

# Study & Master

Support Pack | Grade 12

CAPS

# Geography

## Rural settlements

This support pack for the **Rural settlements** topic in the **Geography Grade 12 CAPS curriculum** provides valuable practical activities. All activities have the answers provided.

Learners can work through these individually at home or these could form the basis of a catch-up class or online lesson. You have permission to print or photocopy this document or distribute it electronically via email or WhatsApp.

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# Rural settlements

## QUESTION 1

Choose the correct underlined word or phrase for each statement. Write down only the question number and the underlined word or phrase.

1. The first human settlements were found in the mountainous region of Northern India/ floodplains formed by the Ganges and Indus Rivers.
2. Montagu in the Western Cape is an example of a gap site/bridging point settlement at one end of a narrow pass or valley.
3. A rural settlement is distinguished by its commercial infrastructure/undeveloped countryside.
4. People create an isolated/nucleated pattern of settlement when they require extensive space for land use.
5. Rural land use in South Africa is mostly subsistence/commercial cultivation. (5×2)

[10]

## QUESTION 2

Choose whether the statement is True or False. Write down only the question number and 'T' or 'F'.

1. Employment opportunities in urban areas are a push factor for rural depopulation.
2. The growth of slums on the outskirts of towns is a positive effect of rural depopulation.
3. The rural–urban population ratio in South Africa is 39:61.
4. The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights restores land rights or gives other forms of settlement to people who were wrongfully removed prior to 1994.
5. SDIs have had success in rural areas in addressing social injustices. (5×2)

[10]

## QUESTION 3

Read the extract and then answer the questions that follow.

### **Kolmanskop, the ghost town of Namibia**

Kolmanskop, which is outside Lüderitz, Namibia, grew quickly into a prosperous town after the discovery of diamonds in 1908. The wealthy mining community enjoyed facilities they built for their recreation, including a swimming pool. Kolmanskop hospital had the first X-ray unit in the southern hemisphere. After the decline in the price of diamonds, and richer finds at the mouth of the Orange River, many people left. By 1954 the unfavourable situation, with its heat and wind, lack of rain, and shifting sand dunes of the desert, led to the bleak and isolated town being abandoned.

(Source: Adapted from [www.namibian.org/travel/adventure/kolmanskop.html](http://www.namibian.org/travel/adventure/kolmanskop.html); [www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_ghost\\_towns\\_by\\_country](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ghost_towns_by_country))

1. Where is Kolmanskop? (2)
2. What was the original reason for the site of the town? (2)
3. List any three unfavourable factors in the situation of Kolmanskop that led to its being abandoned. (3×1)
4. Explain the difference between site and situation, using Kolmanskop as an example. (2×2)
5. a) Give an example where the favourable situation of the original settlement site has led to the growth of a large city. (2)  
b) Explain your answer to question a). (2)

[15]

#### QUESTION 4

Refer to Figure 4.9, and then answer the questions that follow.

1. Provide the correct label for the lowest level in the hierarchy. (2)
2. Provide the correct label for the third level in the hierarchy. (2)
3. Describe what is meant by the 'hierarchy' of settlement. (2)
4. Is there a direct or an indirect relationship between the size of the settlement and the complexity of its functions? (2)
5. Is the relationship between the number of the largest settlements and the number of the smallest settlements direct or indirect? (2)
6. Which settlement type has the combined characteristics of an urban and a rural area? (2)
7. Moving up the levels of the hierarchy of settlement, settlements are no longer uni-functional. What do we call them, and why? (1+2) [15]

[Total: 50 marks]

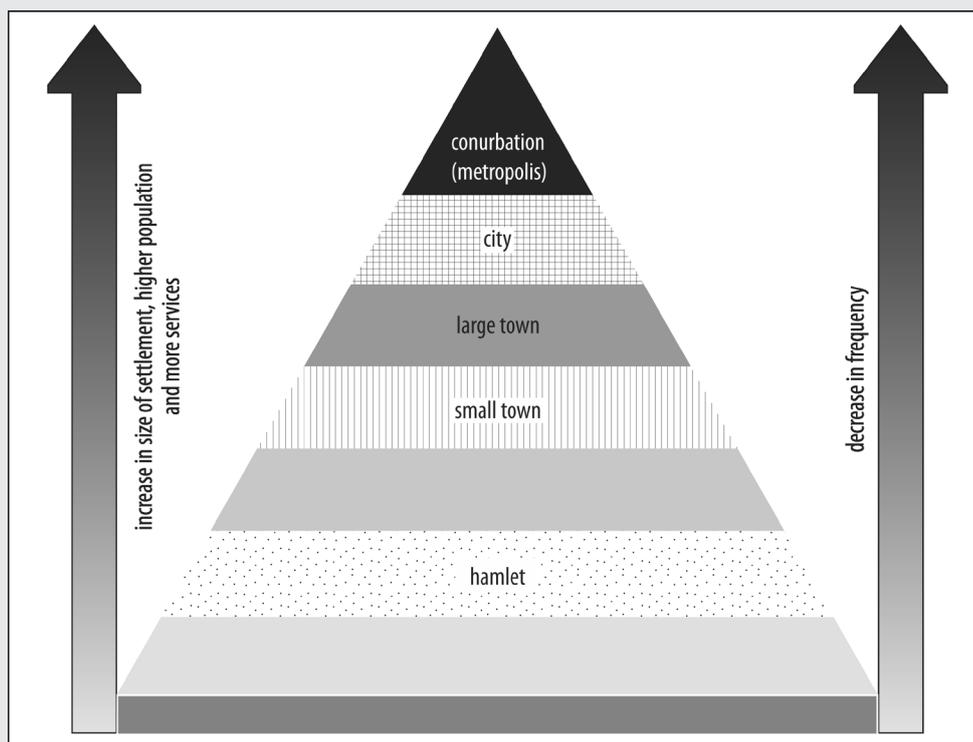


Figure 4.9 The hierarchy of settlement

## Answers

### QUESTION 1

1. floodplains ✓✓
  2. gap site ✓✓
  3. undeveloped countryside ✓✓
  4. isolated ✓✓
  5. commercial ✓✓
- (5×2)  
[10]

### QUESTION 2

1. F ✓✓
  2. F ✓✓
  3. F ✓✓
  4. T ✓✓
  5. T ✓✓
- (5×2)  
[10]

### QUESTION 3

1. in Namibia ✓✓ (2)
2. the discovery of diamonds ✓✓ (2)
3. Any three: harsh environment ✓; desert ✓; wind ✓; heat ✓; moving sand dunes ✓ (3×1)
4. The site is the original point of settlement closest to the discovery of diamonds ✓✓. The situation refers to the combination of favourable or unfavourable (as in the case of Kolmanskop) physical factors that leads either to the development of a town or to the abandonment of the site ✓✓. (2×2)

5. a) Any one: Johannesburg ✓✓; Kimberley ✓✓; Cape Town ✓✓ (2)
  - b) All three examples have: a favourable climate; sufficient level land for development; a large labour pool of skilled and unskilled workers; adequate water supplies ✓✓. (2)
- [15]

### QUESTION 4

1. isolated dwelling ✓✓ (2)
  2. village ✓✓ (2)
  3. A hierarchy is an organisational structure in which increasing importance is given to successive layers, e.g. from the smallest to the largest settlement ✓✓. (2)
  4. a direct relationship ✓✓ (2)
  5. indirect ✓✓ (2)
  6. a small town ✓✓ (2)
  7. Multi-functional ✓. A variety of services and goods are produced ✓✓. (1+2)
- [15]

[Total: 50 marks]