Social Sciences: Geography · Grade 7

Memorandum · Term 1–2

TOTAL 66 MARKS

Marking guidelines

1. Award the full mark for a correct answer, even if the learner words it differently.
2. For map questions the answer must come from the map or the key.
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 · Map skills · 15 marks			
1.1	The school = A1; The dam = D4	**2**	*1 mark each.*
1.2	A scale shows the relationship between a distance on the map and the real distance on the ground. Without it you cannot know whether two centimetres on the map means a hundred metres or a hundred kilometres.	**3**	*1 mark for the relationship, 1 for 'real distance', 1 for why it is needed.*
1.3	Lay the string carefully along the road, following every bend, and mark the start and the end on the string (1). Straighten the string and hold it against the line scale (or measure it with a ruler and use the scale) to read the real distance (1).	**2**	
1.4	a. north-east b. south-west c. south-east d. north-west	**4**	*1 mark each.*
1.5	A title — says what the map is about; a key — explains the symbols; a scale — gives the real distances; a north arrow or compass rose — gives direction; a grid — gives positions.	**4**	*1 mark per feature WITH its purpose.*
QUESTION 2 · Street maps and routes · 20 marks			
2.1	E1; B4; D5. 1 mark each.	**3**	
2.2	The park.	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
2.3	1 mark for starting at the school (C2); 1 for going south along Church Street; 1 for crossing Main Road and carrying on south; 1 for the clinic on the west side of Church Street in block B4, next to the park.	**4**	*Accept any correct route that uses street names and directions.*
2.4	4 × 100 (1) = 400 m (1).	**2**	*Use the given values (4 cm; 1 cm = 100 m). Do not penalise a learner who measures the map.*
2.5	3 × 100 = 300 m (1). The straight line is shorter (1) because the street route must follow the roads and turn corners (1).	**3**	
2.6	Any three: the start and the end; streets or roads with names; a north arrow; a scale; landmarks along the way; a key.	**3**	
2.7	A large-scale map shows a small area in a lot of detail (1), e.g. a street map of a town (1). A small-scale map shows a large area with less detail (1), e.g. a map of South Africa or the world (1).	**4**	
QUESTION 3 · Floods: a South African case study · 15 marks			
3.1	Very heavy rain (1) in a short time — more than 300 mm in two days (1).	**2**	
3.2	Any three: people died; people lost their homes; landslides destroyed houses; roads and bridges were damaged; water pipes broke; the port was damaged.	**3**	
3.3	Any three: homes built on riverbanks or low ground; houses on steep slopes where landslides happen; few storm-water drains; informal structures that cannot stand the water.	**3**	
3.4	Prepare (2): early-warning systems; not building on floodplains; clearing storm-water drains; an evacuation plan. Respond (2): rescue and shelter people; provide clean water and food; repair roads and pipes; check buildings before people return.	**4**	
3.5	Plants slow the water down and help it soak into the ground (1). Without them the water runs off fast (1) and the soil washes away, which also causes landslides (1).	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 4 · Places in the news: an earthquake · 8 marks			
4.1	Northern (1) and Eastern (1).	**2**	
4.2	The equator (1); 0° (1).	**2**	
4.3	Any two: buildings, bridges and roads collapse; people are injured or killed; fires start (broken gas pipes and power lines); a tsunami floods the coast; people lose their homes and must move; water and electricity are cut off, and disease can spread.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
4.4	Durban (1), because its longitude is 31° E, which is a bigger east value than 18° E (1).	**2**	
QUESTION 5 · The structure of the Earth, volcanoes and earthquakes · 8 marks			
5.1	1. Crust; 2. Mantle; 3. Core (1 each)	**3**	*Accept 'inner and outer core' for 3. Order is required.*
5.2	Molten rock UNDER the ground = magma; Molten rock ON the surface = lava; The point on the surface directly above an earthquake's origin = epicentre	**3**	*1 mark each.*
5.3	Both happen where the Earth's plates grind against each other or move apart — along the edges of the plates.	**2**	*1 mark for the plates, 1 for the edges.*

Total **66 marks**



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