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TERM 2
GEOGRAPHY
GRADE 12
RURAL SETTLEMENT
ANSWER SHEET

SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY
TERM 2: RURAL SETTLEMENTS

ANSWER TO PRACTICE WORKSHEETS – RURAL SETTLEMENTS

SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

1. SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

- 1.1 single (1)
- 1.2 decreases (1)
- 1.3 decreases (1)
- 1.4 metropolis (1)
- 1.5 largest (1)
- 1.6 PWV (1)
- 1.7 indirectly (1)
- 1.8 hamlet (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2. TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS (Fig 2.1)

- 2.1 A (1)
 - 2.2 B (1)
 - 2.3 A (1)
 - 2.4 B (1)
 - 2.5 A (1)
 - 2.6 B (1)
 - 2.7 B (1)
 - 2.8 B (1)
- (8 x 1) (8)

QUESTION 3 - RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS (Fig 3.3)

3. Rural Settlement Pattern

- 3.1 Dispersed/Isolated/Scattered (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2 Buildings are scattered/far apart (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3 Farming/Agriculture/Cultivation (1)
[NOT cultivated land] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4 The availability of water from the river (2)
Flat land (2)
Fertile soil (2)
Access to transport (2)
Enough arable land for farming (2)

[ANY TWO - ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 IMPACT OF THE ECONOMY

Negative impact on the economy (2)

Fewer investors/investments (2)

Low production yields results in poor economic outlook (poverty) decreasing the economy (2)

Land becomes less fertile (2) and less productive (2) resulting in poverty (2) Most farms become deserted due to increasing unemployment, lowering economic activity in rural areas (2)

Infrastructure development to remote rural areas is reduced due to the decline in the rural economic activities (2)

The number of central places for the buying and selling of goods is less, reducing economic activity (2)

IMPACT ON RURAL DEPOPULATION

Food security is threatened by poor farming practices (2)

Possibility of malnourishment increases rural depopulation (2)

Reduced employment opportunities on farms leads to rural depopulation (2)

Migration of the younger population increases rural depopulation (2)

[ANY FOUR. ACCEPT OTHER- MUST REFER TO BOTH THE ECONOMY AND RURAL DEPOPULATION]

(4 x 2) (8)

QUESTION 4 - SETTLEMENT TYPES (Fig 4)

4.1 Circular/round (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.2. Access to the village is restricted when the river floods (2)
Not all cultivated areas have access to the river (2)
Quality of roads affects transport (2)
Farmer bound to communal decisions (2) (2 x 2) (4)

4.3. The village green provides a market for the cultivated crops (2)
Access to the transportation networks (roads) for some of the farmers (2)
Access to the river for some of the farmers will enable irrigation (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.4. Implementation of land reform policies (2)
Provision of farming subsidies by the government (2)
Improved rural infrastructure and service delivery (2)
Land tenure to be designed for eventual ownership (2)

Agricultural schools to sustain development and growth in farming capacity (2)
 Skills development and training of farmers on scientific methods of farming (2)
 Cooperative techniques can be used to improve crop yields and profits (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

Question 5

- 5.1 A Round / Square E Linear / elongated (1x2) (2)
- 5.2 A developed in an enclosed space (meander loop) around a shared marketplace (1x2) (2)
- 5.3 E developed along the river to allow all farmers access to water Dry point settlement (1X1) (1)
- 5.4 A / defensive site (1X1)(1)
- 5.5. **Site:** The exact piece of land occupied by the buildings of a settlement
Situation: the position of a settlement in relations to factors influencing the settlement e.g. transport, markets, microclimate, communication systems (2x 2) (4)
- 5.6. On **flat land** for easy building and **crop farming and grazing**
 Near **water** for drinking and farming
 Not too far from hills where rock can be collected for **building material**.
 (any 3 but not situation) (3 x 2) (6)
- 5.7.

	A: Clustered / nucleated	C: Isolated / dispersed
Advantages	Share ideas, implements, services Safety in numbers Shared responsibility – share profits People can socialise ✓✓	Independent Make own decisions Can implement change quickly Own profit ✓✓ Private land ownership
Disadvantages	No quick changes as community must decide Communal land ownership ✓✓	No safe High risk not shared ✓✓ Isolated – no socialising

(4 x 2) (8)

- 5.8 These settlements will benefit from the favourable aspect as it receives direct sunlight during the day. ✓✓

During the night it will be in the thermal belt where it does not become so cold.

(2 x 2) (4)

5.9 Advantages of the situation of settlement B:

Centralised location – access to all other settlements ✓✓

Favourable microclimate ✓✓

Near to road and bridge ✓✓

Above flood line ✓✓

(2 x 2) (4)

QUESTION 6:

6.1 Identify the term described by the following definitions:

6.1.1. Rural depopulation ✓

6.1.2. Urbanisation ✓

6.1.3. Push factors ✓

6.1.4. Pull factors ✓

6.1.5. Centralisation ✓

(5 x 1)(5)

6.2. **MUST BE IN PARAGRAPH FORMAT**

Low and unreliable income ✓✓ Lack of services e.g.; housing. Clinic, water, electricity and schools ✓✓ Crime and lack of safety ✓✓ Poor transport ✓✓

No entertainment, Mechanisation took over many jobs – ✓✓

Unemployment ✓✓

(4 x 2)(8)

6.3. **MUST BE IN PARAGRAPH FORMAT**

Young people leave rural areas and leave small children and elderly to own devices. ✓✓

Productivity drop ✓✓

Income drop ✓✓

Poverty levels increase and famine and mal nourishment occur

Few services that still exists close down as they are not viable and cannot make a profit anymore ✓✓

People are destitute and even more people leave ✓✓

Agriculture decline and can lead to food shortages ✓✓

(4 x 2) (8)

6.4. Food is produced in rural areas and if there are no farmers there will be no food security ✓✓

Job opportunities for people ✓✓

Prevent over concentration in cities ✓✓

(2 x 2) (4)

6.5. Create sustainable jobs in agriculture and econ tourism ✓✓

Promote the quieter life in rural areas – rural estates ✓✓

Subsidise farmers and farm workers ✓✓

Improve the services in the rural areas e.g. transport, schooling, clinics, housing ✓✓

- Build retirement villages in rural areas ✓✓
- Encourage industries to settle in rural areas ✓✓ (3 x 2) (6)
- 6.6. Do not get jobs that easily – lack of appropriate skills ✓✓
- Not enough housing – homeless / squatters ✓✓
- Can get involved in crime to survive ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.7. Land reform – equitable distribution of landownership by changing laws about ownership of land ✓✓
- Land redistribution – some agricultural land must be bought and given to black owners by the state ✓✓
- Land restitution – return of land to people who were victims of forced removals ✓✓
- Land tenure reform – to secure the residential rights of people living on the land of other people ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
- 6.8. People will then be sure of housing on the farms and therefore will stay in the rural areas. (1 x 2) (2)
- 6.9. People do not own their own land and has limited access to work the land to make a living. (1x1) (1)

QUESTION 7

- 7.1. Conurbation (1) ✓
- 7.2. Hamlet (1) ✓
- 7.3. X (1) ✓
- 7.4. Central place theory (1) ✓
- 7.5. Break of bulk point (1) ✓ (5 x 1) (5)