



Social Sciences – Grade 5

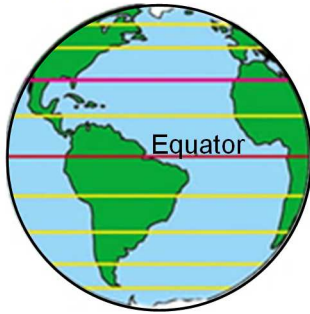
Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:- 4. a b ~~c~~ d

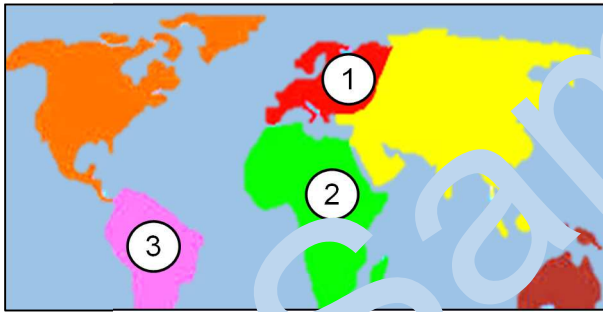
Example 2:- 4. a ~~b~~ ~~c~~ d

1. The Equator is

- (a) an instrument that is used to show directions.
- (b) a large land mass on Earth.
- (c) an imaginary line that divides the Earth into North and South.
- (d) surrounded by land, without a coastline.



Use the map below to answer questions 2 – 5.



2. What is the name of the continent numbered 1?

- (a) Asia. (b) England. (c) Africa. (d) Europe.

3. What Ocean separates the continents numbered 2 and 3?

- (a) Indian. (b) Atlantic.
- (c) Pacific. (d) Mediterranean.

4. Africa is numbered 2 on the map and is known as the largest continent in the world.

- (a) 2nd (b) 3rd
- (c) 4th (d) None of the above.

5. Which Ocean borders Africa on the East?

- (a) Indian.
- (b) Atlantic.
- (c) Pacific.
- (d) Mediterranean.



South Africa borders 6 neighbouring countries.

6. Choose the correct option with countries that border South Africa.

- (a) Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia.
- (b) Eswatini, Zimbabwe and Madagascar.
- (c) Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola.
- (d) Namibia, Lesotho and Botswana.

Match one physical feature in (a) – (d) to the pictures at questions 7 and 8.

- (a) River (b) Waterfall.
- (c) Desert. (d) Mountain.

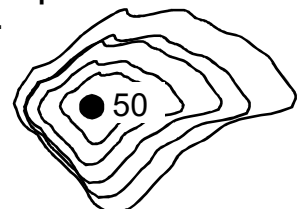


9. What do political maps indicate?

- (a) Places that people have made, such as countries and cities.
- (b) The natural features of an area, such as mountains and rivers.
- (c) Landmarks in nature, such as mountains and rivers.
- (d) All of the above.

10. A is a symbol on a map that shows a high point.

- (a) sea level
- (b) red cross
- (c) blue line
- (d) spot height





11. Africa's highest mountain is
- (a) Table Mountain. (b) Mount Fiji.
 (c) Mount Kenya. (d) Mount Kilimanjaro.

12. A grid reference contains
- (a) numbers only.
 (b) letters only.
 (c) numbers and letters.
 (d) None of the above.

13. A coastal plain is
- (a) where the land and sea meet.
 (b) low lying land that is near to the sea.
 (c) high flat inland part of a country.
 (d) A steep slope between a plateau and a lower area.

14. What do the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Mountains form?
- (a) A plateau. (b) A valley.
 (c) A hill. (d) An escarpment.

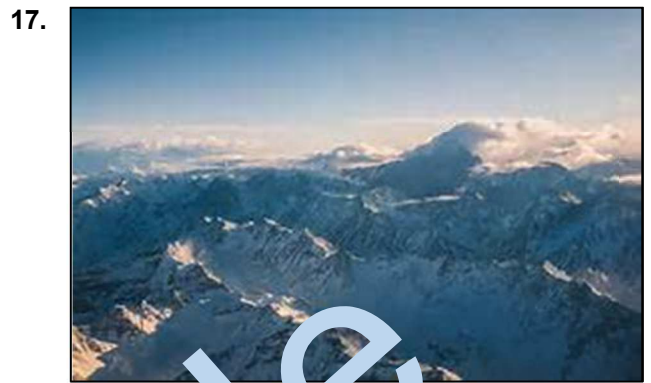


15. Look at the map below. Which province has the longest coastline?
- (a) Northern Cape. (b) Western Cape.
 (c) Eastern Cape. (d) KwaZulu-Natal.



Match the physical features in (a) – (d) with the pictures at questions 16 and 17.

- (a) Bay. (b) Hill.
 (c) Valley. (d) Mountain Range.



18. Namaqualand is dry and sandy, but is known for its
- (a) flowers. (b) fruit.
 (c) vegetables. (d) All of the above.



Many places are given names that describe their physical features. 'The Hole in the Wall' in the Eastern Cape is also known as 'izi Khaleni'.

19. 'izi Khaleni' is a word, which means 'place of thunder'.

- (a) Swazi
 (b) Sotho
 (c) Venda
 (d) Xhosa

