Social Sciences: Geography · Grade 6

Memorandum · Term 3–4

TOTAL 59 MARKS

Marking guidelines

1. Award the full mark for a correct answer, even if the learner words it differently.
2. For source-based questions the answer must come from the source or be clearly drawn from it.
3. Where a question asks for an opinion, award the mark for any answer with a sensible reason.
4. Where a question asks for two or more items, award one mark per correct item.
5. Do not deduct marks for spelling, provided the answer can be read.

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 1 · Climate and vegetation around the world · 27 marks			
1.1	A = the polar zone (cold); C = the tropical zone (hot); E = the polar zone (cold)	**3**	*1 mark each. Accept 'polar zone' and 'tropical zone'.*
1.2	Weather: the conditions of the air (temperature, rain, wind, clouds) at a place on one day or over a short time (1). Climate: the average weather of a place measured over many years (about 30) (1).	**2**	
1.3	a. Manaus (1); b. Cape Town (1); c. Riyadh (1).	**3**	*1 mark each.*
1.4	Very little rain falls and the temperature swings sharply between day and night. Plants cannot get enough water to survive, except those with special adaptations for storing water.	**3**	*1 mark for little rain, 1 for a further factor, 1 for adaptations.*
1.5	Cape Town is in the Southern Hemisphere and Arkhangelsk in the Northern Hemisphere (1). When it is summer in one hemisphere, it is winter in the other, so the seasons are opposite (1).	**2**	
1.6	Manaus = tropical rainforest; Riyadh = hot desert; Arkhangelsk = coniferous forest.	**3**	*1 mark each.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
1.7	Any two: they wear long, loose, light-coloured clothes and head cloths against the sun and sand; nomads (e.g. the Tuareg or Bedouin) move with camels, goats and sheep to find water and grazing; they live and farm (e.g. date palms) at oases; houses have thick mud walls and small windows, or tents that are easy to move; they travel and trade with camels; today many work in oil, mining or tourism.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
1.8	Tall evergreen trees growing close together in layers (a thick canopy), with climbing plants (lianas); little light reaches the forest floor (1). Animal, any one: gorilla, chimpanzee, monkey, jaguar, okapi, parrot, toucan, sloth, snake, frog (1).	**2**	
1.9	Reasons, any two: to sell the wood (logging, timber); to clear land for farms and plantations (e.g. oil palms, cassava, cattle); firewood and charcoal; mining; roads and new settlements as the population grows. Consequences, any two: animals such as gorillas and chimpanzees lose their habitat and may die out (become extinct); plants (including medicinal plants) are lost; the soil washes away (erosion) and becomes infertile; rivers fill with mud; less rain and a changing climate (fewer trees take up carbon dioxide); forest people lose their homes and food.	**4**	*1 mark each: 2 reasons + 2 consequences.*
1.10	a. Evergreen trees (pine, spruce, fir) with needle-shaped leaves and cones; cone-shaped so that the snow slides off (1). b. Any one: moose (elk), brown bear, wolf, lynx, beaver, reindeer, owl, squirrel (1). c. Any one: cutting timber for building, furniture or paper (forestry/logging); hunting or trapping for fur; tourism (hiking, camping, skiing) (1).	**3**	
QUESTION 2 · Why people live where they do · 13 marks			
2.1	Water from the perennial river; deep fertile soil for farming; regular summer rain; the flat plain is easier to build on and to farm.	**4**	*Any four. 1 mark each. Do NOT accept the road: Place B is closer to the national road (3 km) than Place A (10 km).*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
2.2	No water nearby – it must be piped in from fifteen kilometres away; rocky/thin soil in which little grows (poor for farming); steep slope – difficult and expensive to build on; high and exposed (accept: difficult to reach).	**3**	*Any three. 1 mark each. Count the water point only once.*
2.3	Rural: the countryside, where few people live far apart, mostly farming or natural land (1). Urban: towns and cities, where many people live close together, with many buildings, factories, offices and shops (1).	**2**	
2.4	Mining, any one: Johannesburg, Kimberley, Rustenburg, eMalahleni (Witbank), Welkom, Phalaborwa, Kathu, Springbok/Okiep (1). Fishing, any one: Hermanus, Saldanha, St Helena Bay, Lambert's Bay, Gansbaai, Hout Bay, Kalk Bay, Port Nolloth (1).	**2**	*Accept any other correct town, e.g. from the learner's own area.*
2.5	They were forced to live in separate areas, in "homelands" or in townships far from the cities and their work (1). Many families were moved by force (forced removals, e.g. District Six, Sophiatown), and workers had to travel long distances every day (1).	**2**	*Today the Constitution lets everyone choose where to live.*
QUESTION 3 · People and the environment · 8 marks			
3.1	The factory — waste or chemicals run into the water. The drained wetland — the wetland used to filter the water before it reached the river. The bigger population — more sewage, more litter and more run-off from the streets.	**3**	*1 mark per activity WITH the explanation.*
3.2	Any testable question — for example: "Is the water above the factory cleaner than below the factory?" or "How did the water quality change in the year the wetland was drained?"	**2**	*1 mark for a clear question, 1 for a question that can really be tested.*
3.3	Any practical answer with a responsible party — for example: the factory must treat its waste before releasing it (the factory and the municipality); or part of the wetland must be restored (the municipality); or sewers must be repaired (the municipality).	**3**	*1 mark for the solution, 1 for who, 1 for how it addresses the problem.*
QUESTION 4 · Water in the world · 11 marks			
4.1	False; True; True. 1 mark each.	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
4.2	Any three: take shorter showers; fix leaking taps; use a bucket instead of a hose; water the garden early or late; re-use bath or washing water on the garden; collect rainwater.	**3**	
4.3	Any three: we have a dry climate and low rainfall; rain falls unevenly across the country and across the year; the population is growing; water is lost through leaks; some water is polluted and must be cleaned first.	**3**	
4.4	A country where there is not enough fresh water for everyone's needs (1), because rainfall is low and the supply is limited (1).	**2**	

Total **59 marks**



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