

## TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION



Subject	GEOGRAPHY		Examiner	MRS P SINGH	
Date	25 NOVEMBER 2016		Total marks	50	
Session	1		Duration	1 HOUR	
Grade	6		Moderator	MISS M ALBERTYN	
Special instructions/ 1. Re		1. Read all ques	. Read all questions carefully.		
Equipment		2. Answer all questions on the question paper.			

This Exam has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School book. 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.

Nan	Grade 6	
Que	estion 1: Climates of the world	[5]
Mult	tiple Choice: Underline the correct answer.	
1.1	The coldest parts of the world are at the: a) Northern and Southern Hemispheres b) North and South Poles c) Eastern and Western Hemispheres	(1)
1.2	The hottest places are found: a) In the North Pole b) Next to the ocean c) Along the equator	(1)
1.3	The above sea level also affects temperature a) height b) length c) breadth	ire. (1)
1.4	The higher up one goes, the it gets. a) warmer b) colder c) hotter	(1)

1.5	Places near the sea have a climate. a) tropical b) humid c) moderate	
		(1)
Ques	tion 2: Tropical Rainforests	[8]
	/ False – State whether the following sentences are true or false. e, correct the sentence.	
2.1	Tropical rainforests are forests that are cold and dry.	
		-
		-
2.2	Tropical rainforests are called the 'jewels of the earth' because half the world's plant and animal species live in these forests.	ne
		-
2.3	Rainforests absorb 6.8 million tons of carbon dioxide every year.	-
		-
2.4	Trees are very important because they turn oxygen into nitrogen.	-
		-
2.5	One of the most well-known rainforests is the Amazon forest.	-
		-

2.6	Tropical rainfores	ts are found along the high-lying areas of the equator.	
<u>Que</u> s	stion 3: Natural Ve	getation [5]	
	ching – Match the www.	vords in Column A with the correct meaning in Column ect letter.	В
3.1	Coniferous	a. Removing trees without planting new ones.	
3.2	Deforestation	b. When the soil turns sour.	
3.3	Evergreen	c. Trees that have cones and thin needles for leaves.	
3.4	Oasis	d. A place in the desert where the water rises to ground level.	
3.5	Acidic	e. Stays green throughout the year.	
3.1 _	3.2	3.3 3.4 3.5	
<u>Que:</u>	stion 4: Scale	[7]	

Using the political map of South Africa, answer the following questions:

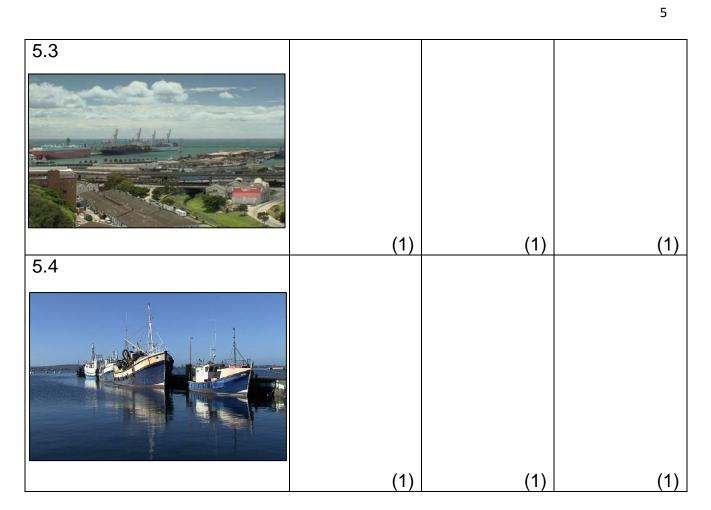
[12]

The map displays two types of scales. Name the scales.	
	-
Calculate the distance between Port Nolloth and Mmabatho. Show calculations.	' i
	-
Calculate the distance between Bisho and Nelspruit. Show all calculations.	
	-

Study the pictures below. Now, state the type of town that has been established, give a reason why the settlement came about and provide a suitable example for each settlement.

**Question 5**: Location of settlements

Picture	Type of town	Reason	Example
5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
5.2	(1)	(1)	(1)



Question 6: Population Density

[3]

Study the graph carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

6.1	Which province is the most dens	sely populated in South Africa?	(4.()
6.2	Why do you think most people w province?	ant to live in the densely populated	(½)
6.3	Which province is the most span	sley populated in South Africa?	(1)
6.4	Why do you think most people d populated province?	o not want to live in the sparsely	(1/2)
			(1)
<u>Que</u>	stion 7: Why people settle in diffe	rent areas	[10]
Lon	g questions:		
7.1	Compare rural areas to urban ar	reas by providing two differences.	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	
1. 2.		1. 2.	
			(2)
7.2	There are 3 key reasons why so densely populated or sparsely po	me areas around the world are mo opulated. List these reasons.	re
	1		
	2		<u>.</u>
	3		
	·		(3)

7.3.	In a paragraph of about 5 sentences, explain how the city of Johannesburg has grown and developed as an urban settlement.	
		 (5)