basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

2023

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. 1 020 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 topographic map 2726DC ODENDAALSRUS and the
        1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2726 DC 14 ODENDAALSRUS are provided.

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

16.   Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.

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

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

QUESTION 1:   RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1   Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

    1.1.1   The rural settlement pattern shown below is …
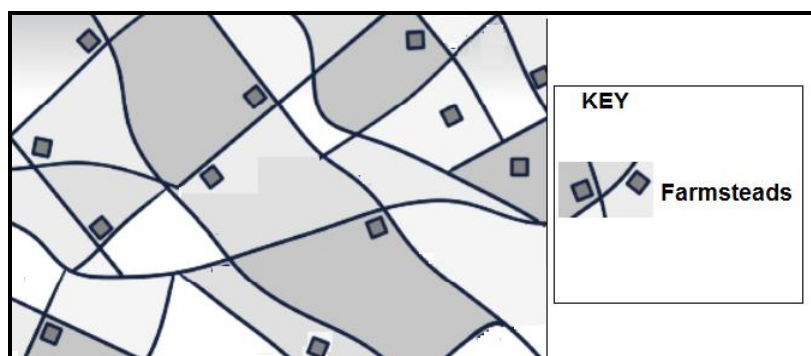
[Source: thehumaninprint.com]

        A   circular.
        B   nucleated.
        C   dispersed.
        D   linear.

    1.1.2   Nucleated rural settlements are associated with …

        A   extensive farming.
        B   fragmented land.
        C   monoculture.
        D   the use of bulky machinery.

    1.1.3   The situation of a settlement is …

        A   the site on which the settlement is located.
        B   the exact land on which the settlement is located.
        C   its location in relation to human and physical features.
        D   the amount of money the settlement generates.

    1.1.4   An economic factor that influences the situation of a rural settlement is …

        A   fertile soil.
        B   microclimate.
        C   gentle land.
        D   local markets.

1.1.5   … is/are a social factor that influences rural settlement patterns.

    A   Safety
   B   Rainfall
    C   Markets
    D   Topography

1.1.6   The settlement below can be described as a …

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=wet+point+settlement]
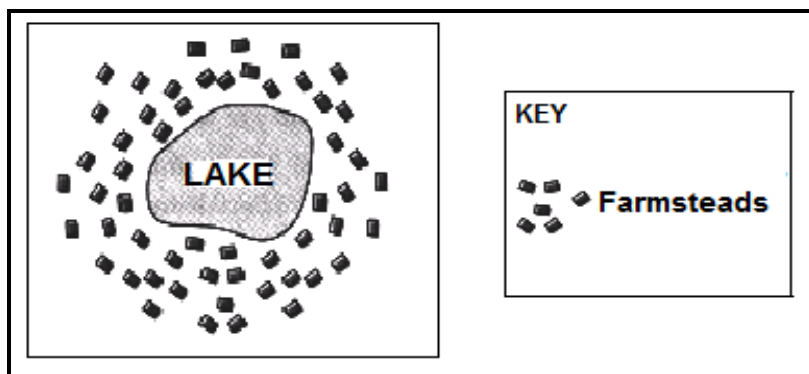
    A   wet-point settlement that is nucleated.
    B   dry-point settlement that is nucleated.
    C   wet-point settlement that is dispersed.
    D   dry-point settlement that is dispersed.

1.1.7   The … shape of the settlement below was influenced by the sea.
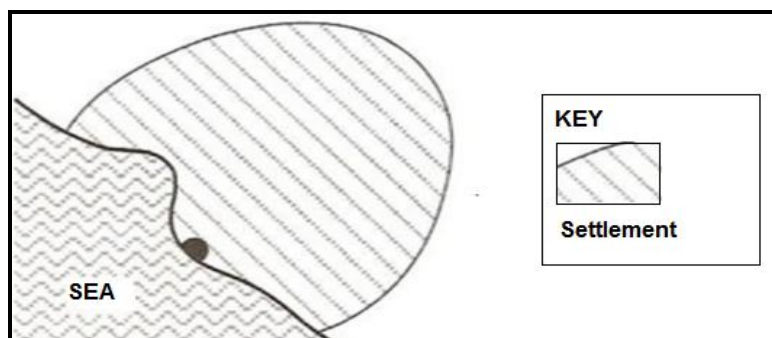
[Adapted from www.google.com/search?q=rural+settlement+shapes]

    A   circular
    B   star
    C   semi-circular
    D   linear

1.1.8   Physical factors that influence the shape of the settlement below:
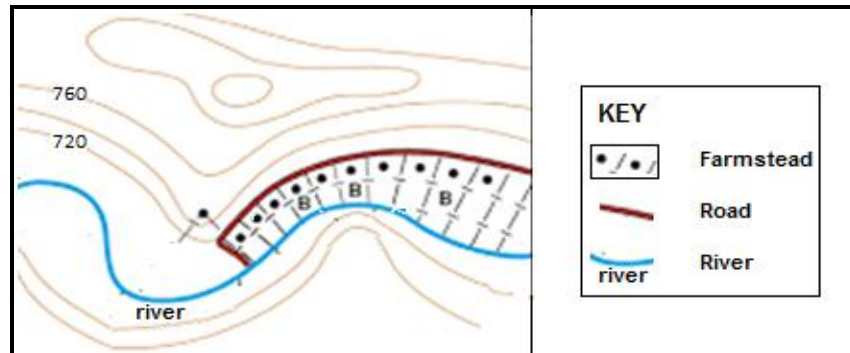

[Source: www.google.com/search?q=rural+settlement+shapes]

(i)   Narrow valley
(ii)   Perennial river
(iii) Soil fertility
(iv)   Gentle land

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

1.2 Refer to the sketch below on the classification of settlements. Choose the correct term(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the term(s) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 settlement.
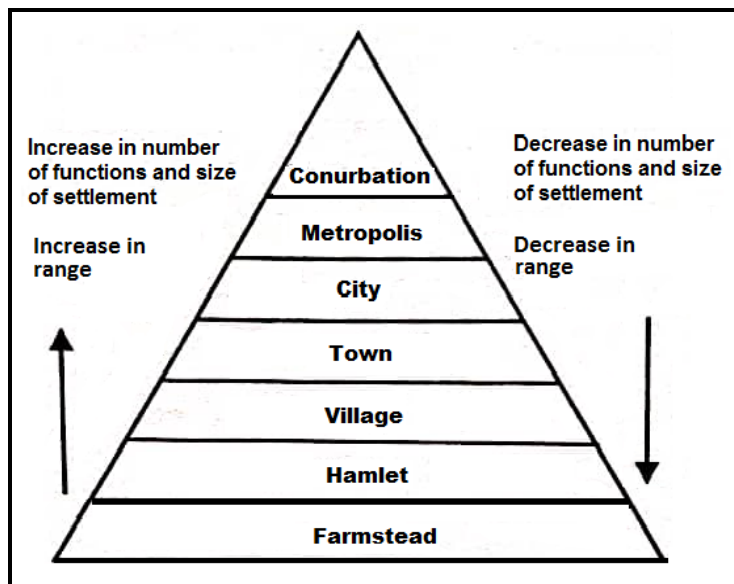
[Source: Examiner's own diagram]

1.2.1 Settlements are ranked according to (function/population).

1.2.2 A (metropolis/conurbation) is made up of a city with independent towns.

1.2.3 A (village/town) is the smallest urban settlement.

1.2.4 A (hamlet/village) has a mixture of both rural and urban functions.

1.2.5 The range of a (town/city) will be greater.

1.2.6 The (conurbation/metropolis) has a greater number of functions and size.

1.2.7 As the size of a settlement increases, the number of this type of settlement will (increase/decrease). (7 x 1) (7)

1.3   Refer to the sketch below on rural-urban migration.

[Adapted from file:///vector-farm-field-sketch-engraving-drawing/stockistockcitysketch]
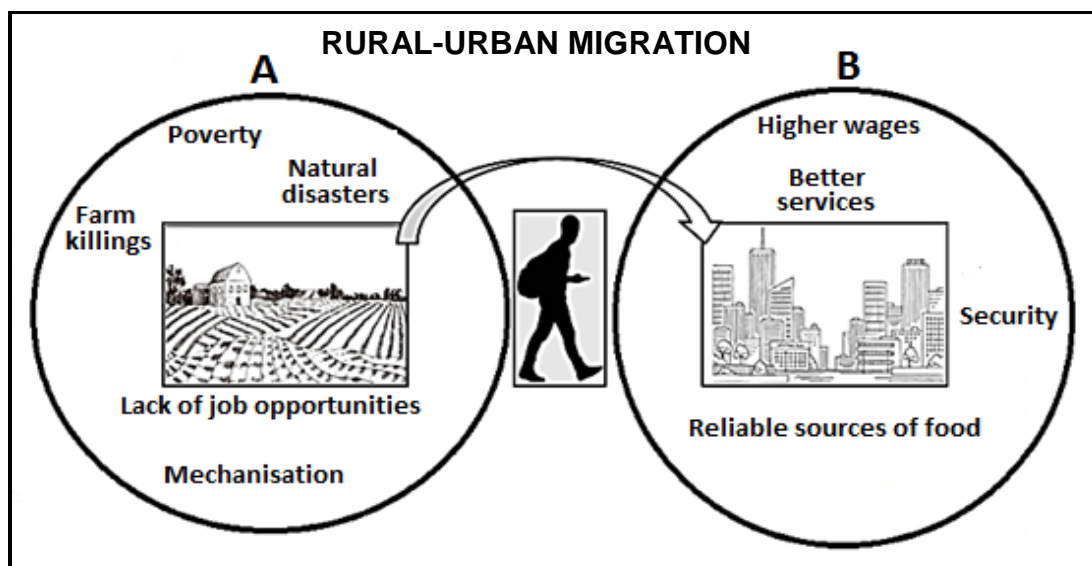
1.3.1   Define the concept *rural-urban migration*.   (1 x 2)   (2)

1.3.2   Identify ONE social push factor in **A** that causes rural-urban migration.   (1 x 1)   (1)

1.3.3   State TWO basic services that are more accessible in urban areas than in rural areas.   (2 x 1)   (2)

1.3.4   How can rural-urban migration create challenges for the provision of housing in **B**?   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.3.5   Suggest THREE intervention strategies that can be implemented to decrease rural-urban migration.   (3 x 2)   (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch and the photograph below which show a part of area **A** in the rural-urban fringe.

[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=rural+urban+fringe+geography]
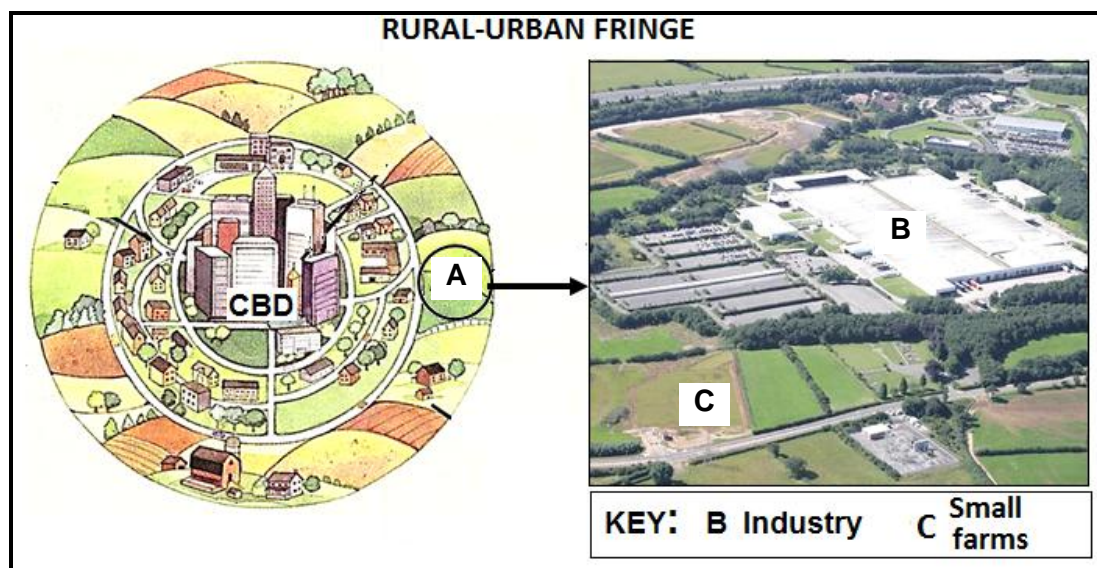
1.4.1 Where is the rural-urban fringe located? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 State TWO economic activities in the photograph, which are found in the rural-urban fringe. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 How does the economic activity at **B** benefit from being located in the rural-urban fringe? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 What positive impact does activity **B** have on the local community? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 How has the recent urban expansion of large cities changed the rural-urban fringe? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5   Refer to the photograph and extract below on informal settlements.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Government reports suggest that between 2002 and 2021, informal settlements in South Africa increased from 300 to 2 180.

The poverty levels in informal settlements are evident in the tiny spaces, overcrowding and overlapping structures — conditions that create a conducive environment for the rapid spread of diseases.

The human settlements sector set a target of providing housing with basic services to 400 000 informal settlement households by 2018. According to government reports and statements, the targets have not been met.

[Adapted from https://mg.co.za/analysis/2020-06-25-policy-exists-but-shacklands]

1.5.1   Identify ONE characteristic of informal settlements visible in the photograph. (1 x 1)   (1)

1.5.2   State TWO negative social impacts of informal settlements in the extract. (2 x 1)   (2)

1.5.3   Give TWO economic reasons for the rapid increase in informal settlements. (2 x 2)   (4)

1.5.4   In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why the government has failed to assist communities living in informal settlements. (4 x 2)   (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1   The questions below are based on industries. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. 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   Manufacturing is an example of an activity in the … economic sector.

        A   primary
        B   secondary
        C   tertiary
        D   quaternary

    2.1.2   Light industries generally locate …

        A   close to the CBD.
        B   away from residential areas.
        C   near raw materials.
        D   near bulk transport.

    2.1.3   An iron and steel plant is an example of a … industry.

        A   footloose
        B   break-of-bulk
        C   raw-material orientated
        D   market orientated

    2.1.4   The sketch below illustrates a/an … industry.

[Source: https://www.google.co.za/search?q=types+of+industries]
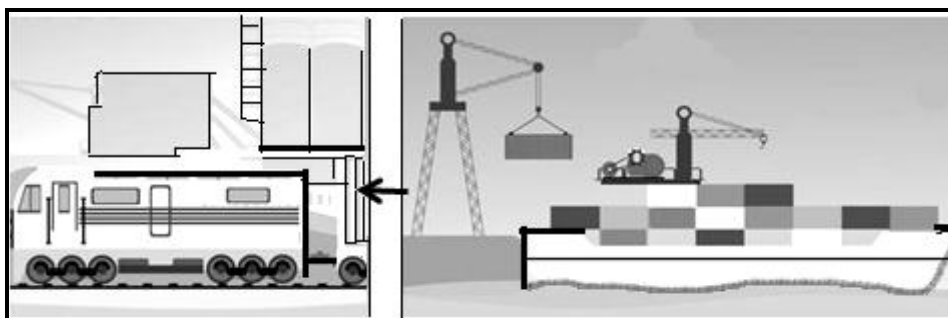
        A   ubiquitous
        B   bridge
        C   market
        D   footloose

    2.1.5   A bakery is an example of a …industry.

        A   break-of-bulk
        B   raw-material orientated
        C   market orientated
        D   footloose

2.1.6   The illustration below is an example of a … industry.

[Source: https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=Kq]

A   raw-material orientated
B   bridge
C   market orientated
D   ubiquitous

2.1.7   An oil refinery is an example of a/an … industry.

A   footloose
B   heavy
C   ubiquitous
D   light

2.1.8   Heavy industries are characterised by …

(i)   high levels of air pollution.
(ii)   their location on small areas of land.
(iii)   their location close to bulk transport.
(iv)   low levels of noise pollution.

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

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	An exchange of goods and services between countries	**Y** **Z**	international trade trade agreement
2.2.2	Unfavourable trade balance	**Y** **Z**	increases employment increases unemployment
2.2.3	Goods which are brought into a country	**Y** **Z**	exports imports
2.2.4	Benefit of international trade	**Y** **Z**	access to foreign currency decrease in investment
2.2.5	Activities of the tertiary sector	**Y** **Z**	transport and trade construction and research
2.2.6	An efficient public transport system	**Y** **Z**	increases economic cost increases production
2.2.7	Difference in value between a country's imports and exports	**Y** **Z**	balance of trade balance of payment

(7 x 1)   (7)

2.3   Refer to the infographic below on sugar cane farming.

SUGAR CANE FARMING

Although the physical factors on the east coast of South Africa are conducive to sugar cane farming, the production has decreased. In two decades, the country's annual sugar production has shrunk by nearly 25%. The number of sugar cane farmers decreased by 60%.

Many South African towns and rural villages would crumble, as they're either partly or entirely dependent on the sugar cane farming.

Demand for sugar in the Southern African Customs Union has dropped from 1,65 million tons to 1,25 million tons a year, forcing South Africa to increase its exports to the global market.

[Adapted from farmersweekly.co.za]

[Adapted from farmersweekly.co.za]

Facts and figures about SA's sugar industry

41 000 hectares Small-scale farmers

250 000 tons Loss of sales to sugar tax

6% Contribution to agricultural sector

0,84% Contribution to GDP

[Adapted from Dr Thomas Funke, *SA Cane Growers' Association*]

2.3.1   What is the percentage decrease in the number of sugar cane farmers in the last two decades?   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.3.2   Identify the TWO provinces on the map where sugar cane is farmed.   (2 x 1)   (2)

2.3.3   State TWO physical factors that promote sugar cane farming in these provinces (answer to QUESTION 2.3.2).   (2 x 1)   (2)

2.3.4   Why is sugar cane farming important to the small towns and rural villages in South Africa?   (2 x 2)   (4)

2.3.5   Explain THREE economic factors that have a negative impact on sugar production in South Africa.   (3 x 2)   (6)

2.4   Refer to the map and extract below on the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

MAPUTO CORRIDOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Road Distance:	Rail Distance:
Johannesburg to Maputo: 581 km	Johannesburg to Maputo: 590 km

The Maputo Corridor was launched as a Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) in 1996, as the governments of South Africa and Mozambique initially sought to rebuild their economies and restore trade and investment ties. Both governments agreed on the enormous potential benefits of rehabilitating the key elements of this vital strategic transport corridor, which links the Port of Maputo with Africa's most vibrant economic hub, the city of Johannesburg. This Spatial Development Initiative was the means chosen to maximise investment in the potential of the Maputo Corridor and fulfil the aim of sustainable economic and social development along its length and surrounding areas.

[Adapted from bus-ex.com/https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid]

2.4.1   Which country is linked to South Africa by the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative?   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.4.2   What was the initial aim of launching the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative, as stated in the extract?   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.4.3   Name the core industrial region that will benefit the most from the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative.   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.4.4   How will the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative create business opportunities for underdeveloped communities along the corridor?   (2 x 2)   (4)

2.4.5   In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the upgrading of the different types of infrastructure positively impacts on trade for the core industrial region (answer to QUESTION 2.4.3).
                                                                              (4 x 2)   (8)

2.5   Refer to the cartoon and extract below on informal trading.

IN DEFENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S INFORMAL ECONOMY

Do you have a permit?

No, I can't afford it!

A shadow economy*?

Some call the informal sector the shadow economy. They also complain about the lack of taxes paid by the informal sector. Many of the vendors are trading without permits and are subjected to regular raids by the city's law enforcement, during which their goods are seized and fines are issued.

The claim that official employment data underestimates the informal sector is based on the assumption that many people who undertake activities in the informal sector are mistakenly counted as unemployed.

The vast majority of informal operators (73%) earn well below the income tax threshold of R79 000 per annum set by the South African Revenue Service. In addition, many informal-sector workers, and particularly those in retail, pay VAT on their purchases.

***Shadow economy:** Its contribution is not known.

[Source: news.uct.ac.za/ https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+trading+cartoon]

2.5.1   Give another name for the informal sector from the extract.   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.2   Why does the trader in the cartoon not have a permit?   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.3   Quote ONE consequence from the extract for the trader who does not have a permit.   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.4   Why are people in the informal sector mistakenly referred to as unemployed?   (1 x 2)   (2)

2.5.5   How does the economy benefit from the informal sector?   (2 x 2)   (4)

2.5.6   Suggest THREE incentives that the government can provide to regulate the informal sector.   (3 x 2)   (6)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3:   GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ODENDAALSRUS
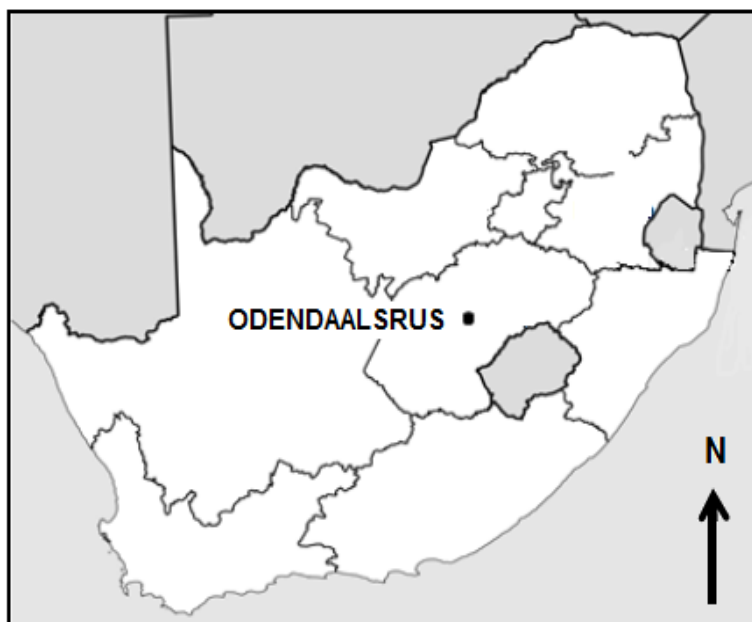
Coordinates: 27°52'S; 26°41'E

Odendaalsrus is the oldest gold-mining town in the Goldfields of the Free State in South Africa.

The town was once just a variety of farms with one central church. However, when gold deposits were found in 1946, Odendaalsrus earned its place on the map, attracting a number of settlers who wanted to be a part of the gold rush. This is where the richest gold reef in the world was discovered.

[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=odendaalsrus]

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

ENGLISH
River
Bridge
Furrow

AFRIKAANS
Rivier
Brug
Voor

3.1   **MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**

      Refer to the topographic map.

      3.1.1   When calculating an area on the map, the scale is used to …

              A   represent the area on the topographic map.
              B   calculate the area in reality.
              C   represent the area on the orthophoto map.
              D   calculate the height of the area in reality.   (1 x 1)   (1)

      3.1.2   Calculate the area which is demarcated in red/black on the topographic map in km².

              Use the following information:

              Measured length (map distance) = 3,7 cm

              Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)**   (4 x 1)   (4)

      3.1.3   The true bearing from trigonometrical station 286 (**F**) in block **B4** to spot height 1 357 (**G**) in block **C5** is (161°/342°).   (1 x 1)   (1)

      3.1.4   Calculate the magnetic declination of Odendaalsrus for 2023. Use the information and steps given below.

              Difference in years: 3 years
              Mean annual change: 10' westwards
              Total change:
              Magnetic declination for 2023:   (3 x 1)   (3)

      3.1.5   Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 to calculate the magnetic bearing for 2023.

              Formula:
              Magnetic bearing = True bearing + Magnetic declination   (1 x 1)   (1)

3.2   **MAP INTERPRETATION**

Refer to the Phakisa Motor Race Track **(H)** in blocks **B3** and **C3** on the topographic map.

3.2.1   (a)   In which land-use zone is the race track located?   (1 x 1)   (1)

        (b)   How does the location of the race track reduce possible environmental injustices to the residents of Odendaalsrus?
                                                                          (1 x 2)   (2)

Refer to the topographic map and the orthophoto map.

3.2.2   (a)   The main primary activity at **6** on the orthophoto map is (mining/quarrying).   (1 x 1)   (1)

        (b)   Give evidence from the topographic map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.2(a).   (1 x 2)   (2)

        (c)   Identify the transport infrastructure that supports the main primary activity at **6** on the orthophoto map.   (1 x 1)   (1)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.2.3   (a)   Identify main street pattern **I** in blocks **A1** and **A2**.   (1 x 1)   (1)

        (b)   Why is the street pattern, identified in QUESTION 3.2.3(a), associated with traffic congestion?   (1 x 2)   (2)

        (c)   How has the topography influenced the lay-out of the street pattern identified in QUESTION 3.2.3(a)?   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.3   **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

Reference information **X** and **Y** are extracts from the Odendaalsrus topographic map which indicates different types of data.
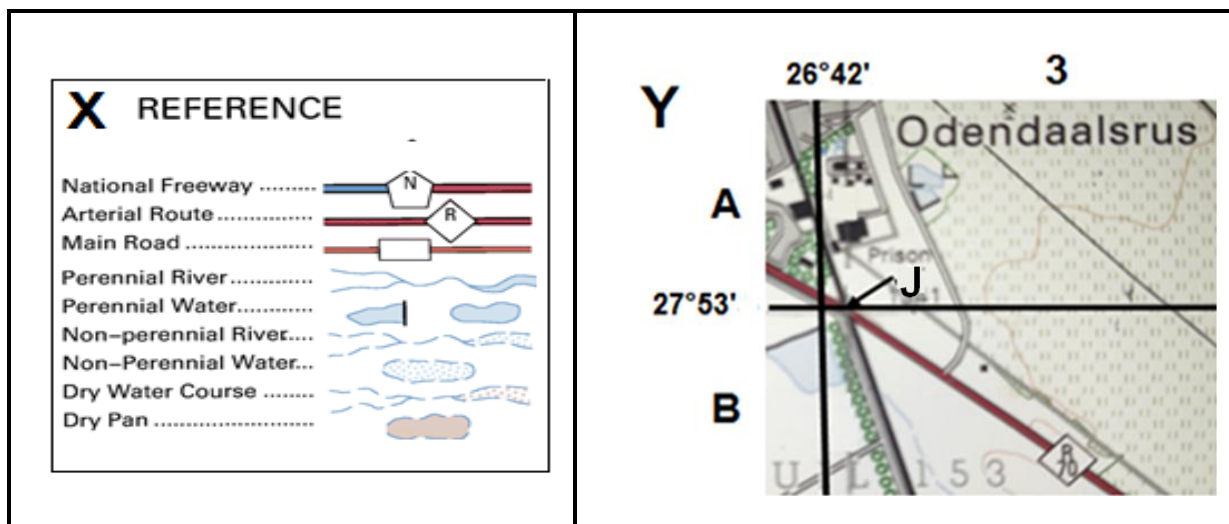
3.3.1   (a)   The location of **J** is (spatial/attribute) data.   (1 x 1)   (1)

         (b)   Give the spatial data of **J** in degrees and minutes.   (2 x 1)   (2)

         (c)   How does reference information **X** assist in identifying the attribute data of the road in extract **Y**?   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.3.2   (Spatial resolution/Remote sensing) is used to collect information from a distance.   (1 x 1)   (1)

3.3.3   What is the advantage of collecting information from a distance for the activity at **6** on the orthophoto map?   (1 x 2)   (2)

                                              TOTAL SECTION B: **30**
                                              GRAND TOTAL: **150**

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GEOGRAPHY P2

2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

MARKING PRINCIPLES FOR GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2022 AND NSC/SC JUNE 2023

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

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect **(M)**
- 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. **M** There will be less clean water to generate hydro- electricity. ✓✓ ✓ ✓   **13**

SECTION A:

QUESTION 1:   RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1   1.1.1   C (1)

       1.1.2   B (1)

       1.1.3   C (1)

       1.1.4   D (1)

       1.1.5   A (1)

       1.1.6   A (1)

       1.1.7   C (1)

       1.1.8   A (1)   (8 x 1)   (8)

1.2   1.2.1   function (1)

       1.2.2   metropolis (1)

       1.2.3   town (1)

       1.2.4   village (1)

       1.2.5   city (1)

       1.2.6   conurbation (1)

       1.2.7   decreases (1)   (7 x 1)   (7)

1.3.   1.3.1   Rural-urban migration is the **movement of people** from the **rural** area
       DEFINITION OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION   to the **urban** area. (2)
                [CONCEPT]   (1 x 2)   (2)

                INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
                Rural-urban migration is the **movement of people (1)**

       1.3.2   Farm killings (1)
       ONE SOCIAL PUSH FACTOR IN A   Poverty (1)
                Lack of job opportunities (1)
                [ANY ONE]   (1 x 1)   (1)

1.3.3 **STATE TWO BASIC SERVICES MORE ACCESSIBLE IN URBAN AREAS**

Piped/Potable water (1)
Electricity (1)
Sanitation (1)
Refuse and waste removal (1)
Health care (accept examples) (1)
Social welfare (1)
Housing (1)
Education (1)
Safety and security (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 **HOW CAN RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION CREATE CHALLENGES RE <u>HOUSING</u> IN B**

The demand for housing cannot be met (2)
There is a shortage of suitable land (2)
Limited municipal budgets (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 **THREE INTER-VENTION STRATEGIES TO DECREASE RURAL-URABN MIGRATION**

Create more/better employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Promote commercial farming (2)
Develop/upskill workers (accept examples) (2)
Provide credit facilities/loans/subsidies to farmers (2)
Effective land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Decentralising industries/ businesses (2)
Developing ecotourism (accept examples) (2)
Organise festivals/recreational activities (accept examples) (2)
Advertising/marketing of the area (2)
Providing basic services (accept examples) (2)
Improvement of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Create incentives to encourage people to limit rural-urban migration (accept examples) (2)
Resettlement of people in agriculturally suitable areas (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Outskirts (Periphery) of the urban area (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 **STATE TWO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (PHOTO)**

Agriculture/Farming (1)
Industries/Manufacturing (1)
(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 **HOW DOES THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT B BENEFIT FROM LOCATION IN RURAL-URBAN FRINGE**

Cheaper land values (2)
Enough vacant land for expansion (2)
Access to infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Raw materials from farms (2)
Close to labour force (2)
Access to flat land (2)
Access to water (2)
Access to nearby markets (2)
Less traffic congestion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 **WHAT POSITIVE IMPACT DOES ACTIVITY B HAVE ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

Provides employment opportunities (2)
Upskilling of local labour force (accept examples) (2)
Social upliftment programmes (2)
Infrastructural improvements (accept examples) (2)
Improved services (accept examples) (2)
Prevent people moving out the area (2)
Increase standard of living (2)
Closer to work (2)
Availability of finished goods (2)
Improves buying power (2)
Multiplier effect (accept examples) (2)
Lowers prices of goods (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.4.5 **HOW HAS RECENT EXPANSION OF LARGE CITIES CHANGED THE RURAL-URBAN FRINGE**

Decreases land used for farming (accept examples) (2)
Urban functions dominate (2)
Change in variety/type of urban functions (2)
Increase the value of land (2)
Increase in the number of people (2)
Increase in crime (2)
Services will be under pressure (2)
More buildings (accept examples) (2)
Urban sprawl (2)
It increases traffic (2)
Increased levels of pollution (accept examples) (2)
Aesthetic beauty of the land-use zone is diminished (2)
Destruction of biodiversity/ecosystems (2)
Increased soil erosion (2)
Less fertile soil (2)
Increased run-off (2)
Water table lowered (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.5   1.5.1 **IDENTIFY ONE CHARACTERISTIC VISIBLE IN THE PHOTO**

Limited infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Prefabricated materials (accept examples) (1)
High building density (1)
Limited space (1)
Small houses (1)
Lack of planning (1)
Lack of basic services (accept examples) (1)
[ANY ONE]   (1 x 1)   (1)

1.5.2 **STATE TWO NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS IN THE EXTRACT**

Tiny spaces (lack of privacy) (1)
Overcrowding (1)
Overlapping structures (fire hazard) (1)
Diseases (1)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 1)   (2)

1.5.3
GIVE TWO ECONOMIC REASONS FOR RAPID GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Increased unemployment (2)
Increased poverty (2)
High inflation rate (2)
High price/rent of houses (2)
People cannot afford houses (2)
Salary cuts (2)
Budget constraints (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.5.4
PARAGRAPH EXPLAIN WHY GOV FAILED TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

They did not provide low cost housing because of a shortage of available land/ budget constraints (2)
No basic services/amenities (accept examples) were supplied due to budget shortfalls (2)
No basic infrastructure (accept examples) due to a lack of skilled personnel (2)
Did not create enough job opportunities because of a lack of investment (2)
Inadequate policing to combat crime due to poor planning (2)
Did not allocate finance for improving conditions of people living in informal settlements due to budget constraints (2)
Corruption which lead to a misappropriation of finances/budget shortfalls (2)
Unqualified people managing these projects (which are delayed) as a result of nepotism/cronyism (2)
Limited programmes for upskilling/training of communities due to budget constraints(2)
People are forced to remain in informal settlements due to land tenure issues (2)
[ANY FOUR]   (4 x 2)   (8)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM OF FOUR

They did not provide low cost housing (1)
No basic services/amenities were supplied (1)
No basic infrastructure (1)
Did not create enough job opportunities (1)
Inadequate policing (1)
Did not allocate finance (1)
Corruption (1)
Nepotism/Cronyism (1)
Limited programmes for upskilling (1)
Land tenure issues (1)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1   2.1.1   B (1)

       2.1.2   A (1)

       2.1.3   C (1)

       2.1.4   B (1)

       2.1.5   C (1)

       2.1.6   D (1)

       2.1.7   B (1)

       2.1.8   D (1)   (8 x 1)   (8)

2.2   2.2.1   Y (1)

       2.2.2   Z (1)

       2.2.3   Z (1)

       2.2.4   Y (1)

       2.2.5   Y (1)

       2.2.6   Z (1)

       2.2.7   Y (1)   (7 x 1)   (7)

2.3.   2.3.1   60% (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

       2.3.2   Kwazulu-Natal (1)
                   Mpumalanga (1)   (2 x 1)   (2)

       2.3.3   Subtropical climate conditions (1)
       _{STATE TWO PHYSICAL FACTORS THAT PROMOTE SUGAR CANE}   High temperatures (1)
                  High rainfall (1)
                  Frost-free area (1)
                  Well-drained /fertile soils (1)
                  [ANY TWO]   (2 x 1)   (2)

2.3.4 **WHY IS SUGAR CANE IMPORTANT TO SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL VILLAGES** It provides employment (farms/sugar mills) (2)
Multiplier effect /stimulates economy (accept examples) (2)
Provides income for small- scale farmers (2)
Raw materials for secondary activities (accept examples) (2)
Improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Small towns/rural villages partly/entirely dependent on sugar cane farming (2)
Improved standard of living/quality of life (accept examples) (2)
It creates access to markets (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 **EXPLAIN THREE ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SUGAR PRODUCTION** Sugar tax has decreased the demand for sugar (2)
Fluctuating prices limits investment (2)
Increase in cost of exports (2)
Demand for sugar cane in Southern Africa has decreased (accept examples) (2)
Higher production costs (accept examples) (2)
Load shedding decreases production (2)
Lack of subsidies in South Africa (2)
Labour strikes decrease production (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 Mozambique (1)
(Accept Swaziland) (1)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 **EXTRACT** To rebuild their economies and restore trade and investment ties (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Gauteng/PWV core industrial region (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 **HOW WILL THE MCSPI CREATE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDER-DEVELOPED COMMUNITIES** Improved infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
Increased volumes of traffic (2)
The route becomes safer (2)
It will promote entrepreneurial opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Increased skills of local people (2)
Multiplier effect (increased buying power) (accept examples) (2)
Job creation (2)
It promotes trade (accepts examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5
PARAGRAPH EXPLAIN HOW THE UPGRADING OF DIFF TYPES OF INFRA-STRUCTURE POSITIVELY IMPACTS ON TRADE

Improved railways result in cheaper transport of goods (2)
Improved roads will facilitate rapid transport of goods (2)
Expanding the port encourages the export/import of bulky goods (2)
Improving port facilities will increase the export of goods (2)
More accessibility by ports/roads/rail improving trade (accept examples) (2)
Improved power supply will improve production (2)
Improved communication networks improve trade relations (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM FOUR
Improved railways (1)
Improved roads (1)
Expanding the port (1)
Improving port facilities (1)
More accessibility by ports/roads/rail (1)
Improved power supply (1)
Improved communication networks (1)

2.5   **2.5.1**   Shadow economy (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

         2.5.2   She cannot afford it (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

         2.5.3
QUOTE
'regular raids' (1)
'goods are seized' (1)
'fines are issued' (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

         2.5.4   They do not pay taxes to SARS (2)
Unregistered businesses (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

         2.5.5
HOW DOES THE ECONOMY BENEFIT FROM THE INFORMAL SECTOR

It creates jobs (2)
Reduces dependence on the state (accept examples) (2)
Goods are cheaper (2)
Services are affordable (accept examples) (2)
They buy goods/merchandise from formal businesses (2)
Creation of new skills (accept examples) (2)
They pay VAT (2)
Reduces crime (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 **SUGGEST THREE INCENTIVES THAT GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE TO REGULATE THE INFORMAL SECTOR**

They could reduce taxes (2)
Affordable/free registration fees (2)
Provide access to capital/loans (2)
Skills training (accept examples) (2)
Allow informal businesses to operate from home (2)
Effective policing/no harassment (2)
Offer affordable rentals on premises (2)
Employment benefits to workers in the informal sector (2)
Partnerships between formal and informal sectors (2)
Provision of facilities (accept examples) (2)
Provide services (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE]   (3 x 2)   (6)
                                                                          [60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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   (3,7 cm x 0,5) x (3,3 (1) cm x 0,5)   (Range 3,2 cm – 3,4 cm)
           (1,85 (1) km x (1,65 (1) km)   (Range1,6 km -1,7 km)
           3,05 km² (1)   (Range 2,96 – 3,15 km²)   (4 x 1)   (4)

   3.1.3   161° (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

   3.1.4   Total change: 3 x 10' = 30' (1)
           Magnetic Declination for 2023: 21° 09'W + (1) 30'
           21° 39' W of true north (1)   (3 x 1)   (3)

   3.1.5   161° + 21° 39' = 182° 39' (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

3.2   **MAP INTERPRETATION**

   3.2.1   (a) rural-urban fringe (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

   IMPACT OF LOCATION   (b) Distance between the two places (minimises the effects of the
           environmental injustices) (2)   (1 x 2)   (2)

   3.2.2   (a) mining (1)   (1 x   (1)
           1)

   EVIDENCE FOR MINING   (b) Conveyor belt (2)
           Shafts (2)
           Excavations (2)
           Mine dump (2)
           Slimes dams (2)   (2)
           [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2)

   TRANSPORT INFRA-STRUCTURE FOR MINING   (c) Road (1)
           Rail/service line (1)
           Conveyer belt (1)   (1)
           [ANY ONE]   (1 x 1)

   3.2.3   (a) Grid iron (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)
   STREET PATTERN
           (b) There are many intersections/traffic lights (2)   (1 x 2)   (2)
   TRAFFIC CONGESTION
   TOPOGRAPHY   (c) (Flat land) made it easier to construct (2)   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

    3.3.1   (a) Spatial (1)   (1 x 1) (1)

              (b) 27°53'S (1) 26°42'E (1)   (2 x 1) (2)

              (c) It tells you what type/s of road it is (2)   (1 x 2) (2)

    3.3.2   Remote sensing (1)   (1 x 1) (1)

    3.3.3
    ADVANTAGE
    OF REMOTE
    SENSING
It is safer (2)
(During a mining disaster) the inaccessible areas can be monitored (2)
More information can be accessed (accept examples) (2)
Regular updates (2)
It is cheaper (2)
Large areas can be captured (2)
A faster method of collecting data (2)
More accurate information collected (2)
[ANY ONE]   (1 x 2) (2)

                              TOTAL SECTION B: 30
                              GRAND TOTAL: 150