

RADE 4**Instructions**

- Read the questions carefully.
- Check the mark allocation for each question
- Answer all the questions and work neatly
- Breathe, relax and best of luck!
- **Check your exam once you have finished.**

**QUESTION A****SHORT ANSWERS****[18]**

1. Explain how the following foods are processed:

a. Soup _____ (1)

b. Fruit juice _____ (1)

c. Biltong _____ (1)

2. Why are wetlands very important? (1)

3. Use the words in the text box below to complete the sentences.

(10)

soaks	evaporates	rain	streams	circle
atmosphere	condense	oceans	rivers	hail

Water moves between the _____, the ocean and the land all the time. This is called the natural water cycle.

When the sun heats the water in the oceans it _____, and vapours rise and _____ into clouds. These clouds

move over the land. _____, snow or _____ falls from these clouds. This fresh water fills _____ and _____. It also _____ into the ground. It eventually flows back into the _____ where evaporation takes place again.

This is why it is called a water cycle- it constantly goes round and round in a _____.

4. Name 4 sources of fresh water found in nature. (4)

_____	_____
_____	_____

QUESTION B **LONGER ANSWERS** **[4]**

1. Explain the following words:

a. Unprocessed foods: _____

 _____ (1)

b. Processed foods: _____

 _____ (1)

2. Give two reasons why food often needs to be processed. (2)

QUESTION C**MATCH THE COLUMNS****[7]**

Match column A with Column B. Write the correct number below the appropriate letter in the table.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
A. eggs	1. way to get food
B. tractor	2. 3%
C. abattoir	3. food from animals
D. fishing	4. 1%
E. mealies, beans, potatoes	5. commercial farm
F. fresh water for people and animals to use	6. nutrients for plants
G. fertiliser	7. slaughtering of animals
	8. subsistence farm

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.

QUESTION D**PICTURES AND MAP****[11]**

1. List the four missing processes that had to be done to finally get the food product below.

(4)

- a. Ploughing the soil

- b. _____
- c. Watering the plants
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

2. Look at the photo below carefully to answer the questions that follow.



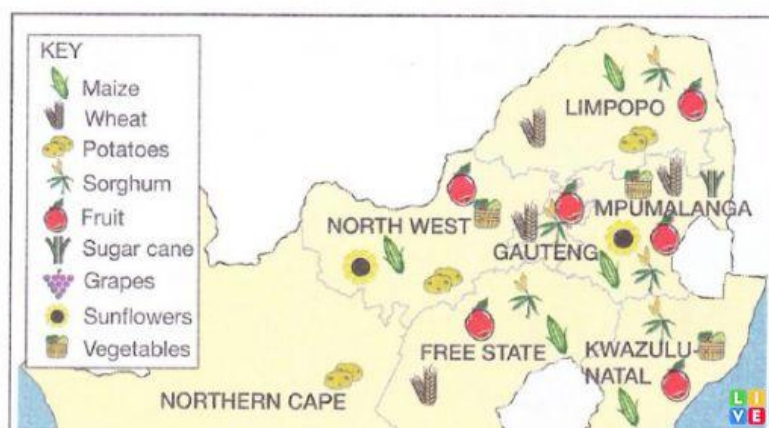
a. What type of farming is chicken farming known as? (1)

b. Are these free-range chickens or battery chickens?

How can you tell?

(2)

3. Study the map below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



a. Name the provinces where sugar cane farms are found. (2)

b. What crop is grown in every province of South Africa? (1)

c. Name the province where there are grape farms. (1)

QUESTION

CASE STUDIES

[10]

Read the case studies carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Case study 1

Fishing industry gets huge quota

There were more pilchards and anchovies in South Africa's waters in 2001 than there have been for a long time. The fishing industry has therefore been given a huge quota for this year. This means more jobs, more fish for South Africa and more exports.

"The big supply of fish is due to good fisheries management," said Environment Affairs and Tourism Minister Valli Moosa. "We are the envy of almost every other country in the world. It shows our scientists have been doing the right thing over the years by

checking the supply of fish and giving quotas."

Namibia, on the other hand, has such low supplies of pilchards and anchovies that they have not given any quotas this year. As a result, 3 800 people may lose their jobs.

Adapted from an article in the Cape Times, 10 May 2002

- a. What was the reason for there being “more pilchards and anchovies in South Africa’s waters in 2001” than there had been for a long time? (2)

- b. Why do you think Namibia has such low supplies of pilchards and anchovies? (1)

- c. Not all the 3 800 Namibians who may lose their jobs work on fishing boats. Name 3 other jobs that people do, that would be affected by the low fish supplies. (3)

Case study 2

Problems with supplying clean water

The government has promised to deliver free, clean water to every South African. But there are problems along the way.

Lena Bakhuphe Mtsweni lives in a village in Mpumalanga. In the past, everyone in her village had to collect water from a river. This water was not clean and many people, especially babies and children, got sick.

Lena was the third millionth person to receive piped water from the government. They built a tap in her yard. She was very excited to have clean water for her family at last. But she did not stay happy for long.

“There is often no water for two days at a time,” says Lena. “Leaking pipes and blocked pipes mean we only get a few litres of water, or even no water at all from the reservoir. We have to fetch water from another village with bakkies or go back to collecting water from the river.”

Nobody checks the main pipes to see if



The new reservoir should provide most of the villagers with clean water.

mend the pipes and clean them out when they are blocked or rusted.

“The Department of Water Affairs must look after the water pipes and help us when they get complaints from us.”

- a. Identify the problems that the villagers had before the government supplied piped water. (1)

- b. Identify the new problem that the villagers have. (1)

- c. What do you think the government should do to solve the problem in the village? Give 2 suggestions. (2)
