



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**SENIOR PHASE**

**GRADE 9**

**NOVEMBER 2013**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 2 hours**

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This question paper consists of 11 pages.

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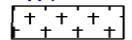
**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper is divided into TWO sections:
  - SECTION A: GEOGRAPHY. Answer all the questions.
  - SECTION B: HISTORY. Answer all the questions.
2. Read the questions thoroughly before you answer it.
3. You are supplied with a 1:50 000 topographical map 3227 CD KING WILLIAM'S TOWN (SOURCE 1). Refer to it when you answer QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2.
4. The topographical map must be handed to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.
5. Rule off at the end of each question.
6. Number your questions correctly.

**SECTION A: GEOGRAPHY**

**QUESTION 1: MAP READING AND INTERPRETATION**

The questions below are based on the 1:50 000 topographical map 3227 CD KING WILLIAM'S TOWN (SOURCE 1). Select the most appropriate answer from the list of possible answers to each question below. Write only the correct letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10), for example 1.11 A.

- 1.1 An aerial photograph which shows contour lines, spot heights, trigonometrical stations and other labelled features is called a ...
- A political map.
  - B topographic map.
  - C orthophoto map.
  - D vertical aerial photograph. (1)
- 1.2 A grid is the ...
- A position of a map on the grid of latitude and longitude.
  - B position of the map.
  - C intersection of lines of latitude and longitude on the map.
  - D latitude lines and longitude lines on the map. (1)
- 1.3 The brown colour on this topographic map represents ...
- A drainage.
  - B relief.
  - C vegetation.
  - D roads. (1)
- 1.4 This is a conventional point symbol:
- A 
  - B 
  - C 
  - D  (1)
- 1.5 Spot heights, bench marks, trigonometrical stations and contour lines represent ... on the topographical map.
- A lines joining places of equal height
  - B the area of the map
  - C the gradient of the area
  - D altitude (height) above sea level (1)

- 1.6 The entertainment facility located at 32°51'00''S 27°21'02''E is the ...
- A trees.
  - B recreational facility.
  - C river.
  - D track and hiking trail. (1)
- 1.7 The arterial route south of Msenge (**block B2**) to the north easterly direction generally is ...
- A ascending.
  - B descending.
  - C flat.
  - D hilly. (1)
- 1.8 The **bolded arrow** number 2 (**block B2**) points to a ...
- A contour line.
  - B spot height.
  - C trigonometrical beacon.
  - D bench mark. (1)
- 1.9 The number of stores in the settlement Breidbach (**block D8**) is ...
- A 1.
  - B 4.
  - C 0.
  - D 3. (1)
- 1.10 The contour interval used on this map is ...
- A 20 km.
  - B 20 m.
  - C 20 mm.
  - D 120 cm. (1)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 2: MAP WORK**

Answer the following questions.

- 2.1 It takes a car 45 minutes to travel from the N2 road sign in **block D8** to East London. Calculate the speed at which the car is travelling.

**Use the formula below:**

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \quad (4)$$

- 2.2 Convert the winding distance between Belstone train station (**block D6**) and Yellowwoods train station (**block B8**) into a real distance. (2)
- 2.3 What is the name of the river that flows under the James McIntyre Bridge (**block G9**)? (1)
- 2.4 How do people travel between Ngxwalane (**block E1**) and Kwalini (**block E2**) settlements? (1)
- 2.5 What is the bearing of the circled A (**block D3**) on the map from the circled B (**block C4**) on the map? (2)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 3: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

- 3.1 Explain the term *development*. (2)
- 3.2 The terms “Third World” and “First World” are used frequently used by economists and geographers to classify countries according to their level of development. How are the two terms related? (2)
- 3.3 The table below shows the different approaches to development. State ONE way in which each approach has contributed to development both positively and negatively.

APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT	POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION	NEGATIVE CONTRIBUTION
1. The Green Revolution	1.	1.
2. Promote industrial growth	2.	2.
3. Appropriate technology	3.	3.

(3 x 2) (6)  
[10]

**QUESTION 4: SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES**

- 4.1 Give the term used for:
- 4.1.1 The cutting of trees without planting new trees (1)
- 4.1.2 These principles provide a plan of action that needs to be done to achieve sustainable development (1)
- 4.1.3 Gases which trap the sun’s energy inside the atmosphere causing the earth to heat up (1)
- 4.1.4 Naturally occurring material which is used by the people for their survival (1)
- 4.2 Water is South Africa’s most precious natural resource and water is scarce. Suggest any THREE possible actions that people can take to preserve water. (3 x 1) (3)
- 4.3 Waste management is a problem in rural schools. Interact with this problem and suggest possible solutions to reduce this problem. (3 x 1) (3)

[10]

**QUESTION 5: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Read the following article (SOURCE 2) and answer the questions below it.

## Protesters Block National Road over Housing

CAPE TOWN. Protesters demanding proper houses burnt rubbish and tyres and blockaded the freeway for more than two hours.

“We are tired of promises. We want dates of when people will be reallocated to serviced land with houses and toilets. The constitution guarantees us the right to dignity. Where is the dignity in begging for a council toilet?” asked one of the protesters.



Source: Adapted from the *Cape Times*, 17 July 2005

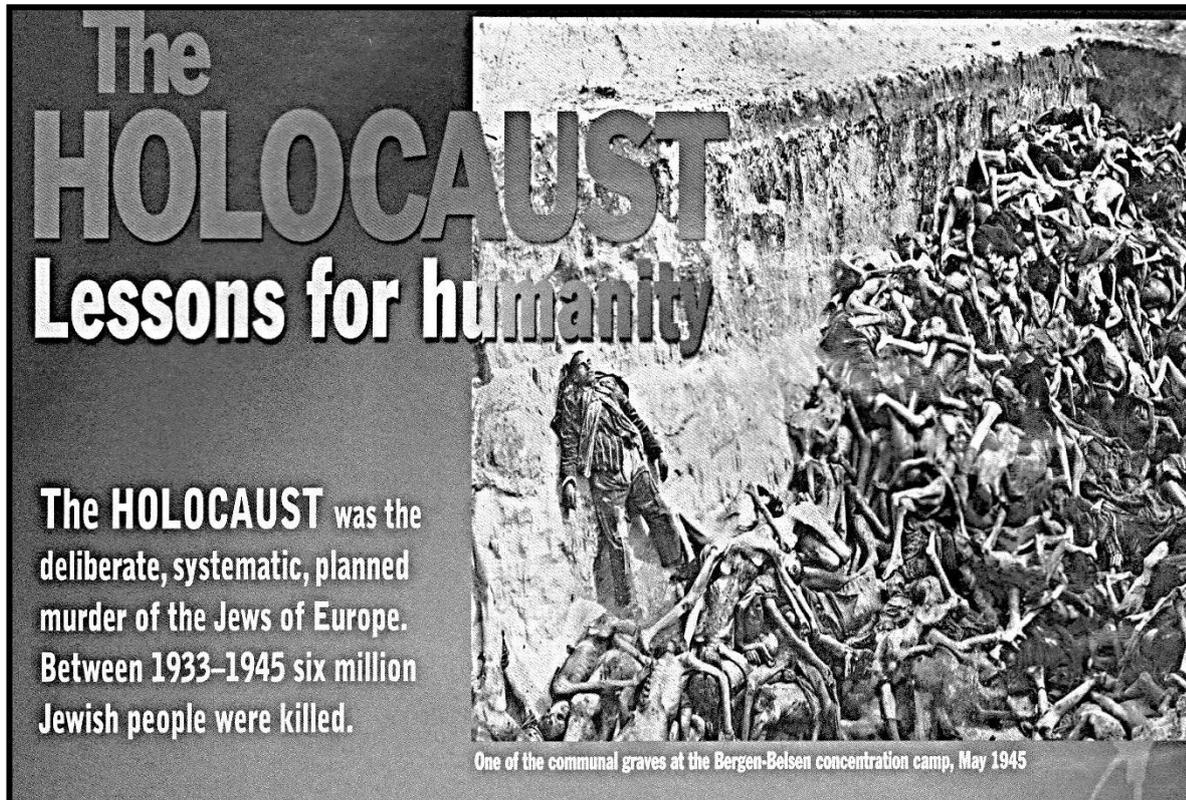
- 5.1 What is the cause of conflict in the article (SOURCE 2) above? (1)
- 5.2 State TWO possible reasons for the cause of conflict above. (2)
- 5.3 According to the source, who do they want to do something about their complaints? (1)
- 5.4 Outline a process which you think could help to resolve the conflict above. (2)
- 5.5 This year commemorates 100 years ever since the Land Act was first passed. Discuss in ONE paragraph how the Land Act affected the people of South Africa across the country. (4)

**[10]**

## SECTION B: HISTORY

## QUESTION 6: HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR 2

Study SOURCE 3 below and answer the questions that follow.



- 6.1 In which country in Europe did the incident in SOURCE 3 above occur? (1)
- 6.2 Write the name of ONE famous mobile killing squad during the Holocaust. (1)
- 6.3 Write in full the acronym "NAZI". (1)
- 6.4 Which famous war was fought during the Holocaust? (1)
- 6.5 How did Nazis use the "Aryan" race to exclude other people? (2)
- 6.6 Write any TWO choices/actions that the citizens of this country could make. (2)
- 6.7 State any TWO lessons that you have learnt from the Holocaust. (2)

[10]

**QUESTION 7: APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Create a chronological timeline by matching each date with its correct event like this:

**N.B.: Below is an example of how you should draw your timeline:**



- Below is a list of key dates and events which you must use to create your own chronological timeline.

<b>DATES</b>	<b>EVENTS</b>
<b>12 September 1977</b>	Oliver Reginald Tambo became the acting president of the ANC
<b>08 January 1912</b>	The Freedom Charter was adopted in Kliptown
<b>26 June 1955</b>	The South African Native National Congress was formed under Rev. John Langalibalele Dube
<b>11 February 1990</b>	Chief Albert Luthuli became the President-General of the ANC
<b>06 September 1966</b>	The National Party under Dr D.F. Malan took control of South Africa.
<b>1948</b>	Steve Bantubonke Biko died in detention
<b>1967</b>	Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was released from Robben Island prison
<b>1913</b>	Dr H.F. Verwoerd, the architect of apartheid was assassinated in Cape Town
<b>1983</b>	The Land Act was passed which gave 87% of land to whites and 13% of land to blacks
<b>1952</b>	The Tricameral (3 chambers) parliament was introduced in South Africa

(10 x 1) **[10]**

**QUESTION 8: THE NUCLEAR AGE AND COLD WAR**

Answer the following questions.

- 8.1 Write the TWO countries that emerged as super-powers who competed with each other during the Cold War. (2)
- 8.2 Mention any TWO ways in which the super-powers mentioned in QUESTION 8.1 was in conflict. (2)
- 8.3 What is the difference between capitalism and communism? (2)
- 8.4 What was the Iron Curtain? (1)
- 8.5 One of these presidents (Khrushchev or Stalin or Kennedy or Gorbachev) put a stop to the Cold War, by making changes in his country which led to the destruction of the Berlin Wall. Who is he? (1)
- 8.6 How did the end of Cold war influence the end of Apartheid? (2)

[10]

**QUESTION 9: THE END OF WORLD WAR 2 AND THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

SOURCE 4: Statement by Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, on the TV documentary programme, *'Witness to apartheid'*, 1986.

People are fond of drawing parallels between what is happening in our country and what happened in the sixties in the United States, with the Civil Rights Movement, and to some extent there are similarities. But there are fundamental differences. The law in America was on the side of **those who were campaigning in the civil rights movement.** In South Africa it is not a question of civil rights, it is a question based on fundamental human rights, the recognition that a black person is a human being created in the image of God.

- 9.1 What is a human right? (1)
- 9.2 Why was the United Nations formed? (1)
- 9.3 What was the Civil Rights movement? (1)
- 9.4 Compare the policy of segregation in America with the policy of apartheid in South Africa, as revealed by SOURCE 4 above. (2)
- 9.5 Name the American lady who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man resulting in bus boycotts in America. (1)
- 9.6 Name any TWO activists who were campaigning in the civil rights movement, **other than** the one you mentioned in QUESTION 9.5. (2)
- 9.7 List any TWO effects of colonialism in Africa. (2)

[10]

**QUESTION 10: ISSUES OF OUR TIME**

10.1 Write ONE sentence which explains the meaning of the following words:

10.1.1 Retributive justice (1)

10.1.2 Restorative justice (1)

10.1.3 NEPAD (1)

10.1.4 Genocide (1)

10.1.5 Globalisation (1)

10.2 In a paragraph of no less than FIVE sentences, discuss how power, control, racism and discrimination led to genocide either in Rwanda or Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Discuss only ONE country** as an example from the two countries, Rwanda **or** Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(5)

**[10]**

**TOTAL: 100**