

Grade 5 Geography Term 2 worksheets

Physical structure of South Africa

High and low areas, mountains, rivers and lakes

You have learned that a _____ shows countries and borders.

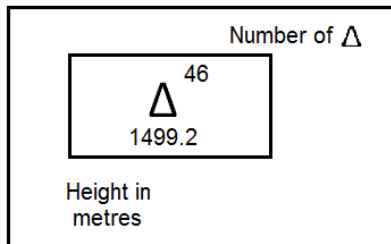
A **physical map** shows the heights of the land above sea level. Sea level is where the sea meets the land. We also call it the **coastline**.

A physical map also shows natural or physical features such as **rivers, lakes** and _____

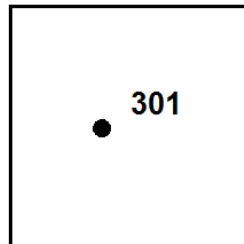
Another word for height is **altitude**.
Heights on all South African maps are shown in **METERS** above sea level.

Ways to show height on a map

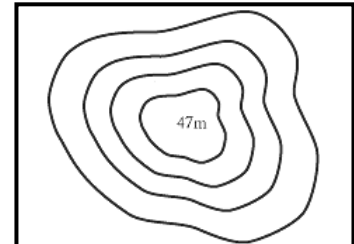
1. Trigonometric beacon



2. Spot Height



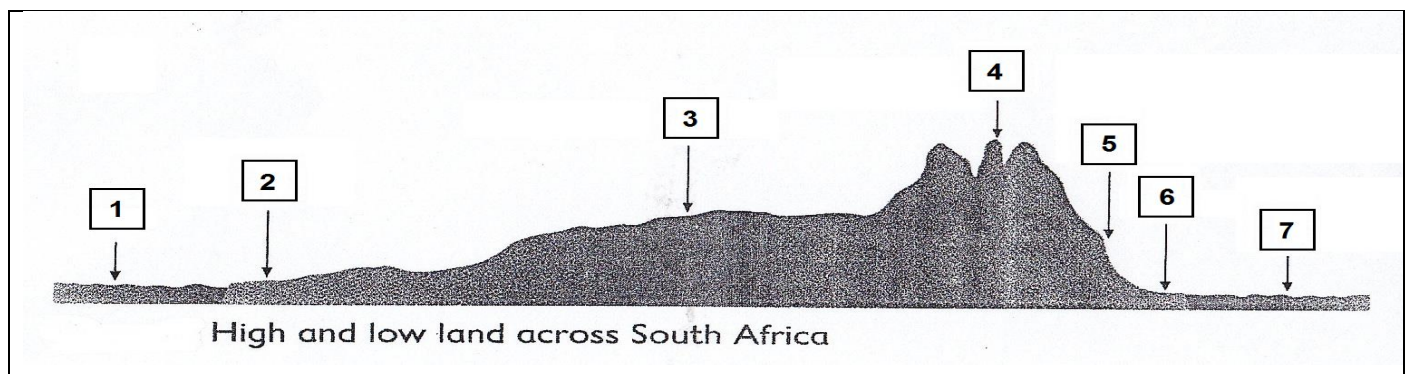
3. Contour line



The build of South Africa (shape and height of the land)

When Geographers describe what the land looks like, they use words such as flat, hilly, mountainous, high, low and steep. These words describe the _____ of the land.

FIGURE A: The drawing shows the build of the land across South Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Indian Ocean in the east.



Look at FIGURE A to name the high and low land across South Africa using the words in the boxes

1. _____ (Atlantic ocean)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____ (Indian ocean)

- Very high land
- Sea
- Sea
- Flat and low land

- Flat and high land
- Steeply sloping land
- Flat and low land

Steeply sloping land
separating high and low
land

High and low land

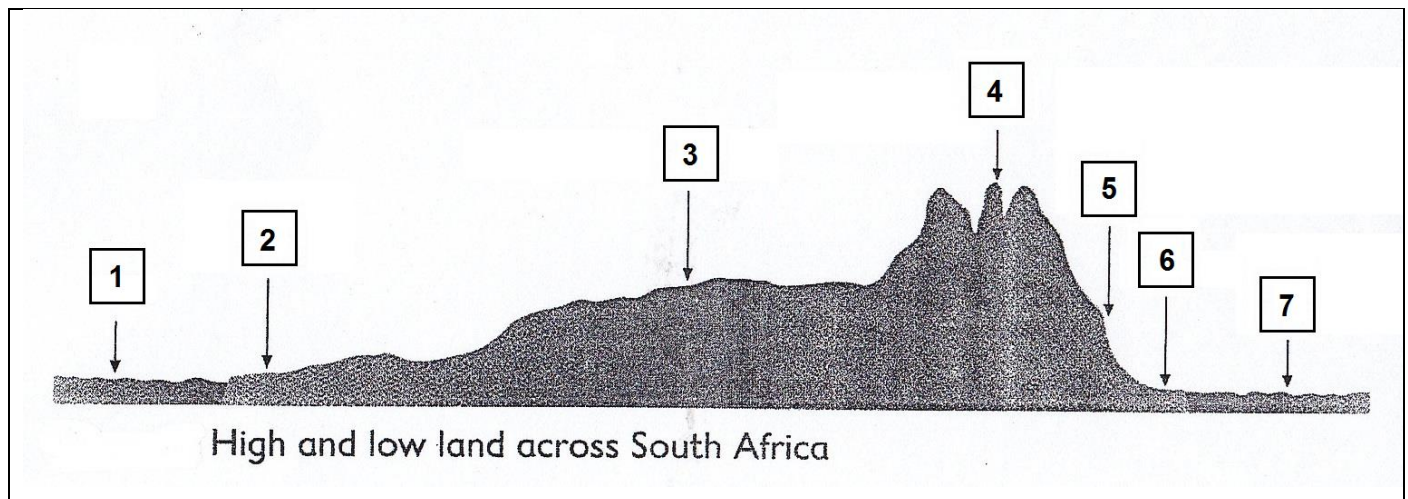
In South Africa most of the low land is next to the _____

The low, flat land closest to the sea is mostly at the _____ height as the sea.

This land is therefore described as being at _____

Much of the centre of the country is _____ and high above sea level, with some steep mountains.

FIGURE B: Geography terms to describe the build of South Africa



Make use of FIGURE B to use the correct Geography terms to describe the build of South Africa using the words in the box

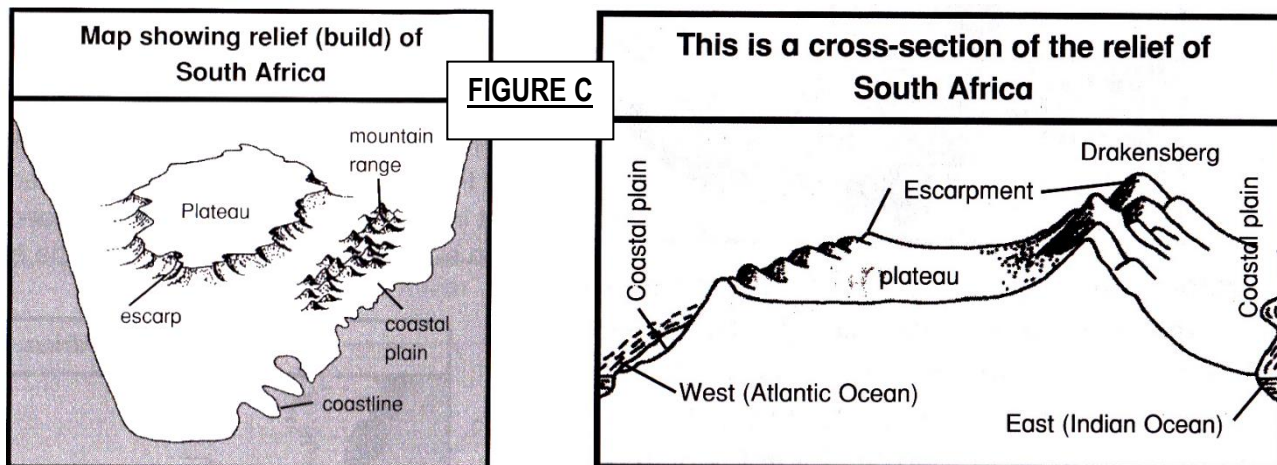
Escarpment Coastal plain Sea High mountains Coastal plain Plateau Sea

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
1. _____

Complete the table:

Describing Words	Correct terms
Flat and low land	Coastal plain
Flat and high land	
Very high land	
Steeply sloping land	

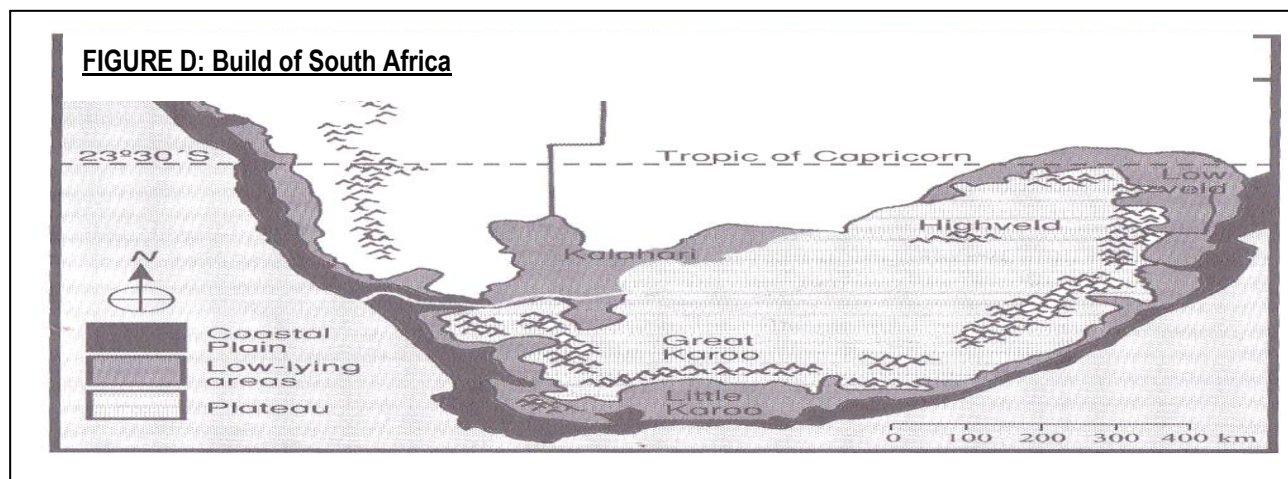
Geography terms to describe the build of South Africa



Fill in the missing words from the words in the block

poles, sea level, equator, oceans, continents, border,

- A. The line where a calm sea meets the land is called _____
- B. The _____ is the imaginary line around the centre of the globe.
- C. The large pieces of land on a world map are called the _____
- D. The northern and southern points of the earth's axis are called the _____
- E. The large stretches of sea on a world map are the _____
- F. When you cross from one country to another, you cross a national _____



Physical features

1. The _____ of the land tells us whether land is **high, low, steep or flat**. There often are natural shapes that also stand out from the rest of the land.
2. In Geography, these are called the **physical features** of a _____
3. Mountains, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ are all physical features.

Sea levels

1. Geographers measure the height from the land from where the sea and the land _____
2. Such a place is either at sea level or above sea level.
3. Sea level is measured in _____
4. A place or feature that is at sea level is at _____
5. The _____ where the land meets the sea.
6. _____ are formed where a coastline curves into the land.
7. A _____ is formed where the land juts out into the sea in a point.
8. _____ is where a river ends by flowing into the sea.

FIGURE D:

- **Coastal plain** – Area of flat low-lying land next to the coastline
- **Cape** – A narrow piece of land that sticks into the sea and is partially surrounded by water
- **Coastline** – The area where the land meets the sea
- **River mouth** – The place where a river ends by flowing into the sea/ocean
- **Bay** – Body of water connected to the sea

FIGURE E: Physical features at sea level

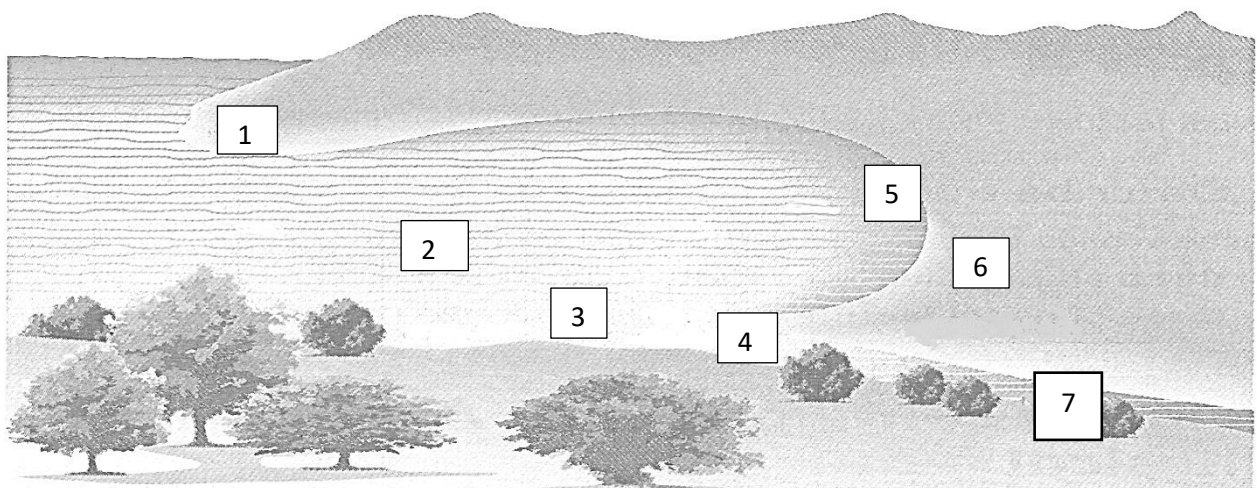


Figure 2.1: Physical features at sea level

Make use of FIGURE E to name the following numbers

1. _____
2. Sea
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. River

Use FIGURE D and your own knowledge to use the correct Geography terms to describe the physical features at sea level in South Africa.

Give ONE word for:

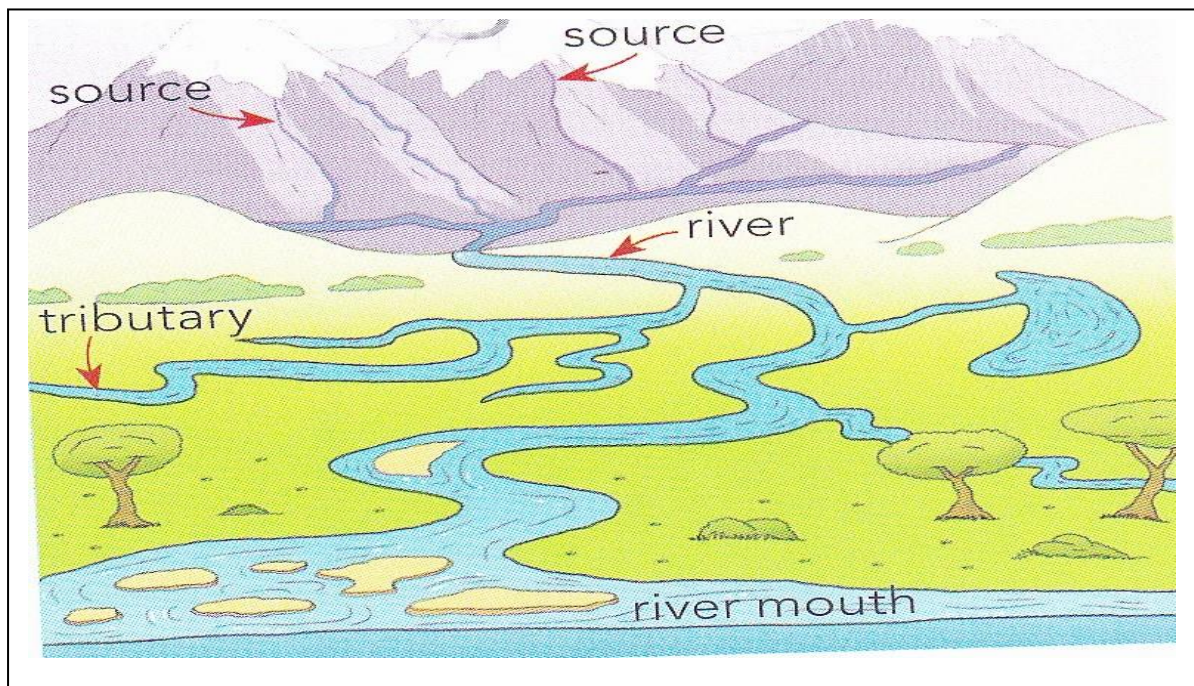
- Body of water connected to the sea: _____
- The area where the land meets the sea: _____
- Area of flat low-lying land next to the coastline: _____
- A narrow piece of land that sticks into the sea and is partially surrounded by water: _____
- The place where a river ends by flowing into the sea/ocean: _____

Rivers

1. Rivers are always coloured in _____ on a map. Rivers always flow downstream.
2. A river is a channel of _____ water that flows towards an ocean, a lake, a sea or into another river. We call that a perennial river.
3. Sometimes a river flows into the ground or dries up completely. We call that a non-perennial river.
4. Rivers can be small and narrow and flow slowly. Or they can be big and wide and flow fast.
5. A small river is sometimes called a _____
6. Rivers are important because they carry fresh water to farms, towns and factories.
7. Some rivers are deep enough for boats to sail on them. They are then used to transport people and goods.

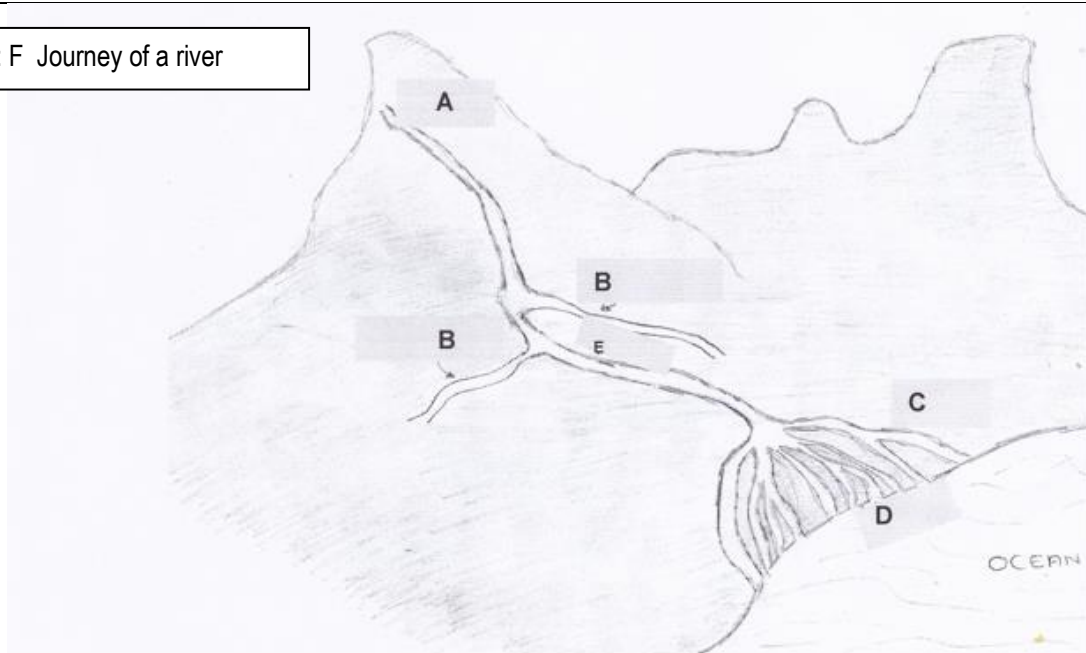
Where a river begins:

8. Rivers always begin in _____ places and then flow down towards _____ places.
9. The place where a river begins is called the _____ of the river.
10. The source of a river is often _____ up in a mountain where it rains a lot or in a lake which is on high ground.
11. The source of a river can also start at the point where an underground spring bubbles up at the surface. Such a river might start as a small stream and then be joined by other streams as it makes its way down a slope.
12. Big rivers can flow for many kilometres on their journey, towards the _____
13. Rivers that flow strongly can carve deep valleys and gorges into the land.
14. Sometimes a river can drop suddenly from a high level down to a much lower level. The river forms a _____ at this place. Large rivers are often joined at their journey to the sea by other rivers.
15. The rivers that join the main river are called _____. The main river and all its tributaries are together called a _____



delta, river, mouth, tributary, river resource, main river

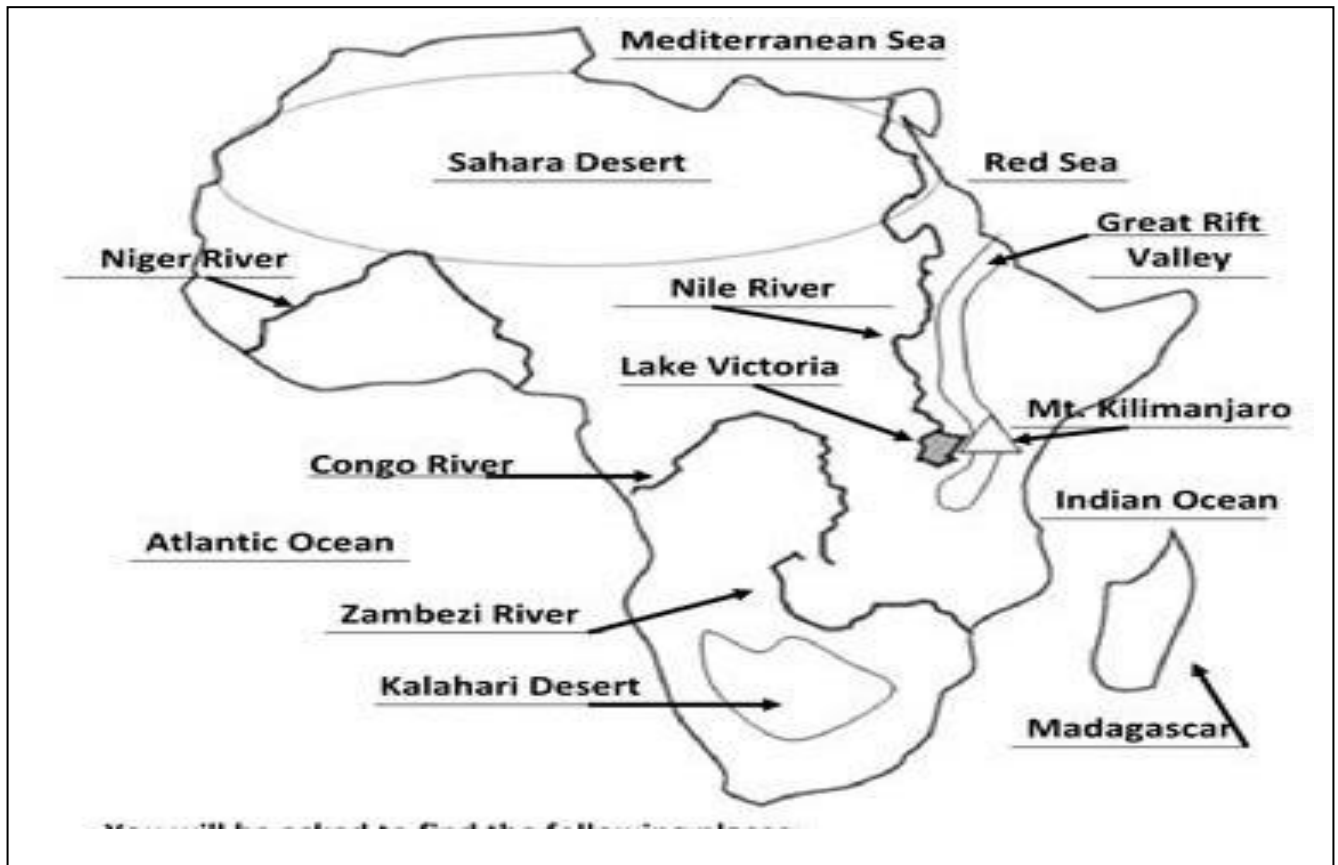
FIGURE : F Journey of a river



A:	B:	C:	D:	E:
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Make use of FIGURE F to write a paragraph about the journey of a river using the words mouth ,delta ,source main river, tributary etc. (5x1) (5)

Physical map of Africa



Physical features and human activities

When people live in an area that changes the natural environment and the landscape all the time.

1. People and rivers

Everybody needs water to live. Most of the world's big cities are near rivers. Water is a natural resource and therefore we must safe water.



Name four ways you can safe water at your house:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Name four ways you can safe water at your school:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



2 People and mountains

Most people don't live in the mountain areas. Most people live in the flat areas.

Complete the table:

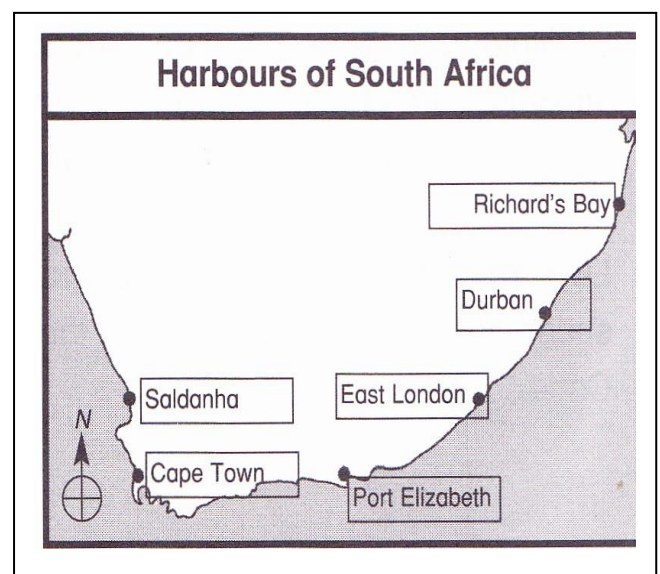
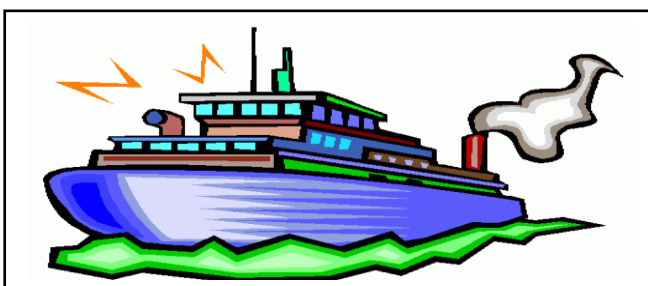
Reasons why most people live in flat areas	Reasons why few people live in mountains
1. The land is flat for _____.	1. The land is too steep for _____.
2. The weather is _____.	2. The weather is _____.
3. There is _____ space for building settlements , roads etc.	3. It is _____ to build roads.

3. People and the coast

There are many reasons why people live and work near the coast.

Complete the following sentences:

- The area is close to the sea for _____.
- There are _____ for ships.
- The land is _____ at the coastal areas for buildings.
- The _____ is good for farming.
- There are big rivers for _____ and _____.
- Name FOUR places in SA with harbours:



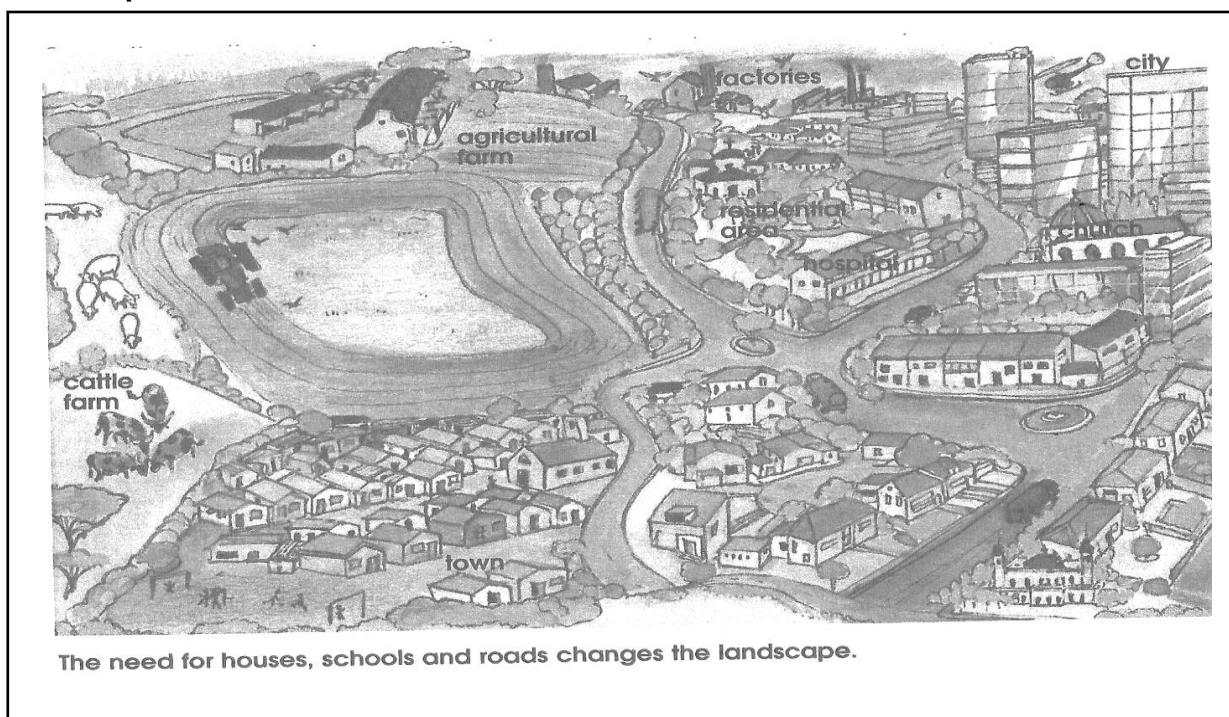
4. Human activities:

People changes the natural environment and the landscape of places all the time because of human _____.

Some of these needs are:

1. More _____ to get to work and back.	2. _____ to live in	3. _____ for their children
4. _____ to buy thing	5. _____ need to be built for water	

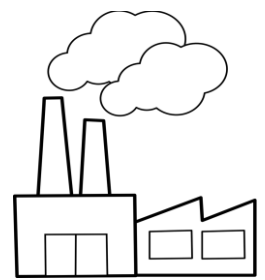
FIGURE G: Impact of human activities



Impact: Influence or effect of something

1. Name TWO negative impacts factories have on the environment:

- _____
- _____



2. Name TWO negative impacts towns have on the environment:

- _____
- _____

FIGURE G: Case study

How people can change physical landscapes

Human activity can change physical landscapes and features. These changes can be helpful to people but they can also bring problems. The next two case studies show how physical features have been changed by building activity.

Case study: A road through a mountain

Motorists travelling on the National Road in or out of Cape Town used to have to drive over the Du Toit's Kloof Pass. This is a very dangerous mountain road where many accidents happen.



Figure 4.4: Du Toit's Kloof Pass

To make a safer road, engineers designed the Huguenot Tunnel. This tunnel made a road *through* the mountain. For four years workers blasted, drilled and moved thousands of tons of rock from the centre of the mountain. The tunnel cost about R500 million to build.

Today, thousands of cars enter or leave Cape Town on the N1 motorway every day. They drive through the mountain for almost 4 km. The journey is 11 km shorter than it used to be and it is a lot safer.



Figure 4.5: The Huguenot Tunnel

Teachers' own question about case study