

# Study & Master

Support Pack | Grade 12

CAPS

# Geography

## Urban settlements

This support pack for the **Urban 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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# Urban settlements

## QUESTION 1

Read the extract and refer to the map in Figure 5.21. Then answer the questions.

### The development of the urban system in South Africa

Between 1652 and 1795, Cape Town was South Africa's only urban centre. It functioned as a gateway, connecting Europe to Asia. By 1855, Cape Town had a population of 40 000, and was eight times bigger than all other South African urban settlements. In 1890, Kimberley was the second largest urban centre, Durban the third, and Johannesburg the fourth. In the 1800s, Cape Town was the primate city in South Africa; in the early 1900s Johannesburg became the primate city. Johannesburg became the largest city for the first time in 1911.

Three historical factors influenced the development of the urban system in South Africa (see Figure 5.21):

- European settlers pushing back the frontier
- the establishment of mining towns with the discovery of gold and diamonds
- the construction of the railways, connecting mining towns with port towns.

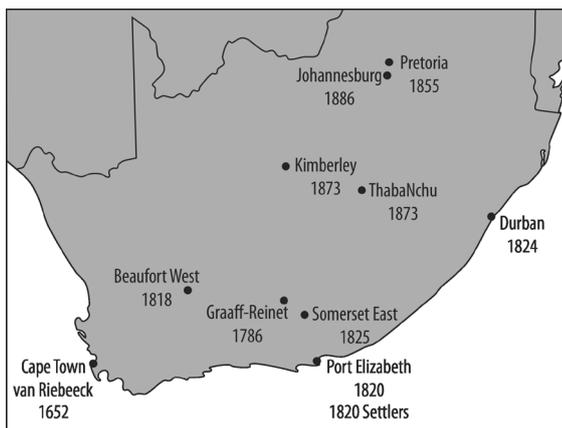


Figure 5.21 The development of the urban system and the hierarchy of cities in newly opened regions

1. South Africa's urban system is relatively new (compared to places such as Europe and the East). How old is it? (1)
2. Name South Africa's oldest city. (1)
3. Explain the term 'primate city'. (2)

4. Is Johannesburg still South Africa's primate city? Justify your answer. (2)
  5. We can divide South Africa's urban history into the time when the main activity was one of the three listed below. Assign a century to each activity.
    - a) agriculture (1)
    - b) mining (1)
    - c) manufacturing (1)
  6. In which century did the Gauteng region become a core metropolitan area? (1)
  7. Describe Cape Town's site and situation in the late 1600s. (5)
  8. Identify a specialist mining town mentioned in the article that no longer has this function. (1)
  9. Identify a break-of-bulk point town and define the term. (3)
  10. Elaborate on Cape Town as a gateway town. (2)
- [21]

## QUESTION 2

Refer to Figure 5.22 on the following page, and then answer the questions.

1. Towns A and B are both central places. What does the term central place mean? (2)
  2. Town B has a larger sphere of influence.
    - a) What does the term sphere of influence mean? (1)
    - b) Why does town B have a larger sphere of influence? (2)
    - c) Someone is prepared to travel 200 km to town B to buy a motor car, but not to buy a loaf of bread. Give the term that explains this phenomenon. (1)
  3. Which is a higher-order centre: A or B? (1)
  4. Which of the two towns provides these functions:
    - a) fast food take-aways (2)
    - b) specialist medical care? (1)
  5. Which towns are more numerous: A or B? (1)
- [11]

## QUESTION 3

Refer to Figure 5.23 on the following page, and then answer the questions.

1. Match labels A–D to these land use zones: industrial, CBD, greenbelt, residential. (4)
2. Match land use zones A–C to these types of buildings: shops and offices, houses, factories. (3)

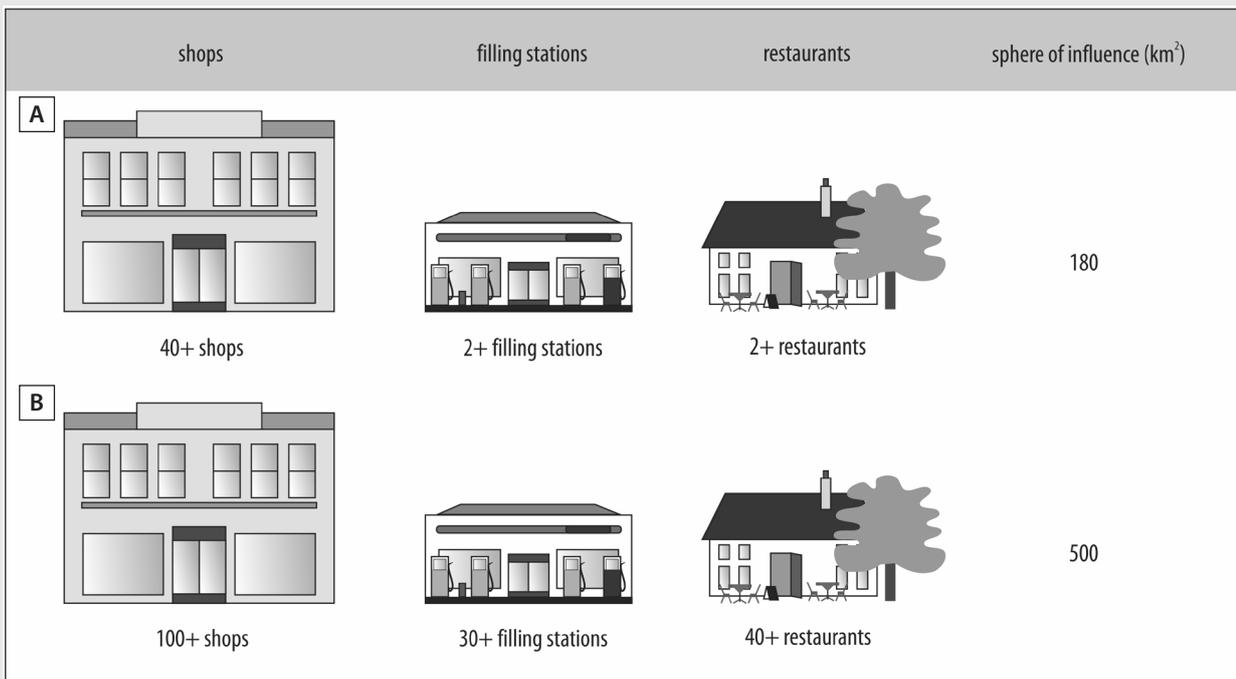


Figure 5.22

3. What does CBD stand for? (1)
4. Where are you likely to find the following:
  - a) the city's oldest buildings (1)
  - b) the city's newest buildings (1)
  - c) a shopping mall (1)
  - d) a museum? (1)
5. a) Draw a simple graph to show the relationship between land value and distance from CBD. (4)
- b) Comment on this relationship. (2)

[18]

#### QUESTION 4

Read the extract alongside, and then answer the questions.

1. Identify the urbanisation issue. (1)
2. Which challenges might the city of Cape Town face in tackling the toilet problem? (4)
3. Besides poor sanitation, what other conditions do people living in informal settlements have to struggle with? (5)

#### Poo protests in Cape Town – June 2013

Protestors from an informal settlement in Khayelitsha flung buckets of human waste at the escort car carrying Premier Helen Zille. The protest was about the bucket toilet system, but may be politically motivated. The target date for the eradication of bucket toilets in Cape Town is 2014. The City of Cape Town is offering portable flush toilets to informal settlements that have insufficient public sanitation facilities. The portable flush system is very like an ordinary flush toilet, except that the sewage is not flushed into a mains system underground, but goes into a sealed container at the bottom of the unit. The city collects the waste three times a week, free of charge.

(Sources: www.iol.co.za; www.politicsweb.co.za)

[10]

[Total: 60 marks]

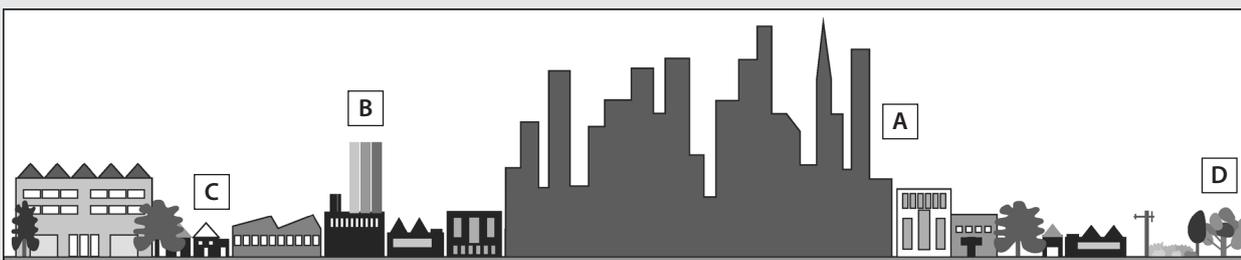


Figure 5.23 An urban profile

## Answers

### QUESTION 1

1. 360 years old ✓ (1)
2. Cape Town ✓ (1)
3. A primate city is: a dominant city ✓ – usually more than just the city with the highest population ✓ OR a city that has a significantly larger population (at least double) ✓ than the next largest city ✓. (2)
4. Both yes and no are acceptable answers. Yes ✓, Johannesburg is South Africa's dominant economic centre ✓. No ✓, Cape Town, as a metropolitan area, has a population almost as large as Johannesburg's ✓. (2)
5. a) agricultural = 1700s ✓ (1)  
b) mining = 1800s ✓ (1)  
c) manufacturing = 1900s ✓ (1)
6. in the late 1900s ✓ (1)
7. Cape Town's site: a bay (making for a suitable harbour) ✓, with a distinctive mountain as a landmark ✓, and a supply of fresh mountain water ✓.  
Cape Town's situation: at the tip of Africa ✓ on the shipping trade route around the Cape between Europe and the East. This made it the ideal stopover and refreshment station ✓. Ships stopped to take on fresh water and food supplies (which were grown in the Company's Garden and on nearby farms). (5)
8. Kimberley ✓ (1)
9. Any one of the port towns: Cape Town; Port Elizabeth; Durban ✓. A break-of-bulk point is a place where transported goods have to be unloaded ✓ and one form of transport exchanged for another (for example, from wagon or train to ship) ✓. (3)
10. Cape Town served as a gateway town for Europeans (the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British) to the East ✓. It also served as the gateway into South Africa's hinterland/part of the Cape ✓. (2)

[21]

### QUESTION 2

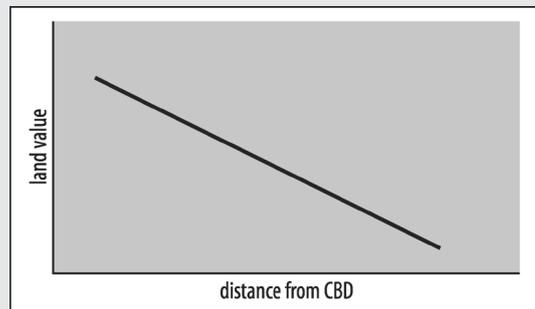
1. A central place provides goods and services ✓ to the surrounding area ✓. (2)
2. a) It refers to the area from which a central place draws its customers ✓. (1)  
b) It has a larger population ✓ and so it offers more goods and services ✓. (2)  
c) range of goods ✓ (1)
3. B ✓ (1)

4. a) both A ✓ and B ✓ (2)  
b) B ✓ (1)
5. A ✓ (1)

[11]

### QUESTION 3

1. A = CBD ✓; B = industrial ✓; C = residential ✓; D = greenbelt ✓ (4)
2. A = shops and offices ✓; B = factories ✓; C = houses ✓ (3)
3. Central Business District ✓ (1)
4. a) CBD ✓ (1)  
b) CBD ✓ (1)  
c) residential area or outskirts ✓ (1)  
d) CBD ✓ (1)
5. a)



Allocate 2 marks for a graph with land value and distance on axes.

Allocate 2 marks for plot line/slope. (4)

- b) The CBD commands the highest prices for sale or rent of property ✓ because it is accessible to large numbers of people (the major public transport routes converge here) ✓. (2)

[18]

### QUESTION 4

1. service provision ✓ (1)
2. vandalism or stealing of toilets ✓; providing safe access for City of Cape Town employees into informal settlements to service the toilets/collect the waste ✓; the cost of service provision ✓; political sabotage (the provision of toilets is a pre-election issue – the Western Cape is run by the DA and the protestors are ANC Youth League members) ✓ (4)
3. Any five: overcrowding ✓; extreme poverty ✓; unemployment ✓; disease (HIV/AIDS and TB) ✓; crime and violence ✓; drug and alcohol abuse ✓; lack of access to city resources and infrastructure ✓ (5)

[10]

[Total: 60 marks]