

Dear grade 5 learners, I hope you are relaxing and spending quality time with your family. Let's also do some academic work each day.

Do all your history and geography work in your notebook. Do all your work neatly and legibly. Write your answers in full sentences. A memorandum will be provided. After you answer an activity mark your work and also do corrections.

GEOGRAPHY

TOPIC 3 – Physical features of South Africa Page 45

What are physical features?

Physical features are things to do with the natural environment such as rivers and mountains. Do then the physical map will show physical features such as rivers, lakes. Mountain and hills. South Africa can be divided into 3 main physical areas.

1. The coastal plain
2. The escarpment
3. The Plateau.

I want all of you with assistance from your parents to look up images of the above three physical areas to get a clear picture of the images in your mind. Also study the map on page 46 to understand which areas in South Africa have which kind of physical area. For example, Gauteng and Free State are on a plateau while the city Cape Town is on the coastal plain.

Now complete Activity 3.1

PHYSICAL AREAS Page 48

Children, I want you to spend some time looking up the images of the physical areas of South Africa. I was amazed at the beauty of each of these areas. Kindly ask your parents for help.

The map of South Africa is divided into the following physical areas

- 1) Highveld
- 2) Lowveld
- 3) Kalahari
- 4) Great Karoo
- 5) Little Karoo
- 6) Namaqualand

Study this map in detail. Print out a blank map of South Africa and colour and number the physical areas like you see on page 48.

Also take note that there are 3 things that make physical areas different. They are

- Height
- Size
- Rain

Go over page 48 several times. Studying it carefully, then answer on activity 3.2. Activity 3.3 is on the same topic so look at two pictures and complete the table. You can do it!!

UNIT 2 PHYSICAL FEATURED

Read pages 50 and 51. Read aloud. Also study the word bank so you get clarity. It's interesting kids. let's go!!

Continue to study the map on page 52. Look at the key on the map too. Do activity 3.4.

The topic continues on page 53. Read and answer the homework activity.

HISTORY

Topic 4 THE FIRST FARMERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Always explain answers clearly. Take time to discuss your points in full sentences wherever necessary. Answers to the activities. Then check the memorandum for answers. Mark and do corrections where you were wrong.

Unit 1 Learners do you remember we learnt from term 1 that the San hunter gatherers were the first people to live in South Africa? Then came the Khoikhoi herders. The Khoisan people used tools made of stone and that is why it was called the stone age. The San hunter gatherers and the Khoikhoi herders believed that the land is like rain or air and that it is part of nature, and nobody should own it and belongs to everyone.

The first farmers however had a view to that. They had a close connection to the place where they lived. This topic makes very interesting reading. Read pages 66 and 67 to understand the first farmers who settled in Southern Africa, then proceed to answer the homework activity. It is easy.

Unit 2 Learners read this like an interesting story and please let's proceed in answering the questions.

Complete activity 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

GEOGRAPHY

Activity 3.1

Print a blank map of South Africa.

1a) The answer is on page 46.

b) Mark an X on Gauteng.

c) Use almost the same colours on page 46.

2a) The highest area is the **plateau**.

b) The lowest area is the **coastal plain**.

3

- **Escarpment**: An area of steep land or mountains that divides the coastal plain from the plateau.
- **Plateau**: An area of flat land about 1000 – 2000 m above sea level. The plateau is surrounded by steep sides – this is **escarpment**.
- **Coastal plain**: An area of land that is nearest to the coast, Most of South Africa's largest cities are situated on the coastal plain.

Activity 3.2

1. Make a copy of the map. Label the six physical areas on the map. Also draw key. All answers provided on page 48.

2a) Two physical areas that have words to do with height in their names are Highveld and Lowveld

2. The physical areas in our province is the Highveld since we live in Gauteng.

Activity 3.3

1

Questions	Lowveld photo	Great Karoo photo
a) Does the photo show high land or low land?	Low land	High Land
b) Is the land flat, hilly or steep?	Flat with mountains in the distance	Flat and hilly
c) Describe the plants you can see	Trees and shrubs	Sparse shrubs and Aloe plants
d) How do you think people use the land?	As a protected reserve and tourist destination for plants and wildlife e.g. Kruger National Park.	As a route by road to Cape Town, some farming

2 The photo of the Great Karoo is a dry place. I can tell because there is mostly sand and not many plants. The type of vegetation (aloe) indicates how these plants survive in these dry conditions.

Activity 3.4

1a) Children this question is going to be difficult because it does not show clearly on the map however you can see the Vaal River clearly. Other physical features are the Apies River and the Klip River. I think for your age this is adequate.

b) Try to draw the map of Gauteng and indicate the rivers that flow through Gauteng.

2.

River	Mountains	Costal features
mZimvubu River	Table Mountain	Table Bay
Great Fish River	Swartberg Mountains	Mosselbaai
Umfolozi River	Drakensberg Mountains	Lake St. Lucia
Olifants River	Langeberge	Saldanha Bay

Homework Activity

1. People named the Drakensberg Mountains as uKhahlamba-Drakensberg because it means 'sharp edge' or 'Dragon Mountain'. This name is appropriate because the Drakensberg Mountains have many valleys and sharp high peaks that resemble the sharp 'bumpy' back of a dragon.

2.

- Robbin Island means 'seal'
- Mthatha River is named after the many trees that grow along the river's banks

3. Try to find this answer yourself.

HISTORY

1a) Some words with click sounds Xhosa, Qwa Qwa, Nceda

b) The clicks in the South African language comes from different Khoisan languages.

2a) Two iron tools used that farmers use today are hoe and spade.

b) These tools are used for to plough the field and dig.

3. The farmers stayed in one place much longer than the Khoisan because the farmers changed the land by clearing the trees and plants to make fields for farming. This enabled them to live in one place for a longer periods of time.

Activity 4.1

1. Learner's draw the homestead neatly. All the information is on pg68.

2a) The Great Hut is used by the head of the homestead, the Chief

b) The cattle kraal is used by cattle

c) The wives' hut is used by the chief's wives.

3. Cattle have a place in the middle of the homestead because they need to be protected from thieves or being killed by animals, also because cattle were very valuable to the people.

Activity 4.2

1a) A homestead is the area lived in by one man, his family, his buildings, belongings and his animals.

b) A village is an area where there are many homestead and people/

2. You can do this on your own.

Activity 4.3

1. Picture 1 - hoe

Picture 2 – Grinding stone

Picture 3 – Grain store

2.

❖ A hoe is used for cultivating land.

❖ A grinding stone is used to grind and crush different food and material.

❖ A grain store is a smaller hut used to store grain.

2. Three type of crops that farmers grew on their fields are millet, sorghum and sweet potato.

3.

 The boys moved cattle out of the cattle Kraal

 The girls planted, weeded and harvested crops.