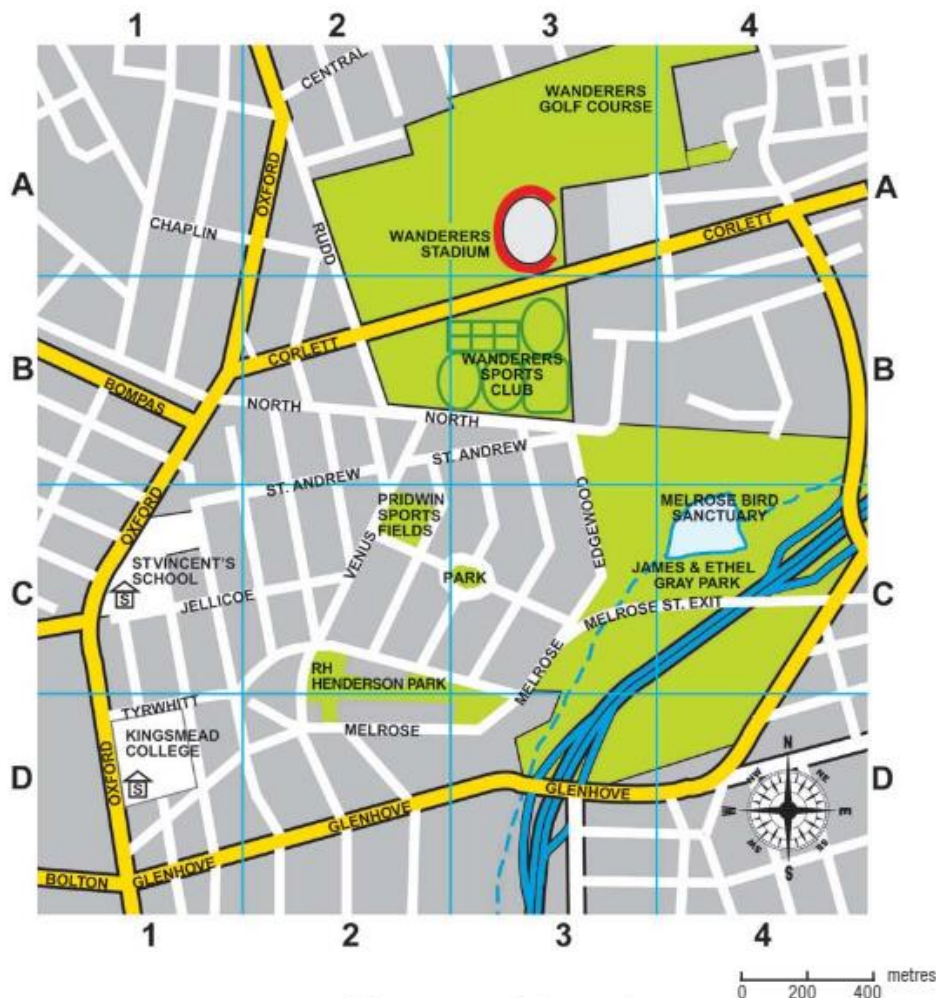
Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.

Write neatly and legibly

Carefully read all questions before answering

Section A: Map skills

1. Study the street map of the area around Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg and answer questions that follow.



1.1 Give the grid reference where Kingsmead college is. (1)

1.2 Explain the scale of the map. (1)

1.3 Use a ruler and the map scale to calculate the direct distance between St. Vincent's School and Melrose Bird sanctuary. Use the centre of the symbol to do your measurement. (3)

1.4 Give the direction of the following places from Melrose Bird Sanctuary. (3)

a. St Vincent's School -----

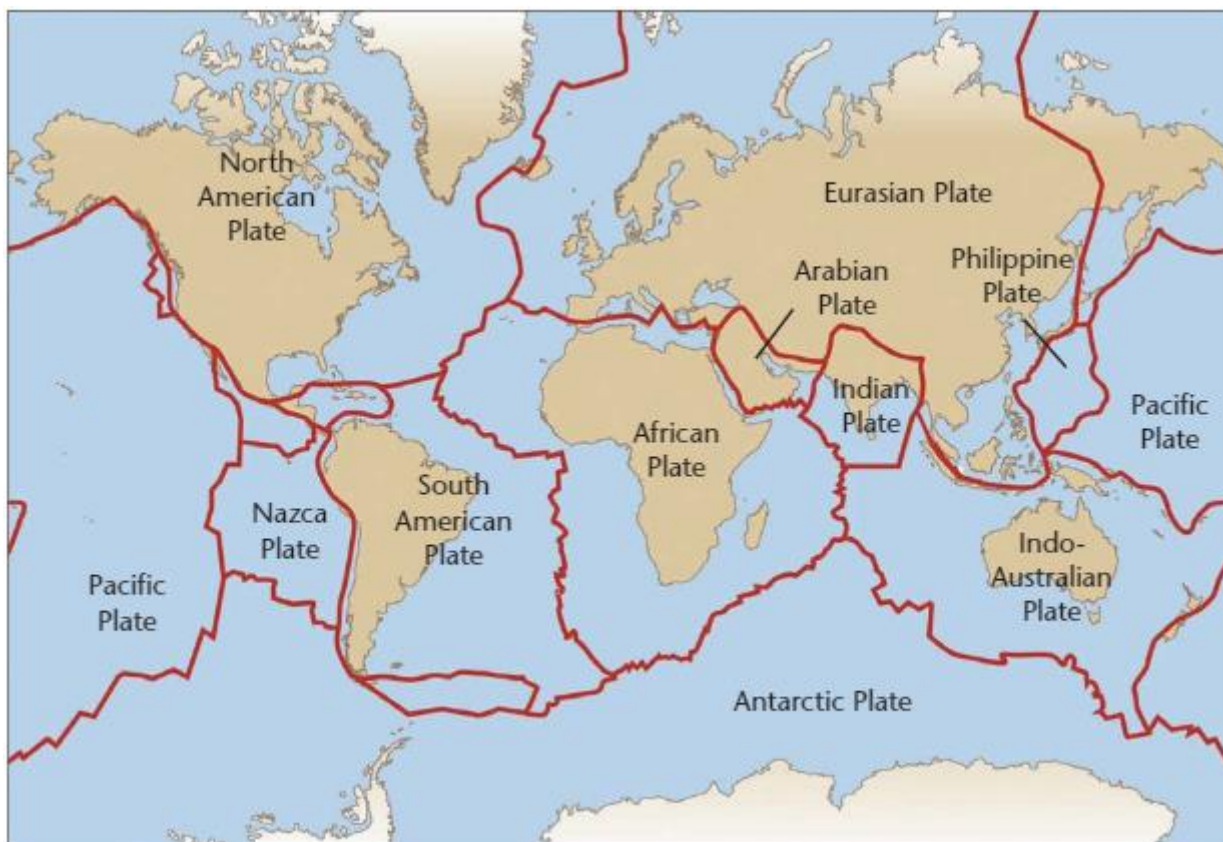
b. Wanderers Sports Stadium -----

c. Kingsmead college -----

2. Differentiate between small scale maps and large scale maps. (4)

Section B: Volcanoes, Earthquakes and floods

1. Study the map of the Earth's crust divided into giant plates below and answer the questions that follow.



- 1.1 The different pieces of the Earth's crust are called _____ plates. (1)
- 1.2 Places where the plates meet are called _____ or _____ (2)
- 1.3 Explain what happens when two plates move towards each other. (3)

2. Read the source below and answer the questions that follow.

When an earthquake struck the city of Bam in Iran in 2004, 80% of the buildings were destroyed. 50 000 people died under the collapsed buildings. The main reason for most of the deaths can be blamed on poorly designed and badly built homes.

(Source: Adapted from BBC news)

2.1 In which year did the earthquake occur in the city of Bam? (1)

2.2 Explain the main cause of death during this earthquake. (2)

Section C: Population growth and change

1. Study the source below and answer the questions that follow.

The Black Death



People infected with the Black Death

The Black Death was the name people gave to a disease called Bubonic Plague. Bubonic Plague was spread by fleas that lived on rats. The fleas jumped from rats onto people. When the fleas bit people, they transferred the virus that caused Bubonic Plague. Bubonic Plague spread easily in Europe's overcrowded and **unhygienic** cities of the 1350s. Bubonic Plague gave people sores all over their bodies. They also had high temperatures; they vomited blood and their fingers and toes turned black. Most infected people died within one week.

1.1 Explain the term "black death". (2)

1.2 Define the term pandemic and give one example of a modern day pandemic. (3)

1.3 Why was it easy for Bubonic plagues to spread so easily in Europe. (2)

1.4 Explain the effects diseases have on the world's population. (2)

2. Give two reasons why some people have large families or have more children. (2)

Section D: Natural resources

1. In a single paragraph, justify why community conservation projects can benefit local communities. (6)

2. Describe ways people can abuse resources. (3)

3. Read the source below and answer the questions that follow.

Community conservation of forests in KwaZulu-Natal

The people who live near the nZimankulu indigenous forest in the Mzimkulu District of KwaZulu-Natal have used the resources of the local forests for many years. These forests provide wood for building, firewood, food and traditional medicines.



As the population of the area in the Mzimkulu District grew, the demands on the forest resources increased. By the 1990s it was clear that the forest would soon be used up unless something was done.

The Department of Science and Technology helped the local community

Government field officers showed people how to use the forest in a more **sustainable** way. The local community was trained, educated and uplifted so they could manage the forest in a way that earned money for them without destroying the forest resource.

- □ Inyangas were taught how to collect bark □ and tree roots without killing the trees.
- □ The community learnt how to grow □ seeds of plants and trees in a **plant nursery**. They use the plants and trees to help the forest replace itself.

Local people learn how to take medicinal bark from a tree without killing the tree.

Bark and pieces from forests such as the nZimankulu Forest are for sale in traditional healers' markets in the big cities of South Africa.

to conserve their shrinking forest. The most damaging use of the forest at this time was people stripping bark from the trees to sell in the traditional healers' markets in Durban and Johannesburg.



3./ Write the definition of "conservation".

(/)

3.2 Name the five animals called the “big five”. (5)

3.3 Explain the main cause of the nZumankulu forest’s destruction. (1)

3.4 How did the government through SAN parks develop the community conservation? (2)

_____ / 50 Marks