

Name of School

Subject

Geography

Examiner

Date

Total marks

40

Type

Map Skills Task Term 1

Duration

2 hours

Grade

8

Moderator

Special Instructions/Equipment

This Task aims to take learners out of their routine and practice their map skills through various types of activities. They need to engage with their environment and be aware of the world around them. The task also introduces the concepts of biodiversity through map skill-related activities. The task can be used as a formal assessment for Term 1. Use the memorandum/rubric to assess this task.

For additional resources on Biodiversity, search for resources in the **Biodiversity Network Focus Area** on the [Sustainable Schools Hub](#) and make sure to read the [Biodiversity Network Guidebook](#).

CAPS Link

- Term 1 Map Skills (Week 1 to 5). See Assessment Plan for details.

Skills Developed

Map skills, getting to know the world, Investigating, Recording information, and Language Skills.

Specific Link and alignment with other Subject Assessments include:

Home Language -Term 2 June Exam Paper 3 – The theme of the paper is linked to Biodiversity

Natural Science – Term 1 Practical Task Interactions and interdependence within the environment linked to Biodiversity.

GEOGRAPHY FORMAL ASSESSMENT TASK

TERM 1

GRADE 8

MARK: 40

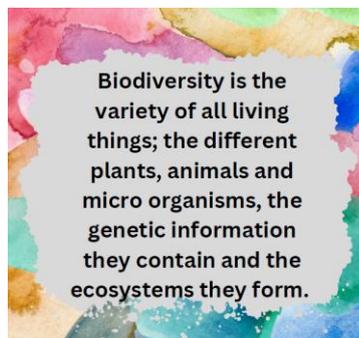
DURATION: 2 HOURS

Instructions:

- Read the task carefully before you attempt to answer the questions.
- Use your atlas where needed.
- Write in blue or black ink.

QUESTION 1

Read the following Case Study and answer the questions that follow.



Biodiversity is the variety of all living things; the different plants, animals and micro organisms, the genetic information they contain and the ecosystems they form.



Remember!
A world atlas contains map of different places in the world. A street atlas contains maps of streets in a settlement (city, town, village, etc.). A road atlas focuses on roads and routes between settlements. You will learn to use latitude and longitude to locate places on maps using the index in world atlas.
Satellite images can help to forecast the weather, to make maps, to show damage caused by natural disasters and to examine how land is used.



Countries with the most Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variety of all living things; the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genetic information they contain and the ecosystems they form. The loss and degradation of biodiversity negatively affects every level of the planet, especially the poor and vulnerable: women, children and indigenous people, therefore, biological diversity is indispensable for the well-being of mankind.

There are 17 countries that are identified as being megadiverse, which means having a great number and variety of native animal and plant species. This group of 17 totals less than 10% of the world's surface yet has more than 70% of the biological diversity in the world. The top five megadiversity countries include 1) Australia, 2) the Democratic Republic of Congo, 3) Madagascar, 4) South Africa, and 5) China. The other 12 megadiverse countries are India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the USA, and Venezuela. Australia is a megadiverse because it has more unique species than anywhere else on Earth. These are called marsupials, like kangaroos.

Written by Accociona. Available at:

https://www.activesustainability.com/environment/top-10-countries-in-biodiversity/?_adin=02021864894 Accessed: 1 Nov 2022

1. <https://www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/mammals/how-long-do-joeys-stay-in-the-pouch/>

- 1.1 Draw a table and add the names of the Top Five megadiverse countries. In this table, also add the continent that each country is situated in, the capital and the coordinates of the capital. (15)

Megadiverse country	Continent	Capital	Co-ordinates of the capital

- 1.2 Look at the world map in Appendix A. Find the Top Five Megadiverse countries on this world map. Colour these countries in with different colours and label them on the map. (5)

SUBTOTAL (20)

QUESTION 2

Examine the map of southern Africa on the next page (Figure 1) and answer the following questions.

- 2.1 Name two countries that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through. (2)
- 2.2 Identify the cities at these locations: (3)
- $25^{\circ} 58' S, 32^{\circ} 35' E$
 - $15^{\circ} 26' S, 28^{\circ} 20' E$
 - $8^{\circ} 50' S, 13^{\circ}, 15' E$
- 2.3 Give the latitude and longitude coordinates in degrees and minutes for: (2)
- Harare
 - Windhoek.
- 2.4 Calculate the straight-line distances between the following cities using the line scale. (3)
- Cape Town and Lusaka
 - Windhoek and Harare
 - Luanda and Maputo
- 2.5 Give the scale of the map of southern Africa as a word scale. (1)

- 2.6 Measure the distance between Cape Town and Maputo in millimetres. (4)
Use the ratio scale to calculate the distance between these two cities in kilometres. Include your calculations in your answer.
- 2.7 a) Explain why the map on this page is a small-scale map. (2)
- b) Would a large-scale map show a smaller area or a bigger area than the map on this page? (1)
- c) Suggest two uses of large-scale maps. (2)

SUBTOTAL

[20]



Figure 1: Map of southern Africa

TOTAL: [40]

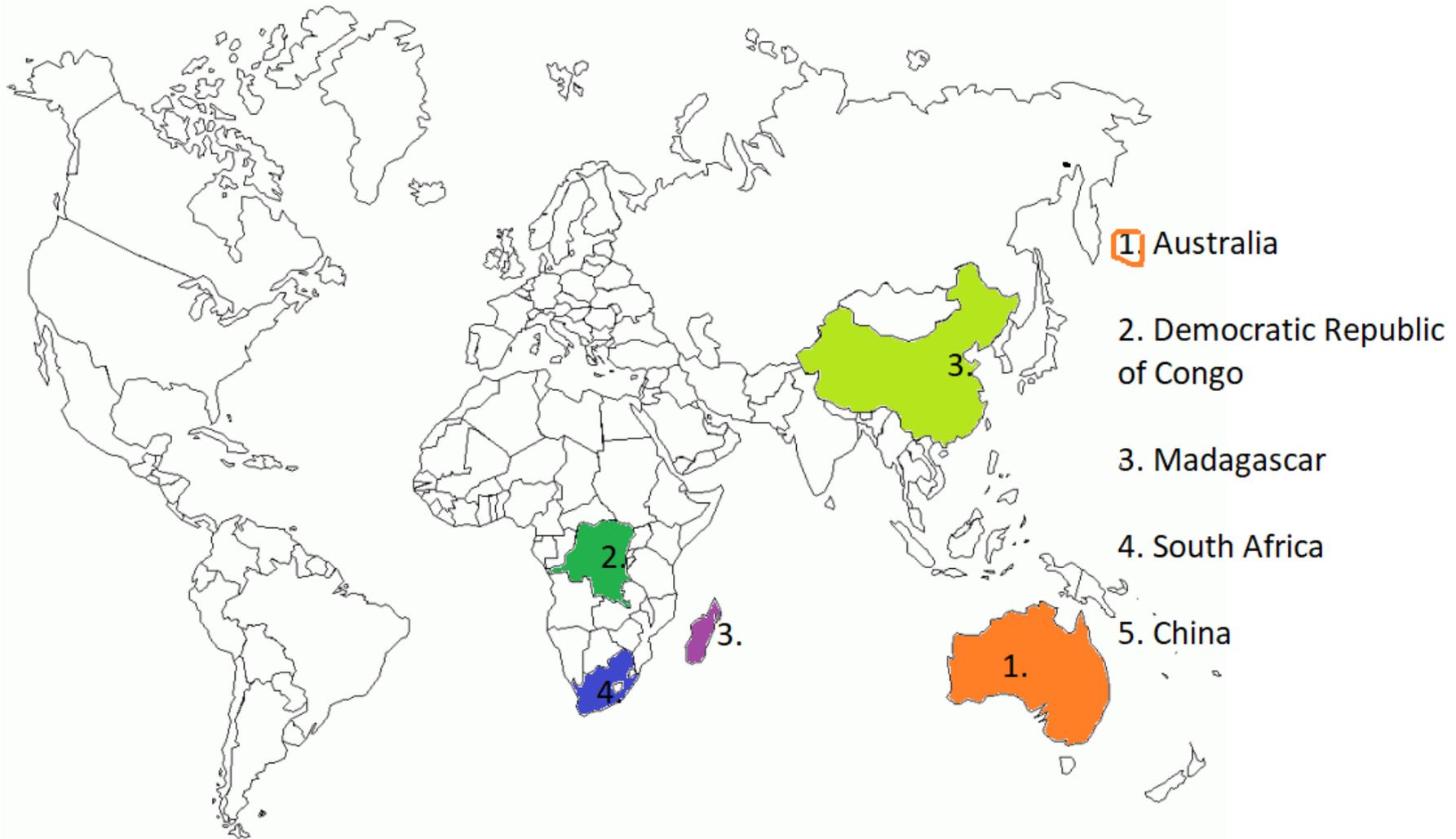
APPENDIX A: Map of the world



SUBJECT	Geography	TERM	1
TOPIC	Formal Assessment Task	DURATION	2 hours
GRADE	8	MARK	40

QUESTION 1

1.1	<p>Draw a table and add the names of the 5 megadiverse countries. In this table, also add the continent that each country is situated in, the capital and the coordinates of the capital.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Megadiverse country</th> <th>Continent</th> <th>Capital</th> <th>Co-ordinates of the capital</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>Australia ✓</td> <td>Canberra ✓</td> <td>35° 15' S and 149° 8' E. ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td> <td>Africa ✓</td> <td>Kinshasa ✓</td> <td>4° 20' S and 15° 15' E ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madagascar</td> <td>Africa ✓</td> <td>Antananarivo ✓</td> <td>18° 55' S and 47° 31' E ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Africa</td> <td>Africa ✓</td> <td>Pretoria (executive), Cape Town (legislative), and Bloemfontein (judicial). ✓</td> <td>Pretoria: 25° 43' S and 28° 11' E ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>Asia ✓</td> <td>Beijing ✓</td> <td>39° 55' N and 116° 20' E ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Megadiverse country	Continent	Capital	Co-ordinates of the capital	Australia	Australia ✓	Canberra ✓	35° 15' S and 149° 8' E. ✓	Democratic Republic of Congo	Africa ✓	Kinshasa ✓	4° 20' S and 15° 15' E ✓	Madagascar	Africa ✓	Antananarivo ✓	18° 55' S and 47° 31' E ✓	South Africa	Africa ✓	Pretoria (executive), Cape Town (legislative), and Bloemfontein (judicial). ✓	Pretoria: 25° 43' S and 28° 11' E ✓	China	Asia ✓	Beijing ✓	39° 55' N and 116° 20' E ✓	(15)
Megadiverse country	Continent	Capital	Co-ordinates of the capital																							
Australia	Australia ✓	Canberra ✓	35° 15' S and 149° 8' E. ✓																							
Democratic Republic of Congo	Africa ✓	Kinshasa ✓	4° 20' S and 15° 15' E ✓																							
Madagascar	Africa ✓	Antananarivo ✓	18° 55' S and 47° 31' E ✓																							
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China	Asia ✓	Beijing ✓	39° 55' N and 116° 20' E ✓																							
1.2	<p>Look at the world map in Appendix A. Find 5 Megadiverse countries on this world map. Colour these countries in with different colours and label them on the map.</p>	(5)																								
SUBTOTAL		(20)																								



QUESTION 2

Examine the map of southern Africa on the next page (Figure 1) and answer the following questions.

2.1	<p>Name two countries that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through.</p> <p>The Tropic of Capricorn is 23 Degrees south. Any two of the following countries: ✓ ✓ 2 Marks</p> <p>Madagascar, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia</p>	(2)
2.2	<p>Identify the cities at these locations:</p> <p>a) 25° 58' S, 32° 35' E Maputo 1 mark ✓ b) 15° 26' S, 28° 20' E Lusaka 1 mark ✓ c) 8° 50' S, 13° 15' E Luanda 1 mark ✓</p>	(3)
2.3	<p>Give the latitude and longitude coordinates in degrees and minutes for:</p> <p>a) Harare Latitude: 17° 49' S , Longitude: 31° 3' E 1 mark ✓ b) Windhoek. Latitude: 22°33'33.88"S, Longitude 17°4'59.63"E. 1 mark ✓</p>	(2)
2.4	<p>Calculate the straight-line distances between the following cities using the line scale.</p> <p>a) Cape Town and Lusaka Distance from Cape Town to Lusaka = 8 cm 1 cm = 400 km</p> <p>8 cm x 400 km = 3200 km ✓ b) Windhoek and Harare = 5.5 cm Distance from Windhoek and Harare = 5.5 cm x 400 km = 2200 km ✓</p> <p>c) Luanda and Maputo = 9.75 cm Distance from Luanda to Maputo = 9.75 cm x 400 km</p>	(3)

	= 3900km ✓	
2.5	Give the scale of the map of southern Africa as a word scale. One centimetre equals four hundred kilometres.	(1)
2.6	Measure the distance between Cape Town and Maputo in millimetres. Use the ratio scale to calculate the distance between these two cities in kilometres. Include your calculations in your answer. 10 mm = 400 mm therefore 1 mm = 40 km ✓ Distance between Cape Town and Maputo =59 mm x 40 km ✓ =2360 km ✓ The distance between Cape Town and Maputo is 2 360 km ✓	(4)
2.7	a) Explain why the map on this page is a small-scale map. Small scale maps show a larger geographic area with few details on them. Small scale maps show large areas like countries or huge geographic areas such as continents. ✓ (1 mark). This map is a map of the African continent. ✓ (1 mark)	(2)
	b) Would a large-scale map show a smaller area or a bigger area than the map on this page? Large scale maps show a smaller amount of area with a greater amount of detail. The geographic extent shown on a large-scale map is small. ✓ (1 mark)	(1)
	c) Suggest two uses of large-scale maps. Large-scale maps are typically used to show site plans, local areas, neighbourhoods, towns etc. 1:2,500 is an example of a large scale. Any two correct uses mentioned. ✓ ✓ (2 mark).	(2)
SUBTOTAL		[20]

TOTAL: [40]