



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL TEST



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Subject	Geography	Examiner	Mrs. v Copenhagen
Date	November 2021	Total marks	30 marks
Grade	5	Duration	1 hour
		Moderator	Miss Botha
Special instructions/ Equipment	1. Write as many details as possible. 2. Read and answer ALL questions thoroughly. 3. Write neatly and legibly in blue pen. 4. Good luck! Think before you INK!		
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.			
Name:		Surname:	Class:

SECTION A [10]

QUESTION 1 – MATCH COLUMN B WITH COLUMN A

Match column B with column A and write only the letter under the number, eg.1.1 F [5]

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1	Copper	A	To purify water and kill bacteria and fungi.
1.2	Chrome	B	For electrical wiring: pots and pans.
1.3	Silver	C	In car exhausts to make fumes less harmful.
1.4	Platinum	D	Coins and jewelry.
1.5	Gold	E	To colour glass.
		F	To harden steel and to make stainless steel

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

(5)

1

QUESTION 2**[5]**

Write the correct definition for the following words:

2.1 Non-renewable (1)

2.2 Coal deposit (1)

2.3 Swamp (1)

2.4 Renewable (1)

2.5 Pollution (1)

SECTION B – CASE STUDY: CLIMATE [10]

QUESTION 3

Read the following case study about the Savannah grasslands and answer the questions that follow.

Case study: Savannah Grasslands

Different types and areas of vegetation have different names. One type is called **savannah**. A savannah is a grassland area that has trees and other smaller bushes. Savannahs occur on lower areas of land than other grasslands do. In some savannahs, the trees grow far apart, and in others, there are more trees that can grow quite close together.

There are different types of savannahs, with many different types of landscapes and vegetation. The main types of savannahs in South Africa are those:

- where the grasses *are not* eaten by animals, so there are *few animals* in the area,
- where the grasses *are* eaten by the animals, so there are *many* animals in the area.

Almost a third of South Africa is covered by savannah vegetation. The savannah is warm throughout the year. It receives rainfall during summer, and has warm, dry winters.

The wet summer season provides just enough rain to allow grasses to grow well in areas that are more moist and not overpowered by trees. The tall grasses provide good food for grass-eating animals such as springbok, buffalo, and wildebeest.

Fire outbreaks on the savannah are common. Almost all plants and grasses that grow here are able to survive fires, even when badly burnt. Some plants are able to store water and nutrients in their roots. When fires burn the stems, the food and water stored underground allows the plant to grow again. Some trees also have thick bark to protect them from being permanently damaged by fires.

Acacia trees are found in savannahs. They have long tap roots that can find water deep underground. This helps them to survive drought conditions. Acacias also have sharp thorns for protection. The thorns make it difficult for most animals to eat the leaves of the plant. Only specially adapted animals such as giraffes, are able to eat leaves from branches that have thorns.

Because savannahs have many different kinds of plants, they can support many different types of animals. Savannahs are home to animals that feed on plants and trees, e.g. giraffes, rhinos, elephants, zebras and many types of antelope. Then, there are animals that eat these plant-eaters, such as lions, cheetahs and hyenas. There are also numerous kinds of insects and birds.

(Platinum Social Sciences, 2012, P. Ranby, B. Johannesson, R. Versfeld, M. Slamang, B.) Roberts)

3.1 What kind of climate do savannahs have? (2)

3.2 In what way is a savannah different to a forest? (1)

3.3 Why are fire outbreaks common in the savannah area? (1)

3.4 How is it possible for plants and grasses to be able to survive the fires? (2)

3.5 Name two types of herbivore animals that live in the savannah (2)

3.6 Name the two main types of savannahs in South Africa (2)

SECTION C – MINERALS AND MINING IN SOUTH-AFRICA

[10]

QUESTION 4

Answer the following questions on minerals and mining in South Africa.

4.1 Are minerals a renewable or non-renewable resource? (1)

4.2 In three steps, briefly explain how coal is formed. (3)

4.3 Name one thing gases and other substances that we get from heated coal can be used to make. (1)

4.4 Name one way in which mining can cause:

a) Air pollution (1)

b) Water pollution

(1)

4.5 Name and describe three health and safety risks for miners.

(3)

GRAND TOTAL [30]

TOM NEWBY SCHOOL

Analysis of Geography Grade 5 Test (Teacher use only)

Name of learner: _____

	ALLOCATED MARK	LEARNERS MARK	MODERATED MARK
SECTION A	[10]		
QUESTION 1	5		
QUESTION 2	5		

	ALLOCATED MARK	LEARNERS MARK	MODERATED MARK
SECTION B	[10]		
QUESTION 3	10		

	ALLOCATED MARK	LEARNERS MARK	MODERATED MARK
SECTION C	[10]		
QUESTION 4	10		
TOTAL	[30]		