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GRADE 8 TERM THREE**WORKSHEET 1 : RURAL SETTLEMENT**

1. Study the photograph below and answer the questions that follow.



1.1 Define the term settlement. (1)

1.2 Identify the type of settlement shown in the picture. (1)

1.3 What type of economic activities are practiced in the types of settlements mentioned in 1.2? (4)

Total Marks 6

WORKSHEET 1 – MEMO: RURAL SETTLEMENT

1.1 A settlement is an area where people live.

1.2 Rural Settlement

1.3.1 Primary activities/ Farming

1.4 1.3.2 Mining

1.3.3 Fishing

1.3.4 Forestry

Total Marks 6

RURAL SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 2

1. Study the following pictures and indicate which one is isolated farmsteads, hamlet and a village

Types of rural settlement

Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



<https://www.google.com/imgres>

- 1.1 A. Picture A _____
 B. Picture B _____
 C. Picture C _____

(3)

1.2 Which **four** activities lead to rural settlement developing (4)

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

1.3 Suggest **two** positive things about living in a rural area. (2)

- A. _____
- B. _____

1.4 Suggest **two** negative things about living in a rural area. (2)

- A. _____
- B. _____

What economic activities are practiced at Picture B? (1)

1.5 Discuss how settlements develop and change over time. (2)

Total : 14

RURAL SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 2: Memo

1. Study the following pictures and indicate which one is isolated farmsteads, hamlet and a village

Types of rural settlement

Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



<https://www.google.com/imgres>

- 1.1 A. Picture A: **VILLAGE** (3)
 B. Picture B: **HAMLET**
 C. Picture C: **ISOLATED FARMSTEAD**
- 1.2 Which **four** activities lead to rural settlement developing (4)
 A. **FISHING**
 B. **FARMING**

C. MINING**D. FORESTRY**

1.3 Suggest **two** positive things about living in a rural area. (2)

- **QUITE, NO TRAFFIC, LITTLE AIR POLLUTION**

ANY OTHER CORRECT RELEVANT ANSWER

1.4 Suggest **two** negative things about living in a rural area. (2)

- **FAR FROM SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ENTERTAINMENT, MAY BE DANGEROUS WITH LITTLE POLICE PRESENT, MAY BE BORING**

ANY OTHER CORRECT RELEVANT ANSWER

- (1)

1.5 Discuss how settlements develop and change over time. (2)

- **A settlement develop because of resources, minerals, trees, fish or farmland. Overtime the settlement may grow and more buildings and services are added. A small village develop into a town or city. The primary focus of a settlement often changes from its original activity(for example mining town becomes economic city)**

Total : 14

NB TO TEACHERS: AFTER THIS ACTIVITY INTRODUCE PROJECT FOR SUBMISSION LATE IN THE TERM

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 3

1.1 Define the term urban settlement

(1)

1.2 Study the below photograph and answer the questions that follow:



1.2 Classify the above picture into a land-use zone found in urban settlements.

(1)

1.3 Mention any other **THREE** things that the land may be used for in urban settlements.

(3)

1.4 In a paragraph of not more than **8 lines** briefly describe the area as depicted in 1.1

(8)

Total Marks 13

WORKSHEET 3: MEMO

1.1 Urban Settlement: engages predominantly in secondary and tertiary activities such as food processing and tertiary activities.

1.2 Central Business District

1.3 Offices

Schools

Banks

Hospitals

Universities etc. **Any three** (3)

1.4 Central Business District:

Busiest business centre of an urban area

Land is difficult to get and prices are high

Has tallest buildings or office blocks

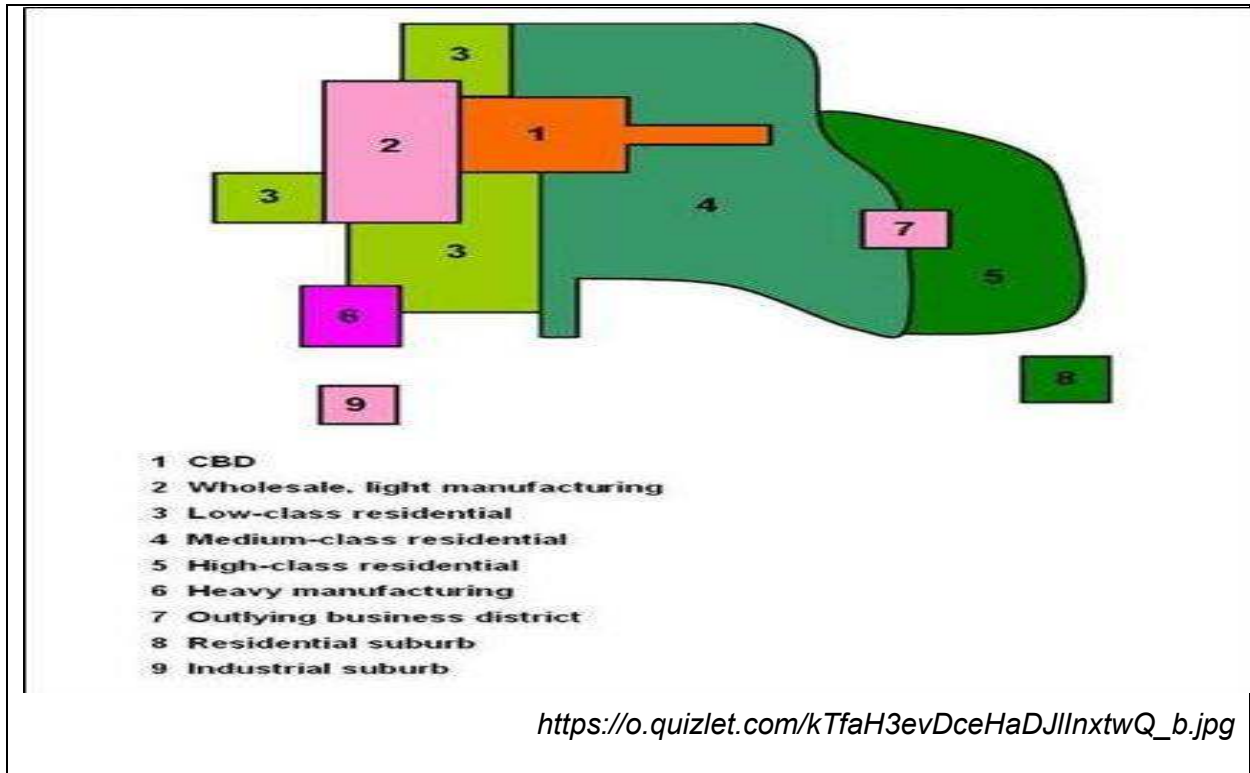
There are also banks, shops, and restaurants in the CBD. [8]

[13]

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 4

- 1 Refer to the map of land use zones below and answer questions that follow.



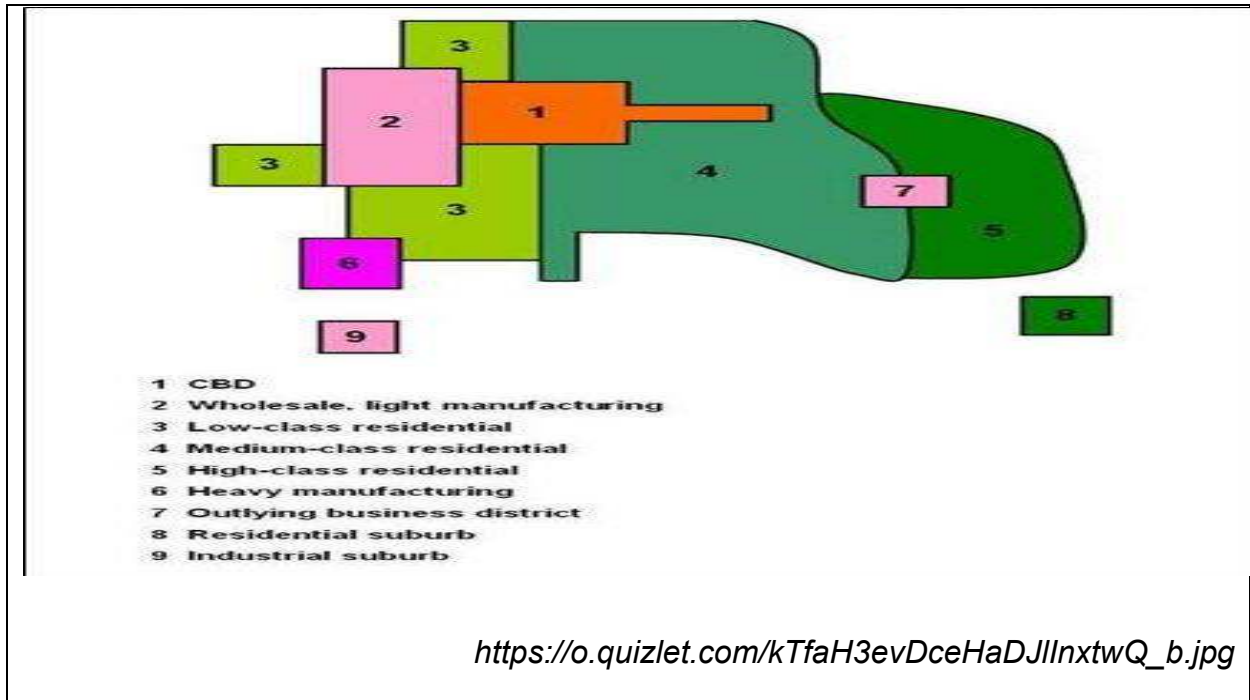
- 1.1 Do you live in an urban settlement? Describe the place where you live. (2)
-
-
- 1.2 What is meant by "land use zone"? (2)
-
-
- 1.3 What is the CBD? (1)
-
- 1.4 Which type of residential area is closest to the CBD? (1)
-
- 1.5 Why do you think this is the case? (2)
-
-
- 1.6 In a paragraph of 8 to 10 lines. Suggest reasons why industrial areas are not built in residential areas (8)
-

Total: 16

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 4: MEMO

- 1 Refer to the map of land use zones below and answer questions that follow.



- 1.1 Do you live in an urban settlement? Describe the place where you live. (2)
- Learner will describe their home town or village.
- 1.2 What is meant by “land use zone”? (2)
- A land use zone refers to the main thing that is happening in a specific area. For example, the area where houses are located is called a residential area. The land is being use for residences.
- 1.3 What is the CBD? (1)
- The CBD is the central business district which is the part of a city in which there are many businesses and old buildings.
- 1.4 Which type of residential area is closest to the CBD? (1)
- Low-class residential (low-income residential).
- 1.5 Why do you think this is the case? (2)
- People may not want to live near the CBD as it is noisy, crowded and busy. There are factories nearby (industrial area) which is unpleasant.
- 1.6 In a paragraph of 8 to 10 lines. Suggest reasons why industrial areas are not built in residential areas (8)
- Factories emit a lot of pollution and make noise. Some operate throughout the night. These factors make it very unpleasant to live near to them so generally factories are built away from residential areas. Sometimes informal housing may be built near to industrial areas as nobody else wants to live there and the people have nowhere else to go.
- USE THE RUBRIC TO MARK(CONSIDER TOPIC SENTENCE AND CONCLUDING SENTENCE)

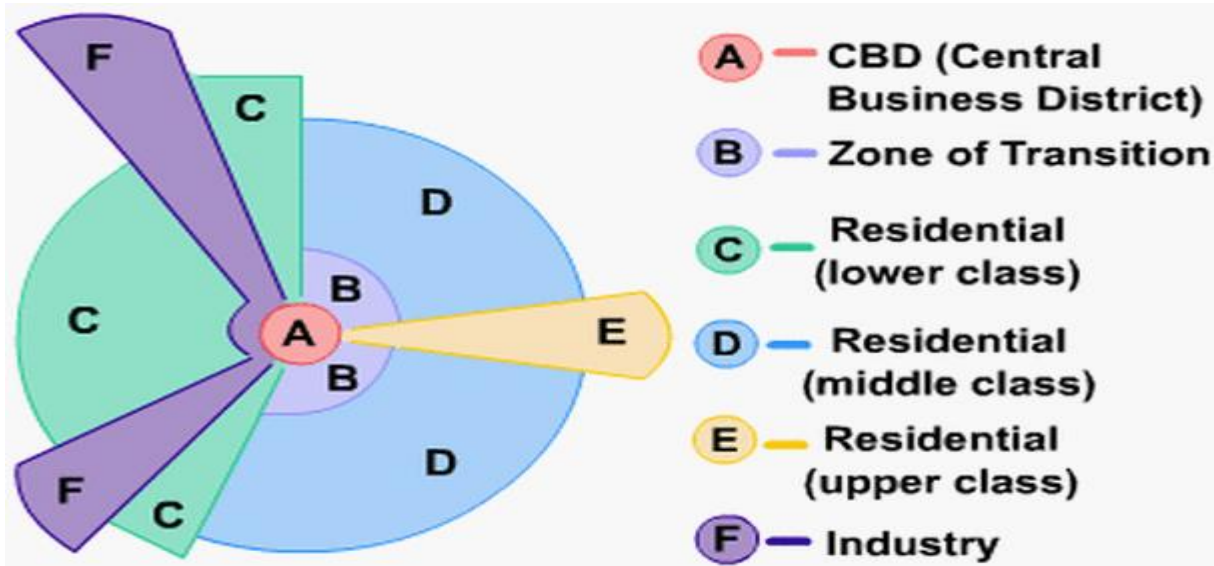
Total: 16

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 5

1. Refer to the map below and answer the questions that follow:

Urban model



- 1.1 List the **3 land- use zones** in an urban settlement. (3)

- 1.2 List **4** activities you find in an urban area? (4)

1.

2.

3.

4.

- 1.3 In table form differentiate the difference between **High industry area** and **light industry area**, under following headings (10)

- Activities
- Location

Light Industrial Area	Heavy Industrial area

1.5 Differentiate between high-, middle-, low- income residential areas.

(6)

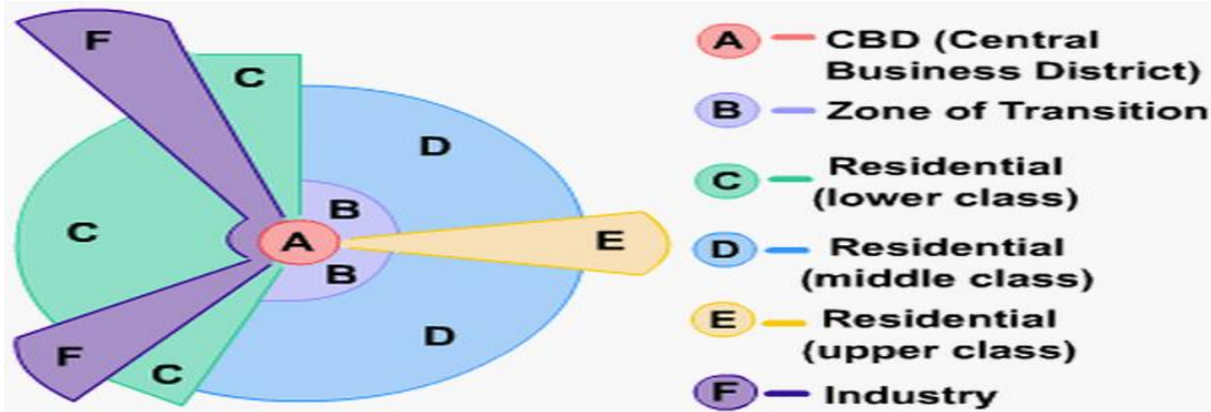
Total; 23

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

WORKSHEET 5

1. Refer to the map below and answer the questions that follow:

Urban model



- 1.1 List the **3 land- use zones** in an urban settlement. (3)
- CBD
 - Light industry
 - Low income housing
 - Middle income housing
 - High income housing
 - Heavy industry
 - New shopping centre
 - New housing
 - Recreation areas
 - Poor informal housing/ Squatter camps
 - Business park and service industries
- 1.2 List **4** activities you find in an urban area? (4)
1. health services, hospitals, clinics
 2. Home Affairs
 3. Police
 4. Banks
 5. Light industries, Bread, furniture and clothing factories.
 6. Shopping centres
 - Any other relevant
- 1.3 In table form differentiate the difference between **High industry area** and **light industry area**, (10)
- under following headings
- Activities
 - Location

Light Industrial Area	Heavy Industrial area
Occupy small buildings	Occupy bigger buildings and larger land
Located near CBD	Located far from the CBD area
Easy accessible	Mostly on the outskirts of the city.
Example Electrical industries	Use bulky and heavy resources
Food processing factories	Example Oil refinery
Clothing factories	Cement factories
There is less air pollution	Iron and steel industries
	Mining Industries
	There are air pollution

1.5 Differentiate between high-, middle-, low- income residential areas.

(6)

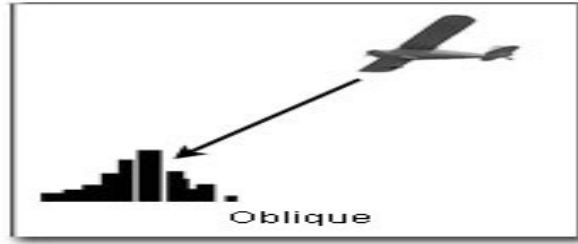
- **High-income residential areas** are places where the homes are very expensive and the people have a lot of money.
- **Middle-income residential areas** have smaller homes which are well-built and sometimes have gardens and pools. The houses have multiple rooms and all have water and electricity.
- **Low-income houses** are small, close together and often poorly built. These houses are often built by the government for poor people

Total; 23

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (oblique and vertical)

WORKSHEET 6

- 1 Refer to the pictures below and answer questions that follow.



A vertical aerial photograph of Kyalami racetrack in Gauteng.



Oblique photograph of Sandton City in Gauteng

- 1.1 What an aerial photograph? (2)
-
- 1.2 Which image is easier to interpret? Explain your answer. (2)
-
- 1.3 Which image do you think would be better to use to create a map? Explain your answer. (2)
-
- 1.4 Suggest **ONE** possible advantage of using a vertical aerial photograph. (2)
-
- 1.5 Suggest **ONE** possible disadvantage of using a vertical aerial photograph. (2)
-

1.6 Suggest **ONE** possible advantage of using an oblique aerial photograph (2)

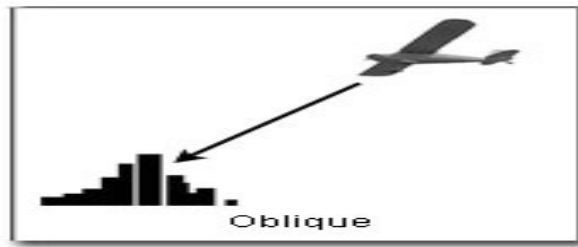
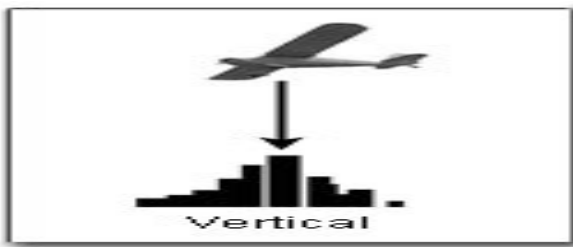
1.7 Suggest **ONE** possible disadvantage of using an oblique aerial photograph. (2)

Total :14

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (oblique and vertical)

WORKSHEET 6 : MEMO

1 Refer to the pictures below and answer questions that follow.



A vertical aerial photograph of Kyalami racetrack in Gauteng.



Oblique photograph of Sandton City in Gauteng

- 1.1 What an aerial photograph? (2)
An aerial photograph is a picture of an area taken from a plane.
- 1.2 Which image is easier to interpret? Explain your answer. (2)
The oblique aerial photograph is easier to interpret as you can see objects from the side. You can see height and shape, giving a better idea of what it is showing.
- 1.3 Which image do you think would be better to use to create a map? Explain your answer. (2)
The vertical aerial photograph is best used for a map as map show a bird's eye view of an area.
- 1.4 Suggest **ONE** possible advantage of using a vertical aerial photograph. (2)
Aerial photographs have the advantage of showing accurate distances between buildings; shows transport routes; shows all objects in an area; shows the shapes of objects.
- 1.5 Suggest **ONE** possible disadvantage of using a vertical aerial photograph. (2)
You cannot see the heights of objects; you cannot always tell what buildings are for (function).
- 1.6 Suggest **ONE** possible advantage of using an oblique aerial photograph (2)
You can see the heights of buildings; you can see what buildings are for (names of businesses / functions).
- 1.7 Suggest **ONE** possible disadvantage of using an oblique aerial photograph. (2)
You cannot see what is behind large objects; you cannot see transport routes; you cannot accurately compare the sizes of objects (due to perspective).

Total :14

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (Natural and constructed features)**WORKSHEET : 7**

1 Study the Picture below and answer questions that follow.



1.1 Match the following labels to each of the letters in the aerial vertical photograph above (6)

Trees _____

Road _____

Houses _____

Natural grass _____

Cultivated grass _____

Cultivated field _____

1.2 Which letters show natural features? (2)

1.3 Which **TWO** letters show constructed features? (2)

1.4 If an aerial photograph is in black and white, discuss **TWO** ways you could tell the difference between water and land. (4)

1.5 Look at the image below. Which area, A or B, shows natural trees and which shows a plantation? Justify your answer with an explanation of a plantation.



(3)

Total : 17

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (Natural and constructed features)**WORKSHEET : 7 : MEMO**

1 Study the Picture below and answer questions that follow.



1.1 Match the following labels to each of the letters in the aerial vertical photograph above (6)

Trees – B

Road – E

Houses – F

Natural grass – A

Cultivated grass – C

Cultivated field – D

1.2 Which letters show natural features? (2)

A and B.

1.3 Which **TWO** letters show constructed features? (2)

C, D, E and F.

1.4 If an aerial photograph is in black and white, discuss **TWO** ways you could tell the difference between water and land. (4)

Water is dark while land is light; water in a dam will have set outlines while land as no edges; water looks smooth while most land looks rough.

1.5 Look at the image below. Which area, A or B, shows natural trees and which shows a plantation?

Justify your answer with an explanation of a plantation.



A shows a plantation and B shows natural trees. A plantation is a forest planted by people; the trees are planted in rows. Area A shows trees in straight rows with definite edges while area B shows trees growing at random.

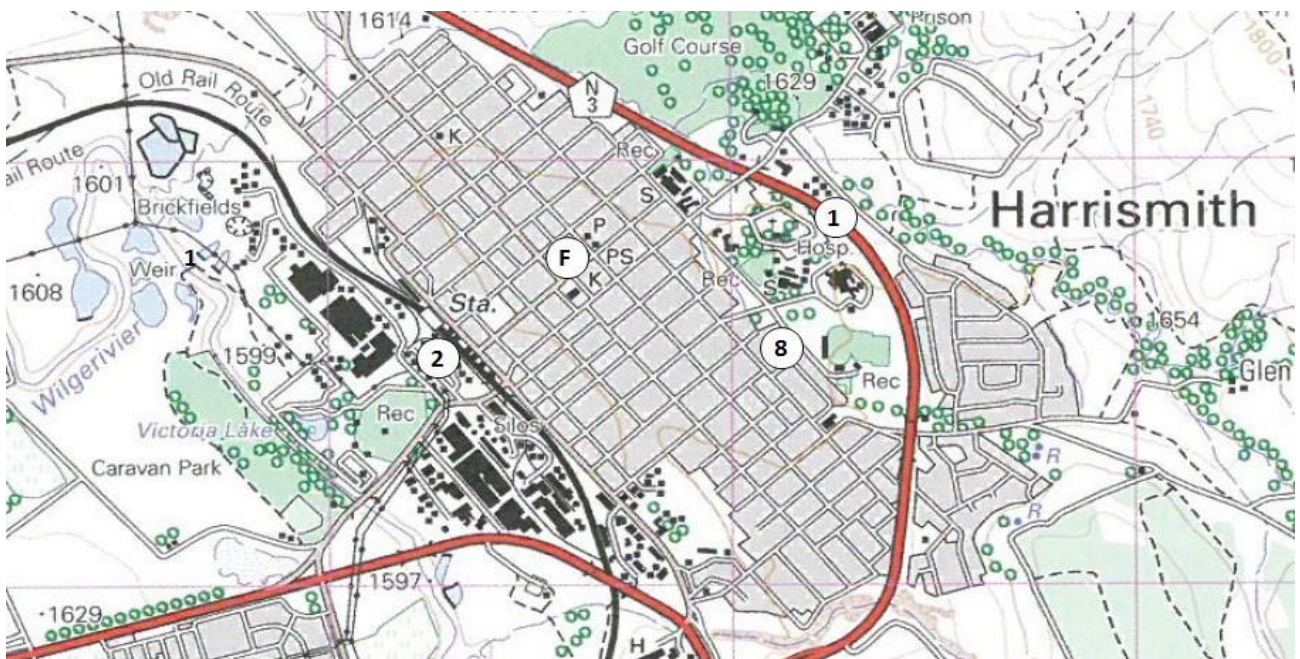
(3)

Total : 17

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (Identifying land uses in urban settlements)

WORKSHEET : 8

1. Refer to the photograph and the map to answer the following questions.



1.1 Which image shows a larger area? Explain your answer.

(2)

1.2 Name two constructed features you can see on the photograph. (2)

1.3 Name one natural feature you can see on the photograph. (1)

1.4 Name the main road that passes around the town. (1)

1.5 Use the number or letter from the photograph and map to match the land use zone below: (4)

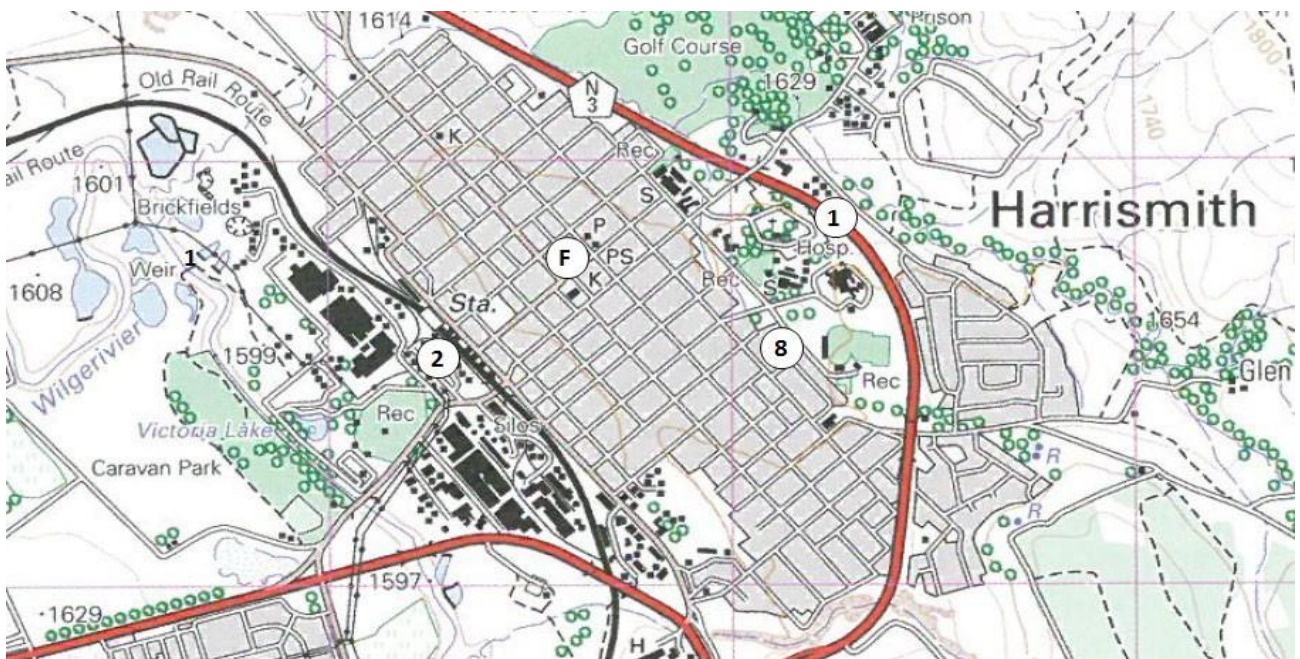
- a. Transport _____
- b. Residential _____
- c. Recreational _____
- d. Service _____

Total: 10

LAND USE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAP- (Identifying land uses in urban settlements)

WORKSHEET : 8- MEMO

1. Refer to the photograph and the map to answer the following questions.



1.1 Which image shows a larger area? Explain your answer. (2)

The map shows a larger area. There is more land shown on the map; the photograph shows only part of the area on the map.

- 1.2 Name two constructed features you can see on the photograph. (2)
Buildings; roads; railways; hospital; rows of trees; cultivated land.
- 1.3 Name one natural feature you can see on the photograph. (1)
Trees; grass.
- 1.4 Name the main road that passes around the town. (1)
The N3
- 1.5 Use the number or letter from the photograph and map to match the land use zone below: (4)
- a. **Transport – 2 (railway)**
 - b. **Residential – F**
 - c. **Recreational – 8 (athletics field)**
 - d. **Service – 1 (hospital)**

Total: 10

WORKSHEET 9: URBANIZATION

Look at the picture below to help you answer questions that follow.



1. Define the concept urbanisation. (1)

2. Mention any **THREE** factors which force people to move away from the rural areas. (3)

3. In a **paragraph** of not more than **10 lines**, briefly discuss the reasons for migration of people from rural to urban areas. (8)

TOTAL = 12

WORKSHEET 9- MEMO: URBANIZATION

1. Urbanisation: the increasing number of people living in towns and cities and not in rural areas (1)

2. Push factors: (3)

- Failure of crops
- Drought
- Floods
- Poverty
- Hunger
- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of schools and colleges and long distances to reach doctors clinics.

Any three relevant answers

3. Pull factors: (8)

- Job opportunities
- Access to education
- Better health care
- Access to water and electricity
- Safety and security.

TOTAL = 12

WORKSHEET 10: URBANIZATION

Study the two graphs in Figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1

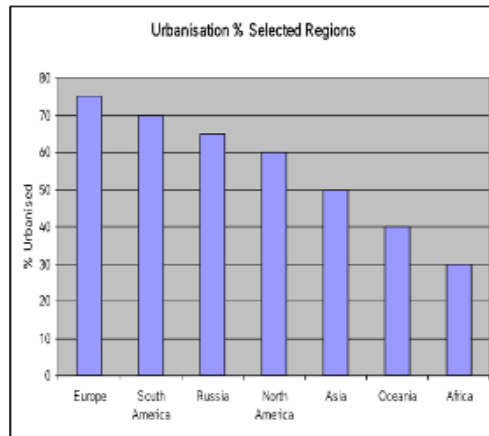
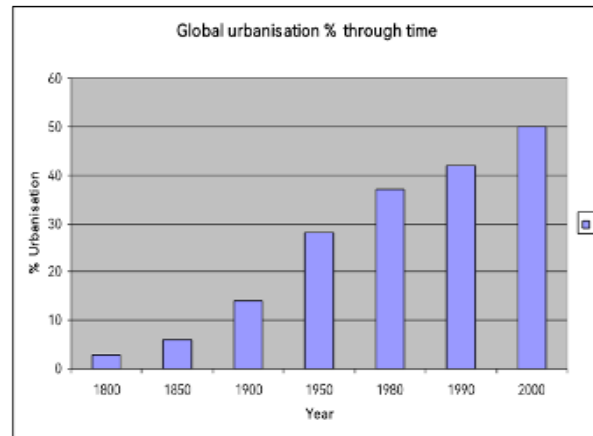


Figure 2



- 1.1. Which continent is most urbanized? (2)
- _____
- 1.2. Which continent is the least urbanized? (2)
- _____
- 1.3. Explain the reason for the above situation. (3 x 2 = 6)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 1.4. Why do you think such a large percentage of the world's population became urbanised between 1850 and 1950? (2 x 2 = 4)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 1.5 Mention any two push factors and three pull factors. (5)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Total Marks 19

WORKSHEET 10- MEMO: URBANIZATION

- 1.1. Europe
- 1.2. Africa
- 1.3. Most people in Europe are employed in service industries. Most people in Africa are employed in farming. Commercial farming in Europe employs very few people.
- 1.4. The expansion of large-scale commercial farming reduced the number of farmers and farm labourers that were needed, creating unemployment in rural areas, so many people moved to the cities to find work. Better paid work in the factories of the industrial revolution promised a better life.
- 1.5. Push- drought , poor job opportunities, lack of schools and colleges,
(Any two)
- 1.6. Pull – job opportunities, access to education, better health care, access to water and electricity, safety and security.
(Any three)

Total Marks 19

WORKSHEET 11: OVERVIEW OF URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA**Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

In 1948 the apartheid government came into power. It kept the idea of homelands for Africans and added more laws to keep people it classified as native (African), Indian, coloured, and European (White) apart from each other. People had to live in different areas, sit in different parts of the bus or train, go to different schools and swim at different beaches and swimming pools.

Laws were made in the Cape to force people to carry passes. The pass laws became more and more strongly enforced throughout the country, and by the 1950s they were extended to limit the movement of African women as well as men. Africans could only come to urban areas if they had a pass. You only got a pass if you had a job. Your family had to stay away from the cities and live in the homelands.

1. Briefly discuss how apartheid and the pass laws forced people to live in rural areas (8)

2. Why did urbanisation increase in South Africa when these laws were taken away? (2)

TOTAL MARKS 10

WORKSHEET 11 - MEMO: OVERVIEW OF URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. Apartheid and the pass laws made many black people leave the land they were farming.
 - By law they had to live in reserves or homelands.
 - The pass laws prevented people who did not have a job from living in towns and cities.
 - If you did not have steady work you had to stay in a homeland.
2. People had freedom of movement. They were not forced to live in the homelands or to stay away from the urban areas.

TOTAL MARKS 10



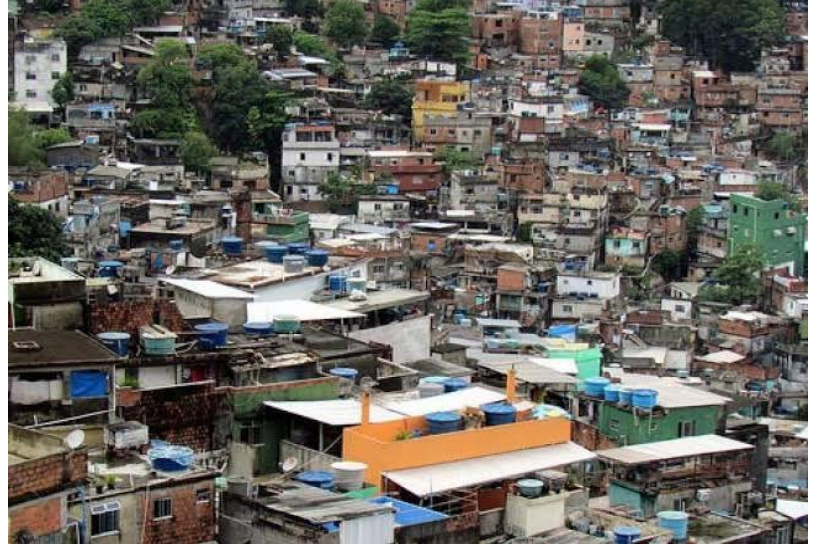
WORKSHEET 12: SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF CITIES

Study the two photographs and answer the questions that follow:

Photograph A



Photograph B



1. Which social issue is depicted by photograph A? (2)

2. There are difficulties with bringing large numbers of people together. Identify any **four** challenges that could be faced by people in **photograph B**. (4)

TOTAL MARKS 6

WORKSHEET 12- MEMO: SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF CITIES

1. Traffic congestion ✓✓
2. Unemployment✓
 - Air pollution✓
 - Littering✓
 - Alcohol and drug abuse✓
 - Crime and gangsterism (Any four)

TOTAL MARKS 6