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Grade 8 Geography Term 3 Worksheets

Settlements

1. What is a settlement

A settlement is a place – area of land – where a community is established.

There are many ways of classifying a settlement.

- a. **Temporary settlements** - built for people waiting for houses e.g. refugee camps
- b. **Nomadic settlements** - people who stay a short time at a place and then move on e.g. in search of fish and grazing
- c. **Permanent settlement** - built by strong bricks e.g. brick houses, blocks or flats – cannot be moved

SETTLEMENTS CAN BE BROADLY GROUPED INTO URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS

2. Urban areas in South Africa

2.1 **Land use within urban settlements**

- Central business district
- Industrial zone (light industry and heavy industry)
- Residential areas (high-, middle and low income).

2.1.1 **CBD - (Central Business District)**

The heart of the City or town commercially. Traffic, buildings etc.

- High land value
- Buildings tend to be tall and close together
- Wide range of shops
- Main commercial centre – offices and financial institutions – banks, insurance companies etc.
- Entertainment centres
- Limited open space
- Limited number of houses and flats
- Some parks in well-planned cities

2.1.2 **Industrial Areas**

Light Industries (close to markets and transport)

- Clothes, shoes, furniture, consumer electronics and appliances.)

Heavy Industries (energy intensive)

- Noisy, cause pollution
- Chemical plants, petroleum refineries and iron and steel plants.
- Away from residential areas

2.1.3 **Residential Areas**



High-income residential areas

- Big houses
- Good infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage, roads)
- For the elite and powerful

Middle-income residential areas

- Medium sized plots
- Town houses, duplexes
- Good infrastructure
- Land value lower than high income areas
- Medium population
- Young professionals and older people

Low-income residential areas

- High densities (more people in a particular space)
- Cheap housing poor infrastructure
- Traffic, noise, pollution
- E.g. townships and informal settlements located at the outskirts of cities

2.1.4 Shopping centres, services and recreation

SA shopping centres, services and recreation (cinemas are located close to residential areas.)

3. Rural settlements in South Africa

Rural settlements in South Africa are still associated with agricultural activities such as growing crops and raising livestock. E.g. villages, farmsteads and hamlets (rural settlements smaller than villages)

Types of rural settlements**3.1. Rural farming settlements** (fertile soil and access to water)

- Rural settlement on a large plot of land , land that is used to grow crops
- A settlement that includes a farmhouse, barn and windmill
- A settlement with natural resources such as a lake, well or river nearby.

3.2 Rural mining settlements

- Near mining areas

3.3 Rural forestry settlements

- Found near forest plantations

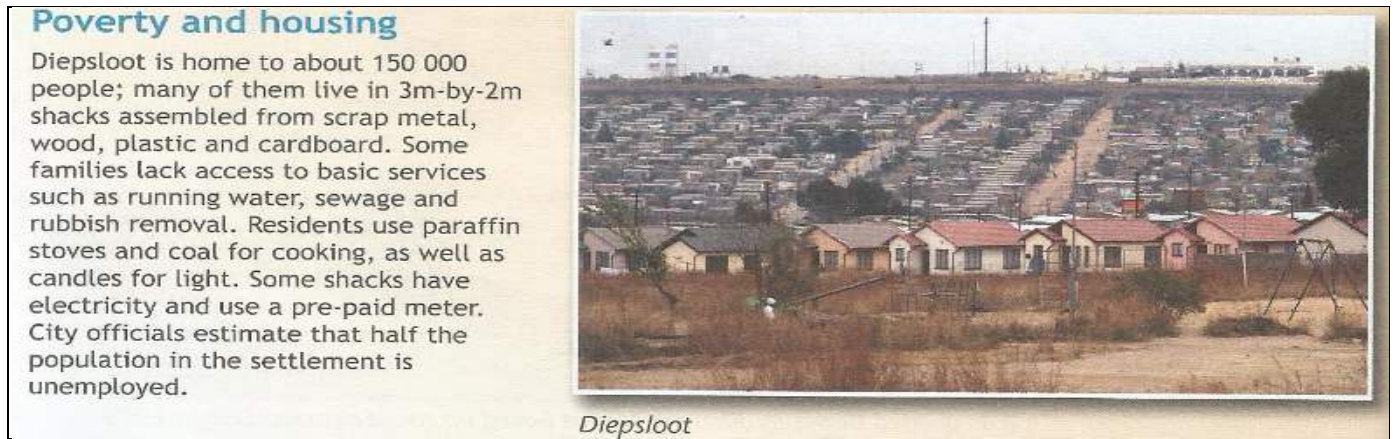
3.4 Rural fishing settlements

- Mainly along the coasts or lakes like in Malawi

It is time that you start with your settlement project

Informal Settlements

Date: _____

FIGURE A: Informal Settlements Adapted from *Solutions for All Social Sciences Grade 8*, pg76

Make use of **FIGURE A** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

1. Define the term '**urbanisation**'. _____

2. What is an **informal settlement**? _____

3. List any **two** of the materials used in **FIGURE A** to build houses not shacks.

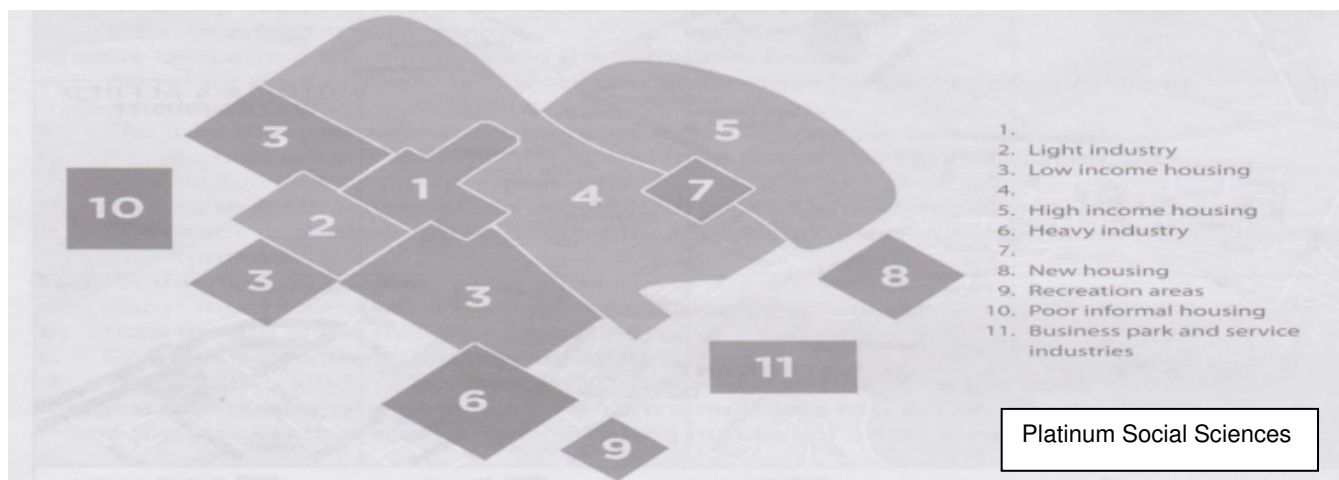
4. Why has urbanisation led to an **increase** in the number of people living in South Africa's townships? State five reasons.

5. List any **four** of the materials used in Source B to build shacks.

6. Name any three basic services: _____
7. What resources for heat do the residents use that do not have electricity? _____
8. Name four disadvantages living in an informal settlement people experienced during night time.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

SETTLEMENT: Land use zones

Date: _____

Word bank:Rural settlements: small isolated settlements such as farms or villagesUrban settlements: a built-up area with many functions and services such as town or a cityCentral: in the middle part of somethingLand zone: area of a land that have one main use or function, such as housing or industryCommercial: to do with trade or businessOutlets: places that sell goodsSubsist: keep yourself aliveReserve: an area of land set aside for special purposeDestination: place to which people goIndigenous: that which has always been in that area**FIGURE A: Land use zones in the urban area****Make use of FIGURE A to answer the following questions:**1. Define the term "land use zones".

2. Name possible land use zones for the three missing areas on the map key:

1: _____

4: _____

7: _____

3. Give two characteristics of land use numbered 1, 4 and 7

1: _____

4: _____

7: _____

4. What kind of land use would you expect in area number 11? _____

Difference between subsistence and commercial farming

Date: _____

FIGURE A:		
Picture 1: <i>Subsistence farmer</i> - A farmer who grows just enough food and keeps just enough animals to feed his or her family. 	Picture 2: <i>Commercial farmers</i> - farmers who produce enough food to sell to factories, shops and markets 	Picture 3: <i>Growing food in towns and cities</i>- people grow plants for food in backyards, on rooftops, in old car tyres and in used tin cans. People also grow plants for food in some schools, hospitals and prison grounds. 
Picture 4: <i>Stock farmer</i> - a farmer who keeps animals 	Picture 5: <i>Specialise</i> - to concentrate on doing one thing, like growing only one crop or keeping only one type of animal. 	

Make use of FIGURE A and your own knowledge to answer the following questions

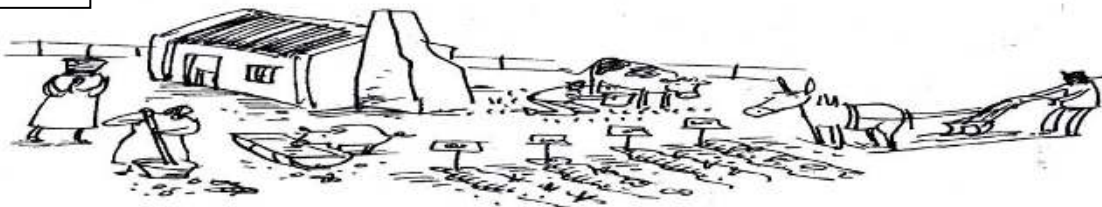
1. List five types of crops that we can find on a subsistence farm.

2. Who do commercial farmers sell their products to? _____

3. Name four places where people grow food in towns and cities _____

4. Does a subsistence farmer sell the food they grow or animals they keep? _____

Give a reason for your answer. _____

FIGURE B:**FIGURE C:**

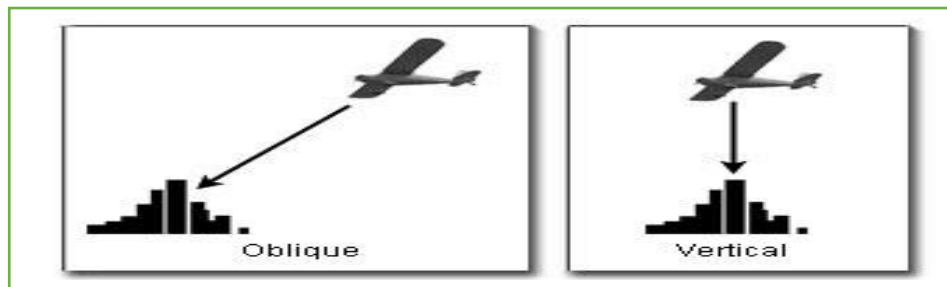
Make use of FIGURE B and C to answer the following questions

1. Which of the two **FIGURES** is an example of commercial farming? _____
2. Name three extra **expenses** the farmer have in **FIGURE C**:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
3. Name three differences between commercial and subsistence farming.

Subsistence farming	Commercial farming

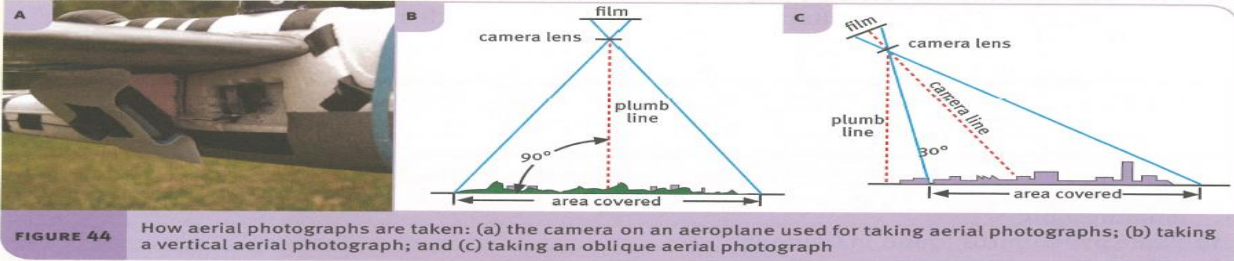
Aerial photographs

Date: _____

**Word bank**Natural features: things that are there in nature (Rivers, hills, valleys, forests and grass lands)Constructed features: things that have been made by people (roads, buildings, harbours, fences and orchards)Orchards: pieces of land where fruit trees growLarge- scale map: a map that shows a small area such as towns or farming areasSmall-scale map: a map that shows a large area such as a country or continent

Vertical aerial photographs clearly show transport routes and buildings and can more accurately be used to compare the sizes of objects and the distances between them.

Aerial photographs show both natural and constructed features. Natural features are things found in nature such as rivers, lakes, mountains, trees, hills and fields. Constructed features are man-made such as buildings, roads, railways, power lines, harbours, airports and bridges. These features look different on photographs and it is important to be able to distinguish between them.



Make use of above FIGURES to answer the following questions:

1. What is an aerial photo?

2. Differentiate between vertical and oblique aerial photographs.

1.3 What type of aerial photograph shows:

1.3.1 tops of buildings: _____

1.3.2 height of buildings: _____

1.4 List four features shown on large-scale maps.

Natural features	Constructed features
• Forests are dark green and trees grow randomly; edges of forests are curved and twisted • Rivers twist and turn • Clear water is dark, muddy water is light • Individual trees or shrubs look like dark spots • Grassy areas are light and look rough	• Plantations (man-made forests) show trees planted in straight rows; edges of plantations are straight and square • Canals or furrows are straight • Main roads are usually quite straight and are light grey; secondary roads twist and follow the land more • Swimming pools are very light and usually have a fixed shape • Cultivated (farm) land is light where plants are new, darker where plants are taller and older; land has a specific shape • Cultivated land appears smooth

Concept of urbanisation

Date : _____

Why cities are growing – push and pull forces of migration.

Word bank

Projected: an educated guess about the future

Push factors: negative aspects of a place that causes people to leave an area

Pull factors: positive attractions that draw people into an area

Urbanisation: moving from rural to urban areas

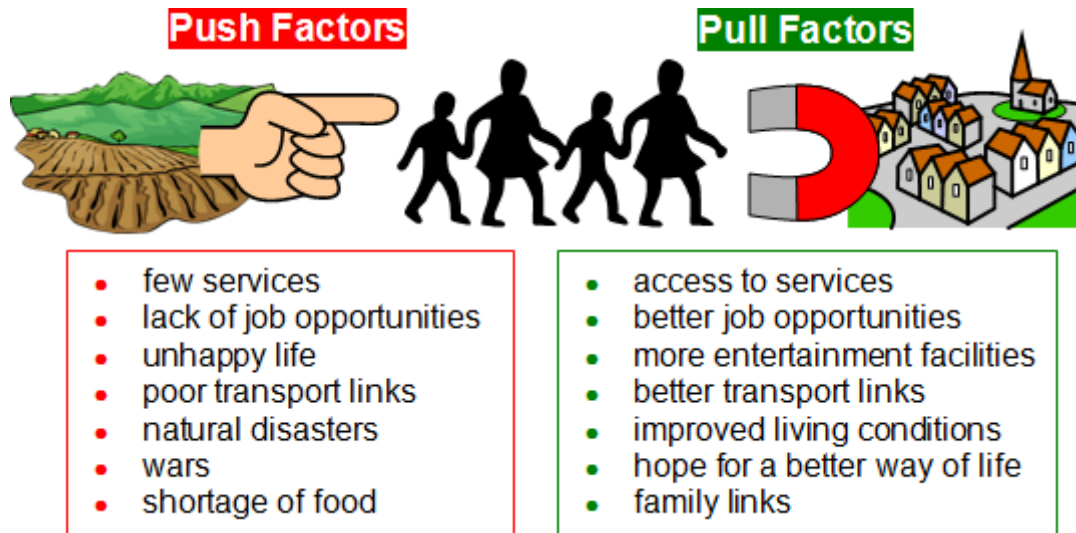


FIGURE A: Reasons for urbanisation



Make use of FIGURE A and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

1.1 Next to each reason, write: "push factor" or "pull factor". (Note that one speaker gives two reasons.)

"I need a job" – _____

"My child must be near a hospital" – _____

"I'm going to high school" – _____

"I am not paid enough for my work here" – _____

"My brother lives in town" – _____

1.2 **Complete the bubbles using the following factors:**

- It's boring in my village. I'm young I want the excitement of city life.
- My village was destroyed by terrorist fighting

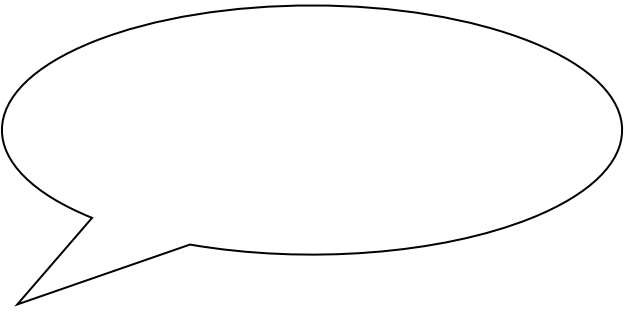
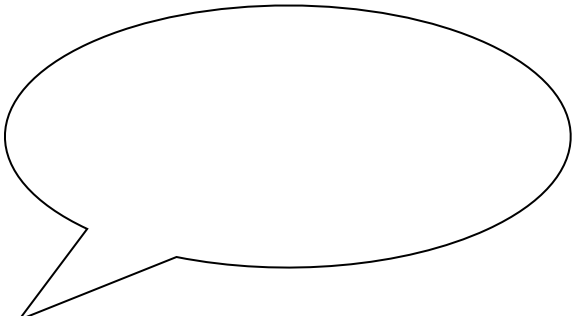
1.2.1 Push factor	1.2.2 Pull factor
	

FIGURE B: Push factors and pull factors

Push factors	Pull factors
• Natural disasters: droughts and floods • Low wages in rural areas • Not enough farming land for growing population • People no longer buying crops grown or animals farmed in an area (decreased markets) • Political unrest or war	• Greater employment opportunities • Higher wages • More services such as health, education and transport. • Life is seen as more exciting • Safety and security • Changes in the laws of the country make it easier to live in urban areas.

1.3 **Name the factor at every sentence:**

1.3.1 Refugees have to leave a place because their lives are in danger: _____

1.3.2 When apartheid ended the government no longer forced people to live in certain areas: _____

FIGURE C: Overview of urbanisation in South Africa

Around the world, there is much reason for urbanization. Many of these reasons / factors also apply to South Africa. However, there are other factors that need to be taken into account in the South African context.

Homelands:

About a hundred years ago, the South African government passed a law that allowed black people to own land in certain areas. It was called the Homelands. In 1948, the apartheid government came to power. The purpose of apartheid was to classify people as white, colored, black or Indian and to keep them separate from each other. People could only live in certain areas and black people could only own land in the Homelands.

Pass Laws:

The pass laws of 1923 stipulated that black people could only enter urban areas if they had a special pass. You could only have a pass if you had a job. The implication of this was that families could not live together. Most of the time it was men who had jobs in the cities on the mines and the women had to stay behind in their homelands, where they had to continue farming and look after the children.

The end of the pass laws

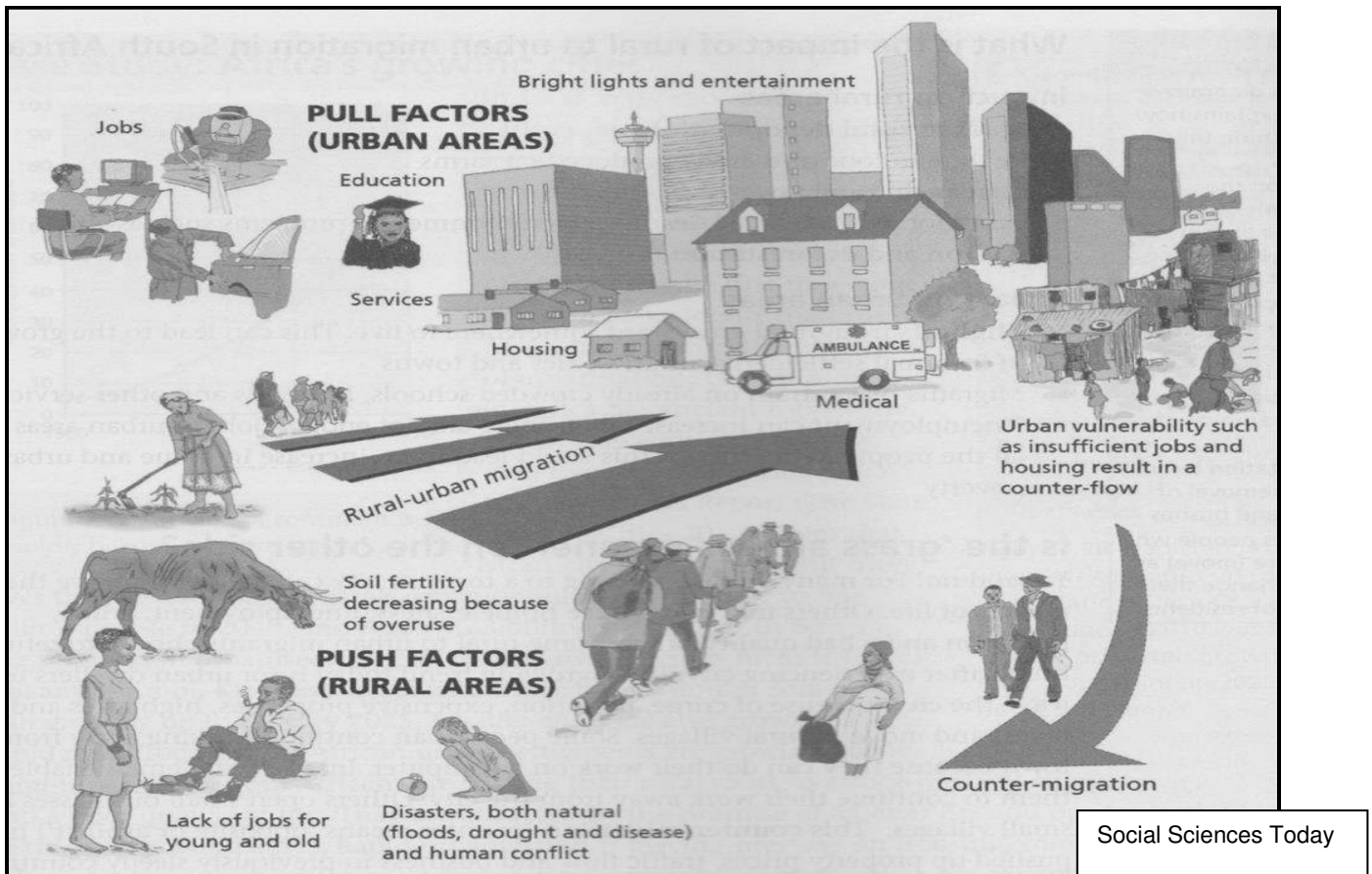
Many people revolted against the pass laws and said that South Africans were deprived of human rights. The pressure on the South African government was so great that these laws were abolished in 1986. Blacks no longer needed to live in their homelands, nor did they need a passport to get to the urban areas.

Make use of FIGURE C to answer the following questions.

2.1. How did the homeland policy change the lives of people from 1913? _____

2.2. How did the lives of black Africans in South Africa further change when the pass laws were introduced?

2.3. What do you think the impact of abolishing the homelands and the pass laws has been on Urbanisation in South Africa?

FIGURE D: Illustration showing factors affecting settlements in South Africa

Study FIGURE D and answer the following questions:

1. Define the term “urbanisation”

2. Name the following factors that cause urbanization as shown on the source

(a) Three pull factors:

(b) Three push factors:

3. List **FOUR** ways on how urbanisation can negatively affect rural areas.
