

Grade 6 Social Sciences: Mid-year Examination (Geography)

Name and surname: _____

Time allocation: 1 hour

Total: 60 marks

1. Read the questions carefully.
2. Answer ALL of the questions on the exam paper.
3. Double-check your answers before handing in your exam.

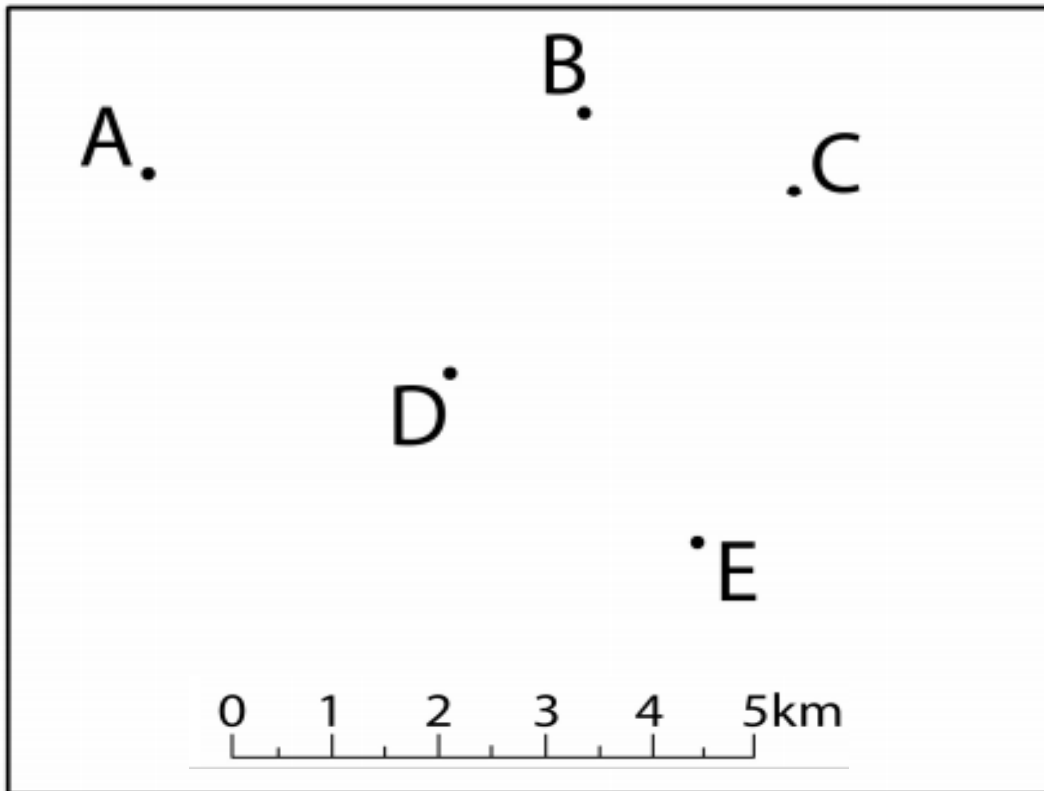
1. Match the word with the correct meaning by writing the letter of the meaning next to the correct word. (5)

Word	Letter	Meaning
1. Exploitation		A. Something you do for other people.
2. Skills		B. Orders of actions that lead to a change or results, such a making a meal.
3. Services		C. To treat people selfishly and unfairly.
4. Process		D. Work
5. Labour		E. Something you can do, e.g. make furniture from wood.

2. Complete these sentences below by filling in the missing words. (5)

We can find places on a map by using lines of _____
and longitude. The Greenwich Meridian is a line of _____.
0° latitude is called the _____. From 0°
longitude you can go 180° east or 180° _____.
The North Pole is _____° north.

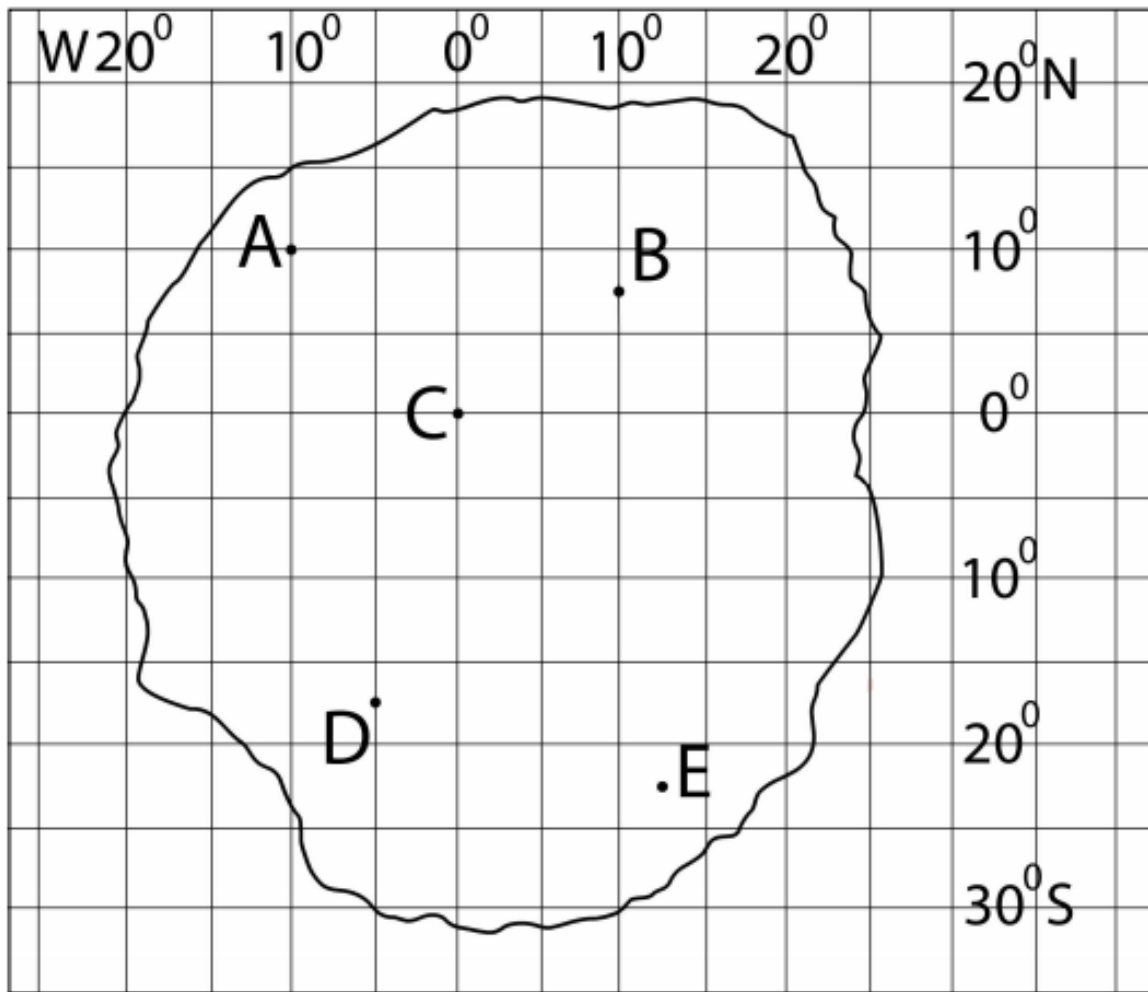
3. Look at the block below and use it to answer the question that follows.



Using the line scale, measure the distance between the points mentioned. (5)

- a. A and B _____ km
- b. B and C _____ km
- c. C and D _____ km
- d. A and E _____ km
- e. B and E _____ km

4. Write the latitude and longitude of the points mentioned on the map.



- The latitude of A is _____ (1)
- The longitude A is _____ (1)
- The latitude of A is _____ (1)
- The longitude of B is _____ (1)
- The latitude and longitude of C is _____ (2)
- The latitude and longitude of D is _____ (2)
- The latitude and longitude of E is _____ (2)

5. Please read the following excerpt and use it to help you answer the questions that follow.

Trade is the voluntary exchange of goods and services by people. It is the exchange of one thing for another. Trading has been around for centuries. 'Voluntary' trade means that people make a decision to exchange goods or services without being forced to do so and of 'their own free will'. People trade in order to benefit from it. When people believe they can no longer reap the benefits of trading, then trading comes to an end. Economically, people judge their trade success by weighing the benefits of the purchase against the costs of their trade.

Modern traders generally trade with money by buying, selling or earning. Money can be credit, paper and non-physical money. Trade between two buyers is called 'bilateral trade', while trade between more than two buyers is called 'multilateral' trade. Internal trade is trade that is conducted within a country.

Buying and selling between two or more countries is called 'International, Foreign Trade'.

International Trade is the exchange of capital goods and services across geographical/ international borders. International trade represents a major share of a country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and can be sub-divided into three categories:

- Export Trade: Sale of goods and service from home country to a foreign country; when a trader sells his goods to a trader in another country. For example: a trader from South Africa sells his goods to a trader in China.
- Import Trade: Purchase of goods and service from a foreign country to home country; when a trader buys goods from a trader in another country. For example: a trader from South Africa buys goods from a trader in England.
- Entrepot Trade: This is when goods are imported from one country to home country, processed and then re-exported to another country. For example: an Indian trader (from India) imports spare parts from a Chinese trader (from China), then converts them into finished goods and then exports the spare parts to an American trader (in USA).

a. Import trade means the _____ of goods from one country to another. (1)

b. Entrepot means the _____ of goods. (1)

c. Foreign trade is also referred to _____ trade. (1)

d. Voluntary trade means _____. (1)

e. Write the full meaning of GDP _____. (1)

6. List two secondary products each raw material in the table below can be processed/manufactured into. (10)

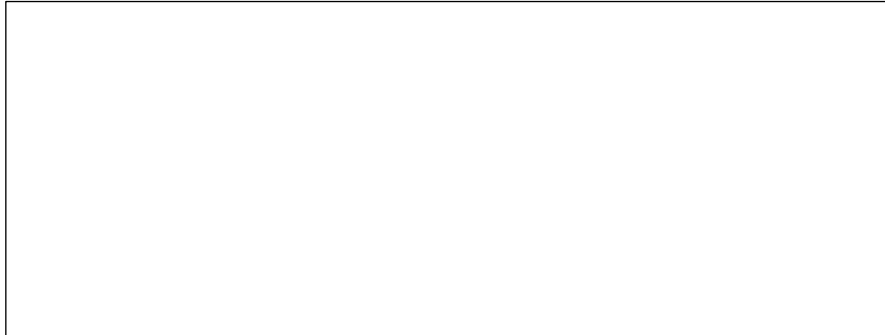
a. Wood		
b. Crude oil		
c. Gold		
d. Glass		
e. Iron		

7. Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

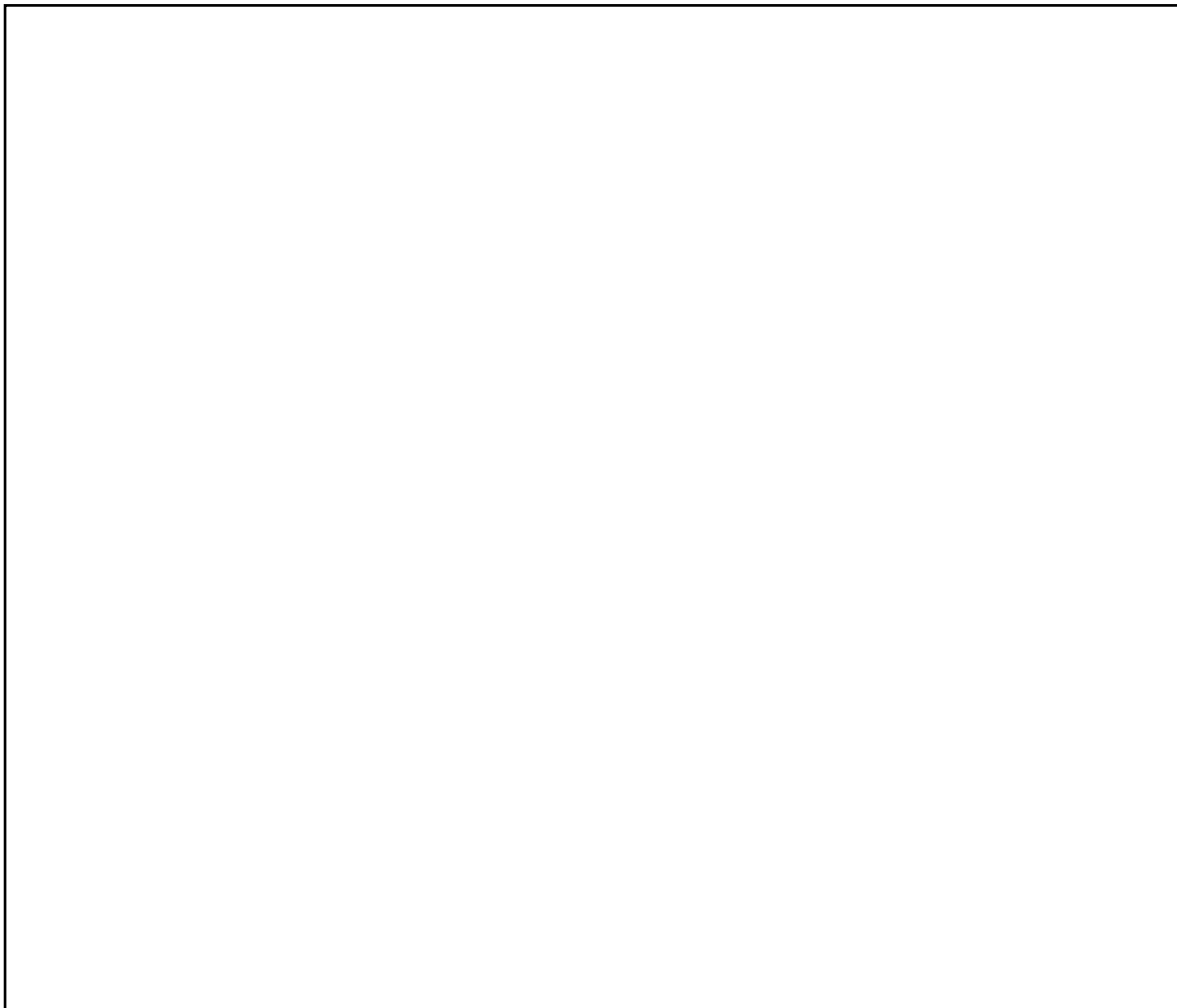
Jacob earns a living by growing and harvesting cocoa beans on his smallholding. It is hard work because cocoa trees only bear two harvests a year. He only manages to collect 100kg of beans after each harvest, which he sells to the trading company once they have dried. Jacob earns R100.00 for each 100kg he sells. This money has to last him six months until he can sell the next harvest. Jacob has to feed his family with this money as he is the only breadwinner. The trader then sells Jacobs harvest to the producer for R1000.00, making a massive profit out of trading.

a. What is 'unfair' about this story? Validate your answer with facts about unfair trade. (5)

b. Design a 'fair trade' logo for South African products in recognition of fair trade. (5)



4. Create a flow diagram that explains the process form "cacao bean to chocolate". (5)



TOTAL: 60 MARKS