basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 19 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections:

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA (60)

   SECTION B
   QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

2. Answer ALL THREE questions.

3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.

4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.

5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.

6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.

8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.

9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.

10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g.1020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.

11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.

12. You may use a magnifying glass.

13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 2529CD MIDDELBURG and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2529 CD 5 MIDDELBURG are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

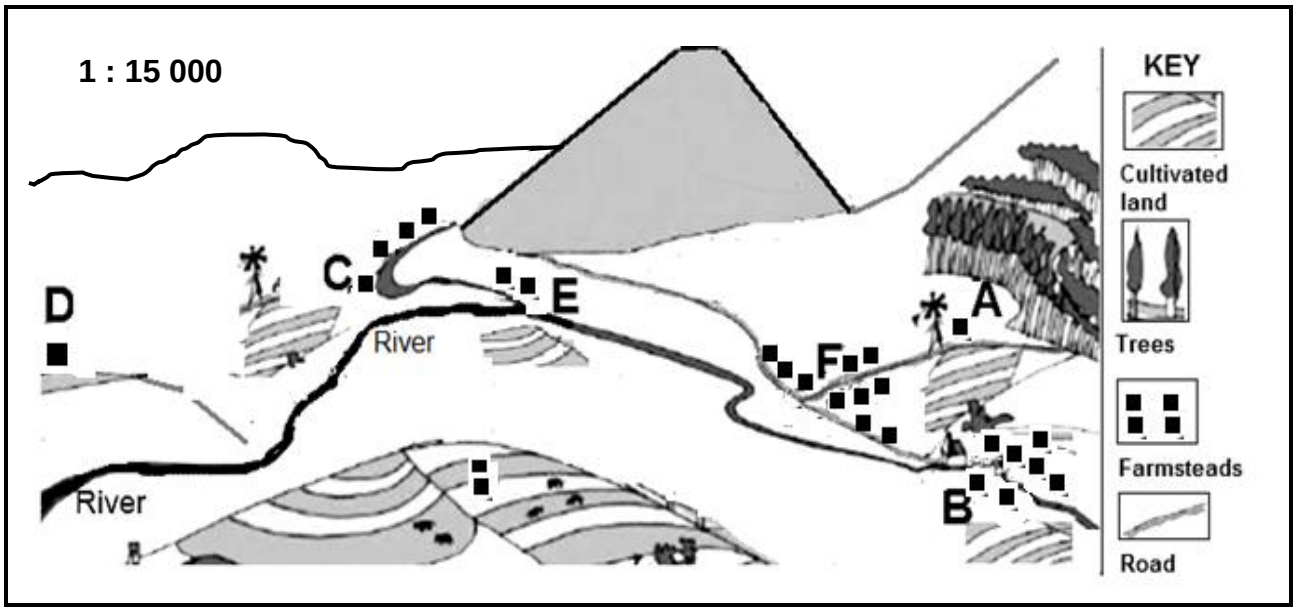
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.

17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Refer to the sketch below on the pattern and shape of rural settlements. Write only the answer next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 circular.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=types of rural settlements]

1.1.1 The settlement pattern at **A** is …

1.1.2 The settlement pattern at **B** is …

1.1.3 Settlement (**A**/**B**) is likely to generate more profit.

1.1.4 The river caused the settlement at **C** to have a … shape.

1.1.5 The shape of the settlement at **F** is …

1.1.6 **D** is located on high ground due to the threat of flooding and is called a ... settlement.

1.1.7 **E** is close to a supply of water and is referred to as a … settlement.

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Various terms/concepts are provided as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 A … is an area, where a group of people live, that has buildings, communication networks and functions.

A site
B property
C settlement
D situation

1.2.2 … is the process whereby an increasing percentage of people live in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

A Urban sprawl
B Urban growth
C Urban renewal
D Urbanisation

1.2.3 … is the formless growth of urban areas.

A Urban growth
B Urban expansion
C Urban sprawl
D Urban blight

1.2.4 The physical growth of an urban settlement is referred to as urban …

A expansion.
B profile.
C growth.
D decay.

1.2.5 The increase in the number of people living in urban areas is known as ...

A urbanisation.
B urban growth.
C urban expansion.
D urban migration.

1.2.6 The largest increase in the level of urbanisation in South Africa is from …

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of people living in urban areas	66,4%	66,9%	67,2%	67,9%	68,3%

A 2018 to 2019.
B 2019 to 2020.
C 2020 to 2021.
D 2021 to 2022.

1.2.7 The … of urbanisation refers to the pace at which urbanisation takes place.

A rate
B speed
C growth
D level

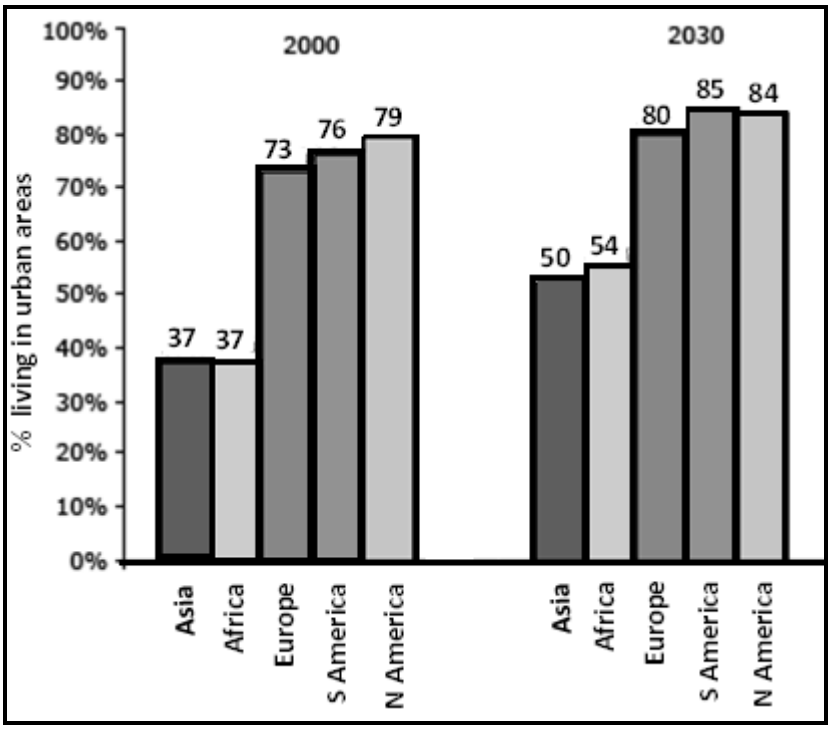
1.2.8 The advantages of counterurbanisation for urban areas are decreased …

(i) pollution.
(ii) land value.
(iii) aesthetic appeal.
(iv) traffic congestion.

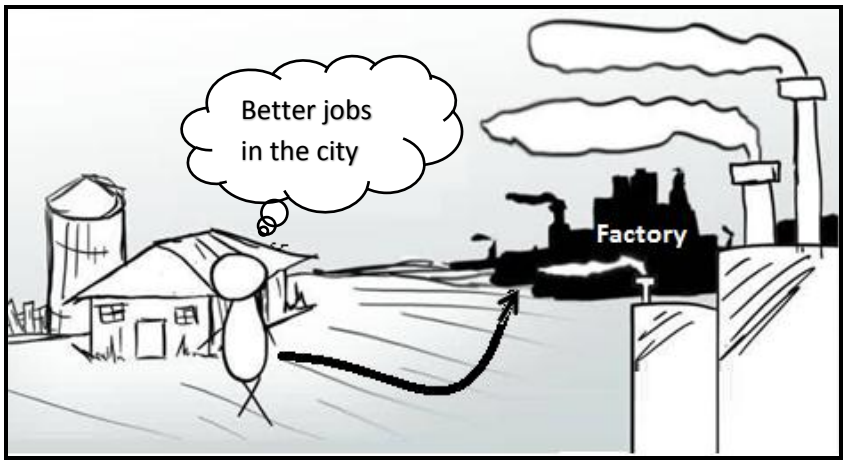
A (i) and (ii)
B (ii) and (iii)
C (i) and (iv)
D (ii) and (iv) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the graph and cartoon below showing rural-urban migration.

PREDICTED (EXPECTED) DIFFERENCE IN THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF PEOPLE THAT MOVED FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2030



[Adapted from www.coolgeography]



[Adapted from www.google.com/search?q=rural+urban+migration+&tbm]

1.3.1 Which continent is predicted (expected) to have the highest percentage of people that would move to urban areas between 2000 and 2030? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Determine the predicted (expected) difference in the percentage of people (answer to QUESTION 1.3.1) that would have moved between 2000 and 2030. (1 x 2) (2)

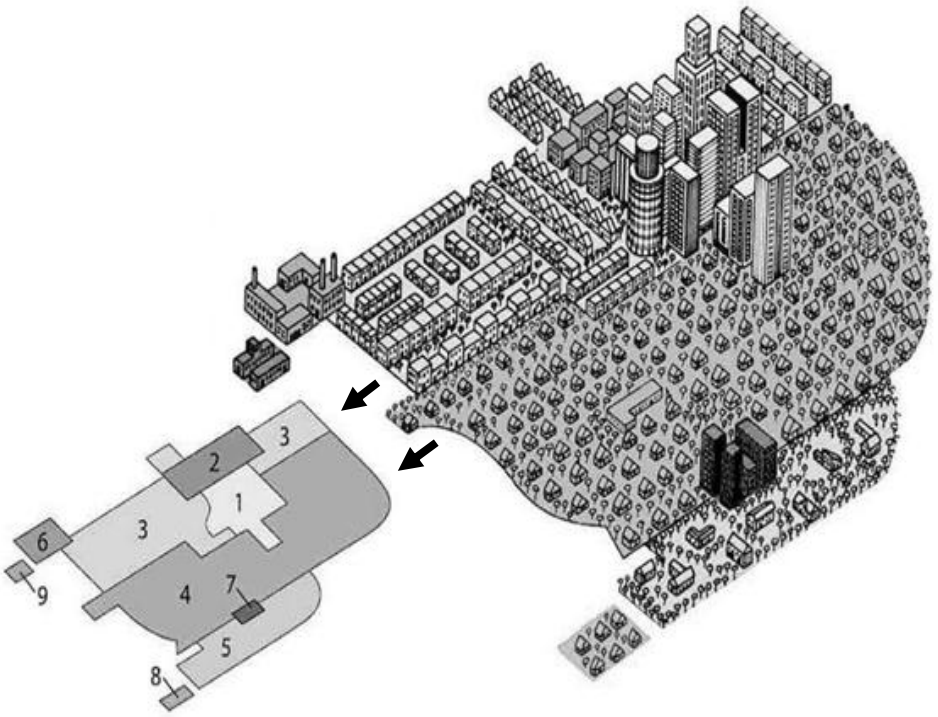
1.3.3 Why will the rate of urbanisation of the continent (answer to QUESTION 1.3.1) be so high? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Why does the pull factor, indicated in the cartoon, often lead to disappointment? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest strategies that could be implemented in rural areas to reduce the rate of urbanisation. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below on the multiple-nuclei model.

MULTIPLE-NUCLEI MODEL



[Adapted from www.researchgate.co.za]

KEY

1. Central business district
2. Light industries
3. Low-income residential
4. Middle-income residential
5. High-income residential
6. Heavy industries
7. Outlying business district
8. Residential estate
9. Industrial estate

1.4.1 State TWO characteristics of the multiple-nuclei model evident in the sketch. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Identify land-use zone **1**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Account for the location of land-use zone **1**. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Explain how the development of the outlying business district (OBD), labelled **7**, was influenced by:

(a) Crime rate (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Traffic congestion (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Why will the multiple-nuclei model depicted in the sketch not apply to all urban areas? (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 Refer to the photograph and extract below on urban blight (urban decay).

RECLAIMING THE TRANSITION ZONE (ZONE OF DECAY)

City neighbourhoods, such as the Maboneng Precinct and Fordsburg, have a fast-developing modern feel about them. Rental prices within them have increased accordingly. This is due to improvements to attract more middle-income residents: the process of gentrification resulted in the renovation of old buildings. The social cost of redevelopment has been illustrated by a wave of evictions of the original residents who have lived in unsafe and abandoned buildings, often for decades, because they could not afford better accommodation.

[Adapted from https://www.news24.com/citypress/voices/-reclaiming-inner-cities-to-solve-our-housing-crisis]

1.5.1 Define the concept *urban blight*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Give evidence from the photograph that urban blight has taken place. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is urban blight more dominant in the transition zone (zone of decay) than in other land-use zones? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the positive impact of gentrification on the transition zone (zone of decay). (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various terms/concepts are provided as possible answers to complete the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 D.

2.1.1 … core industrial region contributes the lowest percentage to the GDP in South Africa.

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION	CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Durban-Pinetown	16,3%
South-western Cape	14,2%
Gauteng (PWV)	35,2%
Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage	7,9%

A Durban-Pinetown
B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
C Gauteng (PWV)
D South-western Cape

2.1.2 The … is the main source of water for the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A Sterkfontein Dam
B Orange River
C Vaal Dam
D Sundays River

2.1.3 Access to … is an advantage of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region compared to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A coal
B airports
C diamonds
D harbours

2.1.4 … is the main industry located in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A Iron and steel
B Car assembly
C Sugar refining
D Fish canning

2.1.5 The Coega Industrial Development Zone is found in the … core industrial region.

A Gauteng (PWV)
B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
C Durban-Pinetown
D South-western Cape

2.1.6 The main raw materials found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region include … and …

(i) gold
(ii) fruit
(iii) iron ore
(iv) fish

A (i) and (ii)
B (i) and (iii)
C (i) and (iv)
D (ii) and (iv)

2.1.7 The dominant industrial activities in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region are …

A car assembly and textiles.
B chemicals and metal processing.
C oil and sugar refining.
D food processing and ship building.

2.1.8 The disadvantages of industrial centralisation to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region are …

(i) water shortages.
(ii) a small labour force.
(iii) small markets.
(iv) air pollution.

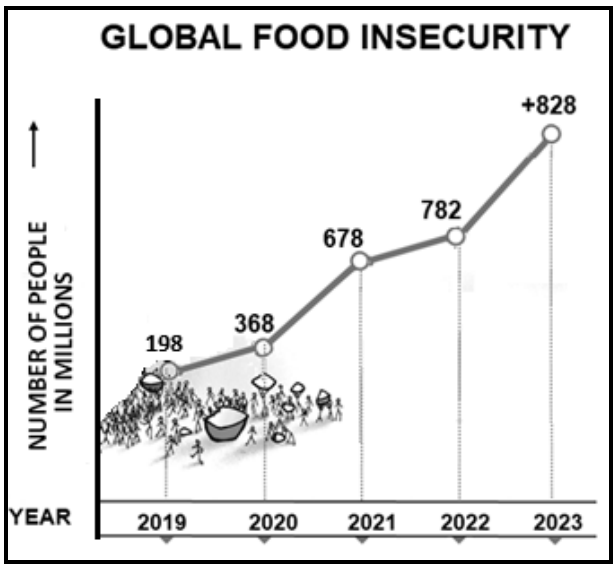
A (i) and (ii)
B (ii) and (iii)
C (i) and (iv)
D (ii) and (iv) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Choose an answer from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 **Z**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	Term used for unregistered businesses	**Y** **Z**	formal sector informal sector
2.2.2	Characteristic of the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	workers are self-employed workers are employed by a national enterprise (business)
2.2.3	Reason for a high number of immigrants entering the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	lack of documentation availability of jobs
2.2.4	Example of an informal sector	**Y** **Z**	PEP stores car guard
2.2.5	Benefit for consumers buying goods from an informal trader	**Y** **Z**	quality products at a higher price goods can be purchased at a lower price
2.2.6	Reason for the growth of the informal sector in South Africa	**Y** **Z**	limited jobs available in the formal sector jobs available in the formal sector
2.2.7	Challenge facing the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	provision of low interest loans exposed to harsh weather conditions

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the graph and extract below on food insecurity.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%-infographics%2Fhunger]

Until recently, food insecurity has been largely linked to climate change, the Covid pandemic and poverty. Availability of food has now become an important issue.

Today conflict between countries have resulted in wars (like the conflict between Russia and Ukraine), which has increased trade-related policies* imposed by countries. This has resulted in a number of global food trade restrictions being put in place by countries in order to increase domestic (local) supply. More recently, 20 countries have implemented 27 food export bans, and ten have implemented 14 export-limiting measures.

The main products imported by South Africa are wheat, maize, soya beans and sunflower seeds. The impact of reducing South Africa's imports has resulted in increasing food prices and higher inflation rates in South Africa.

Glossary:

* Trade-related policies are policies related to the importation and exportation of goods between countries.

[Adapted from https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update#]

2.3.1 State the trend evident on the graph with regard to global food insecurity from 2019 to 2023. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 According to the extract, what are the reasons for the trend shown on the graph? (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 What positive impact could the global food trade restriction measures have on South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Explain how TWO physical factors negatively impact South Africa's food production. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Suggest measures that government can implement (put in place) to support farmers in achieving food security in South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below on platinum mining.

PLATINUM MINING

Mining for Platinum Group Metals (PGM) is widespread over South Africa and holds over 80% of the world's reserves.

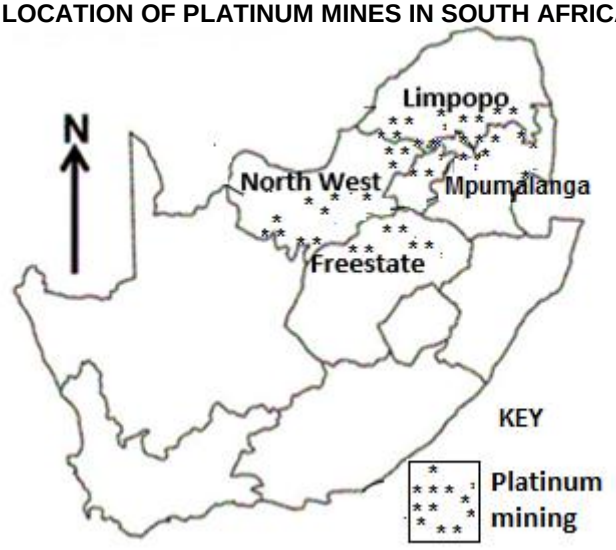
The decline in the South African platinum supply has not been given the attention it deserves by industry research organisations.

Apart from the labour strikes that challenge the platinum mining industry, access to affordable and reliable electricity is critical. Eskom and government encourage independent power production and supplementary power production.

Another challenge is water security. A growing concern is the deterioration of water distribution infrastructure on the one hand and climate change on the other.

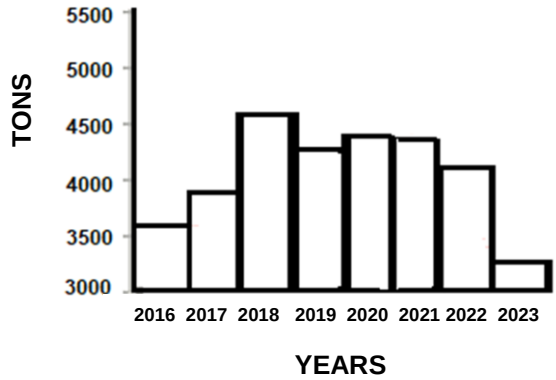
[Adapted from https://www.miningreview.com/platinum-group-metals/]

LOCATION OF PLATINUM MINES IN SOUTH AFRICA



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

SOUTH AFRICA'S PLATINUM SUPPLY 2016–2023



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.4.1 What percentage of the world's platinum reserves does South Africa have? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give evidence from the extract that platinum production in South Africa is influenced (affected) by a:

(a) Social factor

(b) Service delivery factor (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Refer to the map and name TWO provinces where platinum is mined. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Describe the general trend of the platinum supply between 2016 and 2018 and between 2020 to 2023, by referring to the graph. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that government can implement (put in place) to address challenges of platinum production. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

N2 WILD COAST TOLL ROAD PROJECT – AN INCENTIVE FOR SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

The Wild Coast would be well served by the development of a road system to encourage tourism and open up the region to economic opportunities.

The N2 Wild Coast toll road project will benefit the local community during the construction process, as a number of direct jobs will be created. The new route will also provide a safer road network which will allow those living along the new road to benefit from road interchanges, pedestrian walkways, bridges and agricultural underpasses for livestock.

The social and economic impacts of the project will offer a significant injection for the local communities. It is estimated that income for the local industry will increase by R360,4 million and construction work will create 6 800 direct jobs, and between 21 300 and 28 100 indirect jobs.

The project to upgrade the N2 Wild Coast road from East London to Port Edward is an important initiative to unlock economic opportunities in some of the most impoverished (poorest) parts of the country.

However, cultural beliefs and traditional values are in conflict with economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative.

[Adapted from Sanral]

2.5.1 State ONE key objective of Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 In which province is the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) located? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 According to the extract, by how much will the income of the local industries increase? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 State TWO physical factors that would encourage tourism in the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 How would the N2 Wild Coast toll road project encourage economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)? (2 x 2) (4)

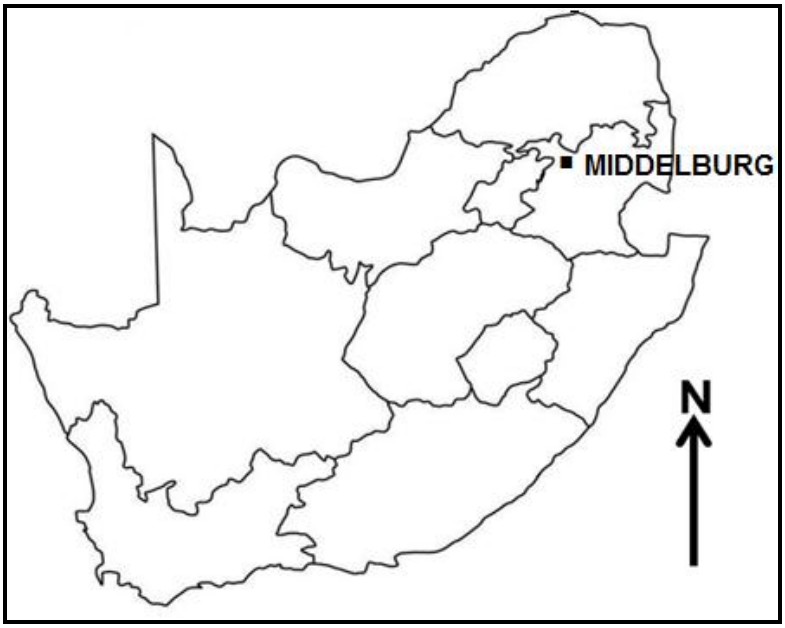
2.5.6 Explain why the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) has experienced challenges with regard to achieving its key objectives (goals). (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MIDDELBURG



Coordinates: 25º45'S; 29°25'E

Middelburg is a town situated in Mpumalanga in South Africa. It lies midway between Pretoria and Lydenburg.

Mpumalanga accounts for approximately 83 per cent of South Africa's coal production and Eskom owns 12 (of its 15) coal-fired power plants located in and around this area. Middelburg is well known as the stainless-steel capital of Africa. It is home to a large stainless-steel plant named Columbus Stainless.

Middelburg has plenty to offer all travelers, from fascinating cultural tours to adrenaline pumping watersports in pristine dam areas. Middelburg is the ideal holiday destination.

[Adapted from https://enwikipedia.org/wiki/Mpumalanga]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographical map:

ENGLISH	**AFRIKAANS**
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Landing strip	Landingstrook
Furrow	Voor
Sewage disposal works	Rioolsuiweringswerke

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 In which province is Middelburg located?

A Gauteng
B Mpumalanga
C KwaZulu-Natal
D Eastern Cape (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **A5** on the topographical map and the building labelled **6** on the orthophoto map.

3.1.2 (a) The scale of the topographical map is (smaller/larger) than the scale of the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Refer to the building labelled **6** on the orthophoto map to give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.1.2(a). (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Calculate the vertical exaggeration of a cross-section on a topographical map.

Use the following information:
Vertical scale: 1 **:** 2 000 (3 x 1) (3)

Formula: $$\textbf{Vertical Exaggeration} = \frac{\textbf{Vertical Scale (VS)}}{\textbf{Horizontal Scale (HS)}}$$

3.1.4 Give ONE reason for exaggerating the vertical scale when drawing a cross-section. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **D2** on the orthophoto map.

3.1.5 Calculate the area of the block in square metres (m²).

Use the following information:
Length: 4,2 cm
Breadth: 3,8 cm

Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)** (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 The residential area **F** in block **B2** on the topographical map is a (high/low)-income residential area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the landing strip **G** in block **C4** and **D4** on the topographical map.

3.2.3 (a) Name the land-use zone in which the landing strip is located. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give evidence from the topographical map to show that the landing strip is ideally located. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **C5** and **D5** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.4 The type of farming evident is (small-scale/large-scale) farming. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Give evidence to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **B5** on the topographical map.

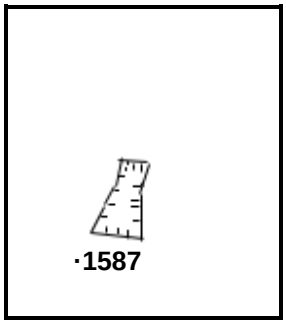
3.2.6 Name the secondary activity evident in this area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Why is this activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.6) necessary for economic development to take place in this area? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Data integration is an analysis of (single/multiple) data sources. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **E2** on the topographical map and the sketch below that represents block **E2**.



3.3.2 (a) **H** in block **E2** on the topographical map represents a (point/polygon) symbol. (1 x 1) (1)

Redraw the block above in the ANSWER BOOK.

(b) In the redrawn block, draw a line symbol that represents a natural feature found east of spot height 1587 in block **E2** on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) How did the integration of the spot height in the sketch and the symbol you have drawn assist in determining the location of the dam wall at **J**? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the vacant land found in area **7** on the orthophoto map.

3.3.3 What term does a GIS specialist use to refer to the vacant land that separates the river from the built-up area? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Give ONE reason why there is a need for this vacant land. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

basic education

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2023 AND SC JUNE 2024

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING

M

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ✗
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

For the following action words, ONE-word answers are acceptable: **list**, **name**, **state**, **identify**
For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe**, **explain**, **evaluate**, **analyse**, **suggest**, **differentiate**, **distinguish**, **define**, **discuss**, **why**, **how**
The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE-word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide**, **what**, **tabulate** and **give**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited
- Spelling errors if recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer- award marks.
- There will be additional guidelines for the marking of certain questions.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
  - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals.
  - Sub-section totals to be written in the right- hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
  - Sub-totals must be written legibly
  - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left- hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

30

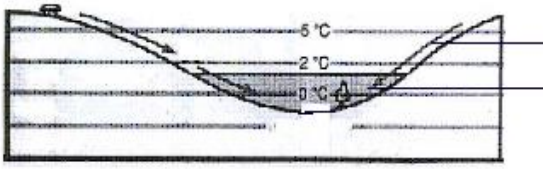
QUESTION 1

1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗ **2**

1.2.1 Melting snow ✓
1.2.2 Mouth ✗
1.2.3 Third order ✓ **2**

1.3.1 Katabatic ✗
1.3.2 **1** occurs during the day while **2** occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down ✓ into the valley ✓ and forms an inversion



Air flows downslope ✓✓ **6**

1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗
Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder ✓✓ than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than ✓✓ warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm ✓✓ front. **7**

1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗

(b) The river channel is wide ✗

(c) Regularity ✓✓ of rainfall and the soil type ✓✓ over which the streams flow.

1.5.2 Gauteng ✓ and the Eastern Cape ✗

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase at it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals ✓✓ to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this ✓✓ will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water ✓✓ for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro-electricity. M **13**

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1	1.1.1	Dispersed (accept isolated) (1)		
	1.1.2	Nucleated (accept clustered) (1)		
	1.1.3	A (1)		
	1.1.4	Linear (1)		
	1.1.5	T (1)		
	1.1.6	dry point (1)		
	1.1.7	wet point (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	C (1)		
	1.2.2	D (1)		
	1.2.3	C (1)		
	1.2.4	A (1)		
	1.2.5	B (1)		
	1.2.6	C (1)		
	1.2.7	A (1)		
	1.2.8	C (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)

1.3	1.3.1	Africa (1) (Accept S America)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	17 (%) (2) (Accept 9 (%))	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3 Why will the rate of urbanisation be so high?	Large rural populations gives rise to a higher rate of urbanisation (2) Push factors from rural areas (accept examples) (2) Pull factors towards urban areas (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4 Why does the pull factor in the cartoon (PULL-<u>better jobs</u> in the city) often lead to disappointment?	There are not enough jobs available (2) They expected better jobs but did not get it (2) People do not have the skills/experience (2) They do not have the necessary documentation/qualifications (2) Lack of access to information on employment opportunities (2) They may be paid lower salaries than expected (2) Corruption and Nepotism (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.5 Suggest strategies that can be implemented to <u>reduce the rate of urbanisation</u>	Encouraging decentralisation of businesses/industries (2) Create employment opportunities (2) Upskilling and training (2) Improve infrastructural development (accept examples) (2) Provision/Supply of basic services (accept examples) (2) Effective policing (2) Promoting rural areas through cultural/sporting events (accept examples) (2) Attract tourists (2) Improve recreational facilities (accept examples) (2) Create more tourism attractions (accept examples) (2) Speed up land reform (accept examples) (2) Financial assistance/subsidies/incentives/investment (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1 State TWO characteristics of the model	There are focal points (nuclei) around which the urban settlement develops (1) Location of land-use (zones) are based on compatibility (1) All land-use (zones) are present (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.4.2	Central business district (CBD) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.3 Account for the location of land-use zone 1	Land-use zone **1** is located in an area of high accessibility (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.4 Explain how the dev of OBD was influenced by:	(a) High crime in the CBD caused commercial activities to move to the Outlying Business District (2) Low crime rates in the OBD will be more attractive for development (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

(b) Less traffic congestion in the OBD will increase convenience/ accessibility (2)
More traffic congestion in the CBD reduces convenience/ accessibility (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

(a) High crime in the CBD (1)
Low crime rates in the OBD (1)

(b) Less traffic congestion in the OBD (1)
More traffic congestion in the CBD (1)
[MAXIMUM OF 1 MARK FOR (a) and (b)]

1.4.5 Why will the multiple nuclei model not apply to all urban areas?

Urban areas have different nuclei (accept examples) (2)
Level and rate of development differs (2)
Different amounts of space available for the expansion of urban areas (2)
Natural resources found in urban areas differ (accept examples) (2)
Physical barriers (obstacles) that can prevent expansion (2)
Different location of urban areas (2)
Poor planning by municipalities (2)
Restricted financial budgets (2)
Historical/cultural factors have an impact (2)
Transport infrastructure differs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 1.5.1 Define urban blight

Deterioration of urban areas/buildings (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Evidence of urban blight

Buildings are in a poor condition (accept examples) (1)
Graffiti on the buildings (1)
Litter/Pollution (in the area) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is urban blight more dominant in the transition zone?

Area of future expansion of the CBD/Zone of change/Invasion and succession (2)
Attracts low income occupants/students (2)
Landlords do not occupy/maintain/upgrade buildings (2)
Buildings are left vacant (2)
Buildings are illegally occupied (2)
Lack of basic services (2)
Overcrowding because of its proximity to the CBD (2)
Immigrants are attracted due to the low cost of the dwellings (2)
Social ills are prevalent (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 Explain the positive impact of gentrification on the transition zone (P)	People will have better quality housing (2) People will have better access to basic services (2) Creates an improved aesthetic appeal (2) Reduces the crime rate in the area (2) Area becomes more attractive to tourists (2) It will attract more businesses (accept examples) (2) It will create more employment opportunities (2) Property values will increase (2) Rates collected can be used in the maintenance of the area (2) It will create a healthier environment (2) There will be improvements in infrastructure (2) Attracts more affluent people (2) **[ANY FOUR]**		(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	B (1)		
	2.1.2	C (1)		
	2.1.3	D (1)		
	2.1.4	A (1)		
	2.1.5	B (1)		
	2.1.6	B (1)		
	2.1.7	A (1)		
	2.1.8	C (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Z (1)		
	2.2.2	Y (1)		
	2.2.3	Y (1)		
	2.2.4	Z (1)		
	2.2.5	Z (1)		
	2.2.6	Y (1)		
	2.2.7	Z (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)

2.3	2.3.1	Upward trend/increasing/positive trend (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2 According to the extract what are the reasons for the trend on the graph?	Climate change (1) COVID pandemic (1) Poverty (1) Wars/conflict (1) Global food trade restrictions (1) Reducing SA's imports (1) Food export bans (1) Increase in food prices/higher inflation rates (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.3 What positive impact could global food trade restriction measures have on SA?	It forces us to produce our own food (2) Leads to economic growth (accept examples) (2) More jobs are created (2) This will upskill people (2) Food prices will eventually drop (2) Lower inflation rates (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4 Explain how TWO <u>physical factors</u> negatively impact SA food production	Harsh climatic/weather conditions (climate change, droughts, thunderstorms, floods and frost) destroy crops (2) Lower than average rainfall reduces harvests (2) Pests and diseases damage crops (2) Soil erosion/Poor soil quality decreases the amount of land available for the cultivation of crops (2) Desertification reduces the amount of available fertile land (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING Harsh climatic/weather conditions (climate change, droughts, thunderstorms, floods and frost (1) Lower than average rainfall (1) Pests and diseases (1) Soil erosion/Poor soil quality (1) Desertification (1) **[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]**		
	2.3.5 Suggest measures that gov can implement to support farmers to achieve food security in SA	Facilitate training/upskilling of farmers (2) Encourage research/scientific farming methods (accept examples) (2) Easier access to funding/economic support (accept examples) (2) Accelerate land reform (2) Support small-scale/large-scale farmers (accept examples) (2) Shift from subsistence to commercial farming (2) Infrastructure to support agriculture (accept examples) Improve farm security (2) More efficient food storage (accept examples) (2) Promote agricultural processing industries (2) [**ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)

2.4	2.4.1	(Over) 80 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 (a) Evidence that platinum production is influenced by: (b)	**<u>SOCIAL FACTOR</u>** Labour strikes (1) **<u>SERVICE DELIVERY FACTOR</u>** Access to affordable and reliable electricity (1) Water distribution infrastructure (1) Water security (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.3	North West (1) Mpumalanga (1) Limpopo (1) Free State (1) Gauteng (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.4	2016 – 2018 upward trend/increased (1) 2020 – 2023 downward trend/decreased (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.5 <u>Suggest strategies</u> that gov can implement to address challenges of platinum production (P)	Creating partnerships/relationships (with communities\mine unions) regarding labour strikes (accept examples) (2) Use renewable sources of energy (accept examples) (2) Provision of greater access to basic services (accept examples) (2) Research relating to platinum mining (accept examples) (2) Reduce investors' fears of nationalisation/ political instability (2) Ensure occupational safety of miners (2) Educate miners on HIV/AIDS (2) Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Engage in profit sharing with mine workers (2) Sustainable minimum wage (2) More advanced technology in mines (2) Upskilling of mineworkers (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.5	2.5.1 State ONE key initiative of SDI	Sustainable economic growth (1) Create employment (1) To encourage investment (1) Develop physical infrastructure (1) Sustainable development in underdeveloped areas (1) [**ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Eastern Cape (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	R360,4 million (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

2.5.4 State TWO physical factors that encourage tourism in SDI

Coastline (1)
Beaches (1)
Warm oceans (1)
Landforms (1)
Scenic beauty (1)
Large diversity of indigenous fauna/flora (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 How would the N2 Wild Coast SDI toll road project encourage eco dev of the SDI

It would create more employment (2)
The area would be more accessible to tourists (2)
It would stimulate more economic investment (2)
Goods would be able to be transported to and from the area (2)
Bulk transport would be possible (2)
There would be more opportunities for entrepreneurship (2)
More jobs will create a larger market for goods (2)
It will create a multiplier effect (2)
There will be upskilling of the labour force (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Explain why The Wild coast SDI has experienced challenges with regard to achieving its key objectives

Traditional and cultural beliefs have restricted the use of certain land (2)
A skills shortage in the secondary and tertiary sector will limit sustainable development (2)
High crime levels due to poverty in the area discourage investment (2)
The community has rejected the option of extracting gas from the ocean that would have provided employment/boosted the economy (2)
Illegal mining of building sand that has destroyed natural vegetation/forests decreasing tourism (2)
Municipal land is illegally sold off below land value that depletes municipal coffers (2)
Locals challenged the building of the toll road delaying its completion (2)
To protect cultural values and interests, local communities are reluctant to promote tourism (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Traditional and cultural beliefs (1)
A skills shortage (1)
High crime levels (1)
The community has rejected the option of extracting gas (1)
Illegal mining of building sand (1)
Municipal land is illegally sold off below land value (1)
Locals challenged the building of the toll road (1)
[MAXIMUM OF THREE MARKS]

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 (a) Smaller (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The building appears (5 times) larger on the orthophoto map (1)
The building appears (5 times) smaller on the topographical map (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Horizontal scale: 1:50 000 (1)

VE $= \frac{1:2\,000}{1:50\,000}$ (1) substitution

$\frac{1}{2000} \times \frac{50\,000}{1}$

25 times (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 To enable us to see features/ landscapes more clearly (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Area = (4,2 cm x 100) x (3,8 cm x 100)
= 420 (1) m x 380 (1) m
= 159 600 m² (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 high (income) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Evidence for a high income area at F in block B2
Large stands/plots (2)
Close proximity to golf course (2)
Away from CBD/industrial area/mining (2)
Located in the rural-urban fringe (2)
Aesthetic appeal of area (accept examples) (2)
High-lying area for good views (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

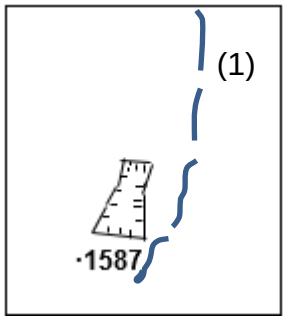
3.2.3 Give evidence to show that the landing strip is ideally located	(a)	Rural-urban fringe (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b)	Available flat land (2) Located on the outskirts of the urban area/away from built up area (2) Noise pollution is less (2) Air pollution is less (2) Cheaper land (2) Sufficient land for expansion/Airport buildings (2) Road access (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.4		Large-scale (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.5 Evidence for large-scale farming in C5 and D5 on the orthophoto map		A large area is being cultivated (2) Farm is near water supply (2) There are farm boundaries (2) Flat land (2) Close to market (2) Close to labour force (2) Close to transport network (2) Farm has a name/Original farm name on the topographical map (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.6		Manufacturing (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7 Why is manufacturing necessary for economic development?		Provides employment (2) Develop manufacturing skills (2) Increases buying power/multiplier effect (2) Produces goods for the domestic/international market (2) Improve infrastructure (2) Supports the primary sector (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 multiple (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 (a) Polygon (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b)



(1 mark for drawing the stream)

How did integration of spot height and symbol assist with the location of the dam wall?

(1 x 1) (1)

(c) The height of the land and direction of the river flow will determine the location of the dam wall (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Buffer zone /buffering (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Why is there a need for this vacant land?

It will protect the river /Klein-Olifantspruit from pollutants being deposited from the built-up area (2)
It will protect the built- up area from being flooded (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150