



**Improve your  
Geography**

Education, tourism and adventure operator. CK82/29121/23

**Matric Geography Series:  
Settlement - 'People and  
places'**

**Written examination**

- This is a self invigilated examination
- Time allocated for the examination. 1 hour (5 minutes of reading time but you are not allowed to write anything).
- Use the memo to correct your answers. This is another learning strategy. By marking your own paper you can pick up
  - ❖ concepts that need to be learnt or revised
  - ❖ how questions are asked
  - ❖ How to work under pressure. You have 3 questions to complete in three hours at the end of the year

If you have any question you need clarity about you can contact us at [admin@bundi.co.za](mailto:admin@bundi.co.za)

All the best for the end of the year examinations

**GEOGRAPHY SETTLEMENT WORKSHOP EXAMINATION**

100

**marks**

**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the map of Stanford **figure 1** and based on your knowledge from the Fieldtrip answer the questions that follow:

1.1 Is Stanford a **Rural** or an **Urban** settlement? Give two reasons for your answer.

1+(2x2) (5)

1.2 Describe the **site** of Stanford.

(3x2) (6)

1.3 Describe the **situation** of Stanford.

(2x2) (4)

1.4 Would Stanford be considered a wet-point or dry-point settlement? Give a reason for your answer.

1+(1x2) (3)

1.5 What is the **shape** of Stanford and what **factor** determined this shape?

(2x1) (2)

1.6 Stanford can be classified as a **central place town**, a **specialized town** and a **junction**.

Explain what is meant by each of these terms and why Stanford can be classified as being

Multifunctional.

(3x2) (6)

1.7 Name the dominant street pattern in Stanford and give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of this pattern.

1+ (2x1) (3)

1.8 The Stanford population is a growing community. Name THREE ways in which the

People of Stanford can attract more people to their town.

(3x2) (6)

1.9 Why would people possibly leave Stanford and move to Cape Town?  
(3x2) (6)

1.10 What is this process called ?  
(2)

1.11 What would happen to the town if people were to leave?  
( 2)

[45]

## QUESTION 2

Refer to **figure 2A** and **2B** representing two settlements and answer the following questions:

2.1 What is meant by **threshold population**?  
(2)

2.2 Which town will have the largest **Threshold population**?  
(2)

2.3 Which town will have the largest **range**.  
(2)

2.4 Which of the towns will have **high order functions** ?  
(2)

2.5 Draw a diagram to show the different sizes of the **sphere of influence** of these two settlements, based on their **threshold population, their range and high/low order functions/services**.

(2x2) (4)

2.6 Describe why one settlement will have a larger **sphere of influence** than the other.  
(3x2) (6)

2.6 Classify the type of settlement of both Bridgetown and Riverside in terms of **Urban Hierarchies by R.J Davies**.

(2x2) (4)

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### QUESTION 3

Refer to the diagram of the settlement in **Figure 3** and answer the questions that follow:

3.1 Name the **land-use zones** labeled **F,E** and **B** . Give ONE piece of evidence to support

your answer.

(3x2) (6)

3.2 Compare industrial Zones **C** and **D**. Use THREE different points of comparison.  
2+(3x2) (6)

3.3 Explain the term **Urban Growth**.

(3)

3.4 Explain how the river has effected **urban growth** and the shape of the town.  
(2x2) (4)

3.5 Name the street pattern at **A** and give a reason for the choice of this pattern.  
(2x2) (4)

3.6 The settlement in **Figure 3** does not represent a city in a developing country in South

Africa. Study the diagram carefully and list a **residential type** that is missing from the

diagram. Name where you would place such a residential area on the map.  
(2x2) (4)

3.7 What was the reason for this **type of residential** development?

(2)

3.8 Urban blight and decay has resulted in inner city renewal . Identify where such

Inner city renewal is happening. Name the area using the letters on the diagram.

(2)

[33]

### MEMORANDUM

1.1 Urban.//It has Secondary and tertiary functions//

1+(2x2) (5)

1.2 Arable land// available drinking water//gradual gradient //

(3x2) (6)

1.3 Located at the intersection between the R43 from Cape Town and R328 from Napier//

Commercial farming community// next to Klein rivier//

(2x2) (4)

1.4 wet-point as it is dependent on the availability of water.

1+(1x2) (3)

1.5 linear//the road

(2x1) (2)

1.6 Central place provides the surrounding population with urban goods and services

Specialised towns have a special/specific function –Stanford has Tourism

Junction – intersection of two main roads or railway lines. Stanford has all three so can be

considered multifunctional.

(3x2) (6)

1.7 Grid // advantage: easy to develop/build and sub-divide//disadvantage: slows down traffic//

And boring//

1+ (2x1) (3)

1.8 advertising//entertainment//retirement village//

(3x2) (6)

1.9 Fewer schools to choose from//lack of job opportunities//lack of entertainment//

(3x2) (6)

1.10 Rural depopulation

(2)

1.11 Services close down//houses empty//economic decline and stagnation//

(2)

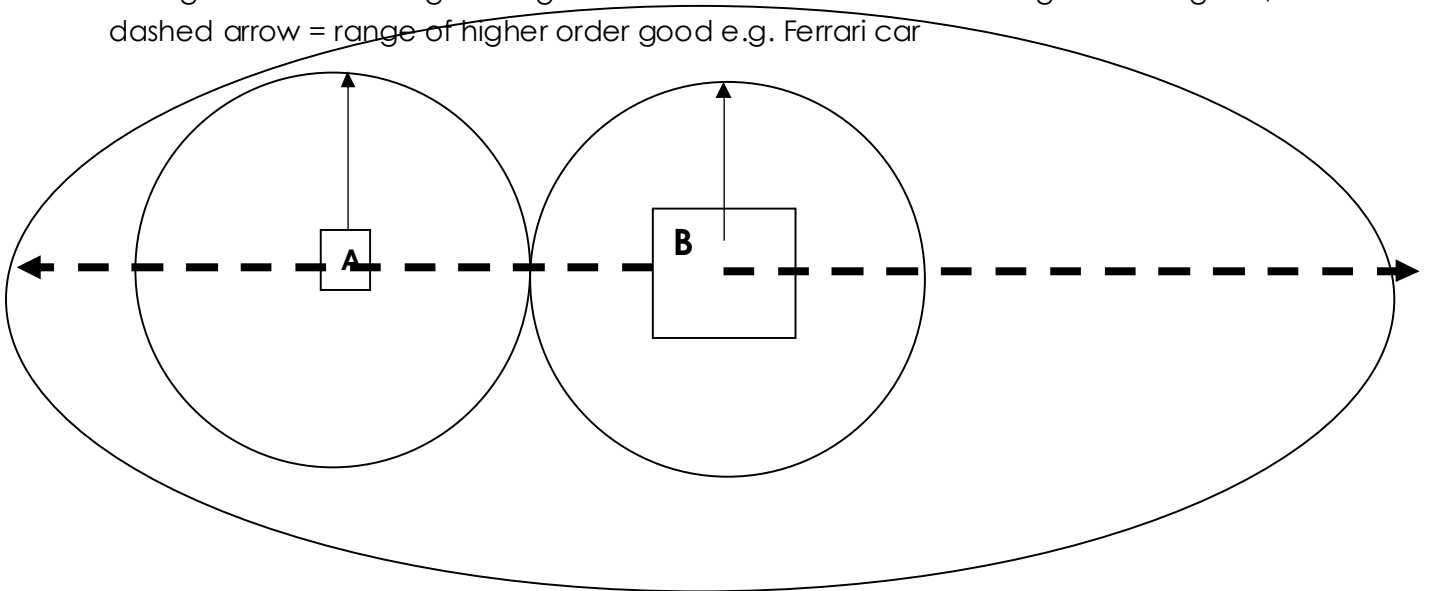
2.1 the minimum number of people required to make a function/service viable.  
(2)

2.2 Bridgetown  
(2)

2.3 Bridgetown  
(2)

2.4 Bridgetown  
(2)

2.5 A = River side/ B = Bridge Town . Solid line = threshold of lower order good solid arrow = range of lower order good e.g. bread. Dashed line threshold of higher order good, dashed arrow = range of higher order good e.g. Ferrari car



2.6 People will travel from a further distance away to use function and services in Bridgetown

than to Riverside as the functions in Bridgetown has high order functions as opposed to low

order functions in Riverside. Therefore the threshold population of Bridgetown is bigger and the

area influenced by Bridgetown is bigger so the sphere of influence will be bigger.  
(3x2) (6)

2.7 Riverside –local service centre (below 20 points)

Bridgetown – minor country town (between 20 and 45points)  
(2x2) (4)

3.1 F – CBD – Tallest buildings // Highest density of buildings

E – Transition zone – edge of CBD // old run down buildings being demolished

B – Residential – flats

(3x2) (6)

3.2 C – Light industry // close to market // uses smaller amount of power // factory space is smaller //

Less pollution emitted

D – Heavy industry // located on outskirts of city // use large amount of power // factory space

Is large // large amounts of pollution emitted

2+(3x2) (8)

3.3 Urban Growth is an increase in the number of urban dwellers. It includes migration and

Natural increase.

(3)

3.4 The shape of the town is linear – built parallel to the river. Because of the available water for

Industry, transport, farming etc people have readily migrated to this city.

(2x2) (4)

3.5 Planned irregular // follows the contours of the slope // not boring

3.6 Township // formal settlement // in the rural urban fringe next to the iron ore mine.

(2x2) (4)

3.7 Apartheid // racial segregation // Group Areas Act

(2)

3.8 E

(2)

**TOTAL = 100 MARKS**

