basic education

Department:
Basic Education
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

## GRADE 12

## GEOGRAPHY P2

## NOVEMBER 2024

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**This question paper consists of 18 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 topographical map 2926AA BLOEMFONTEIN-NOORD (NORTH) and a 1 **:** 10 000 orthophoto map 2926AA 10 BLOEMFONTEIN-NOORD (NORTH) 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 this examination.

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

## QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Match the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 Y.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1.1 | Exact piece of land that a settlement is built on | **Y** situation<br>**Z** site |
| 1.1.2 | The situation of a commercial livestock farm is influenced by … | **Y** topography<br>**Z** markets |
| 1.1.3 | Settlements located close to a water source in arid areas | **Y** wet-point<br>**Z** dry-point |
| 1.1.4 | The shape of this settlement is influenced by a river | **Y** circular<br>**Z** linear |
| 1.1.5 | The largest rural settlement type | **Y** village<br>**Z** hamlet |
| 1.1.6 | Greater profits are associated with this settlement pattern | **Y** dispersed<br>**Z** nucleated |
| 1.1.7 | Land returned to the original owners | **Y** land restitution<br>**Z** land tenure |
| 1.1.8 | An economic challenge of land reform | **Y** poverty<br>**Z** legal disputes |

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 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 (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 D.

1.2.1 The smallest urban settlement in an urban hierarchy is a …

A city.
B metropolis.
C town.
D megalopolis.

1.2.2 A … has the smallest number of settlements.

A conurbation
B city
C town
D megalopolis

1.2.3 A … is the largest settlement type found in South Africa.

A megalopolis
B conurbation
C metropolis
D city

1.2.4 A … is an urban settlement type made up of a major city and towns.

A metropolis
B conurbation
C city
D megalopolis

1.2.5 The … of a city covers a larger area than a town.

A range
B sphere of influence
C threshold population
D service area

1.2.6 A university has a … range and a … sphere of influence than a school.

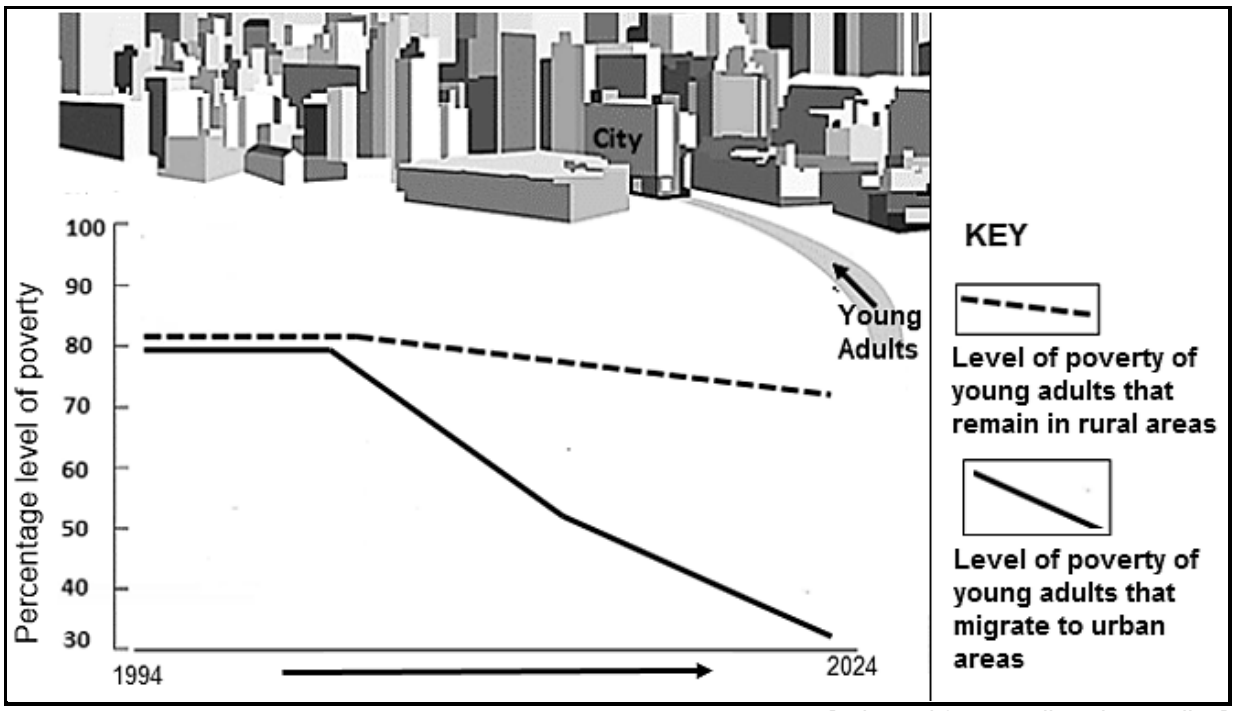
A smaller; larger
B smaller; smaller
C larger; larger
D larger; smaller

1.2.7 The range associated with the purchase of a motor vehicle is greater than the purchase of bread because it is:

(i) More expensive
(ii) Purchased on a daily basis
(iii) Not purchased frequently
(iv) Less expensive

A (i) and (iii)
B (ii) and (iv)
C (i) and (ii)
D (iii) and (iv) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the sketch and graph below showing the levels of poverty caused by rural-urban migration.




[Adapted from *Mail and Guardian*]

1.3.1 Define the term *rural-urban migration*. (1 x 2) (2)

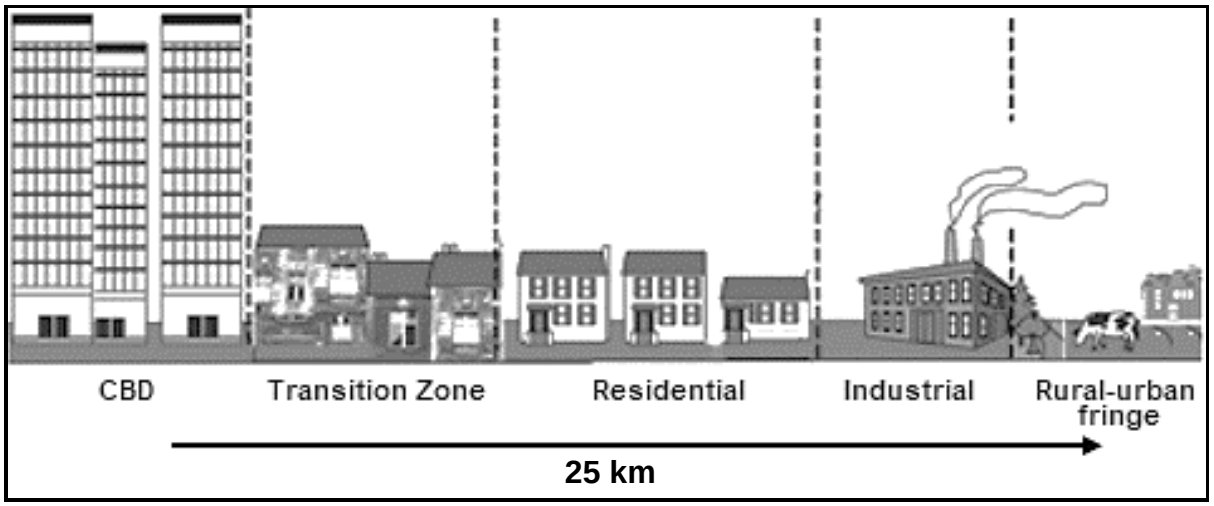
1.3.2 According to the graph, the percentage level of poverty decreased by a smaller amount in (rural/urban) areas. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 How has unemployment contributed to this trend in poverty levels (answer to QUESTION 1.3.2)? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 How does the movement of young adults to urban areas have a negative social impact on the rural community? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest strategies that can be introduced in rural areas to reduce the movement of young adults to urban areas. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below showing an urban profile.




[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.4.1 Define the concept *urban profile*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Comment on the height of buildings in the CBD in comparison to those in the rural-urban fringe. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 How has the demand for land influenced the density of buildings in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Why are both the transition zone and rural-urban fringe referred to as zones of change? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest economic reasons why the rural-urban fringe would be an attractive location for commercial activities. (3 x 2) (6)

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

**UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**


Informal settlements are generally located on any vacant land that is available. Informal settlements are characterised by a lack of basic services, pollution, overcrowding and poor waste management that impact negatively on the environment and poses a health risk. In spite of this, the number of informal settlements is growing.

What are the solutions to informal settlements? Rather than disrupting important social and economic networks by uprooting and relocating residents, upgrading programmes would be associated with social benefits for the people in informal settlements. Such programmes can improve neighbourhood infrastructures, while low-income residents remain on site.

Upgrading informal settlements creates income-generating opportunities that can directly benefit local companies and residents. This is particularly helpful for workers if jobs are created within the community. In many cases, young people within these settlements will be directly employed in upgrading projects.

[Adapted from https://www.african-cities.org/upgrading-informal-settlements-in-african-cities and https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+settlements]

1.5.1 Define the term *informal settlement.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 State ONE factor in the extract that has a negative impact on the health of residents in informal settlements. (1 x 1) (1)

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

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the upgrading (improvement) of informal settlements would have a positive social impact for people living in these settlements. (4 x 2) (8)

**[60]**

## QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 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 (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 D.

2.1.1 The main difference between small-scale and large-scale farming is the …

A size of farm holdings.
B use of research technology.
C types of farmers.
D impact on the market.

Refer to the photographs on small- and large-scale farming below to answer QUESTIONS 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.

2.1.2 Photograph … below illustrates small-scale farming.


[Source: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fblog.ipleaders.in%2Fagriculture-income-types]

A P
B Q
C R
D S

2.1.3 A characteristic of small-scale farming evident in the photograph is …

A the use of hybrid seeds.
B that it is only export-orientated.
C the high capital investment.
D the use of manual labour.

2.1.4 … is an economic advantage for a farmer practising large-scale farming.

A The use of machinery
B Larger profits
C A large labour force
D The practising of monoculture

2.1.5 Cattle farming is an activity in the … economic sector.

A primary
B secondary
C tertiary
D quaternary

2.1.6 Distribution of dairy products is an activity in the … economic sector.

A primary
B secondary
C tertiary
D quaternary

2.1.7 A factor favouring cattle farming in South Africa is …

A heavy rainfall.
B high temperatures.
C available grazing land.
D climatic variation.

2.1.8 Challenges faced by small-scale cattle farmers in South Africa are:

(i) High rate of unemployment
(ii) Animal diseases
(iii) Semi-arid land
(iv) Export market

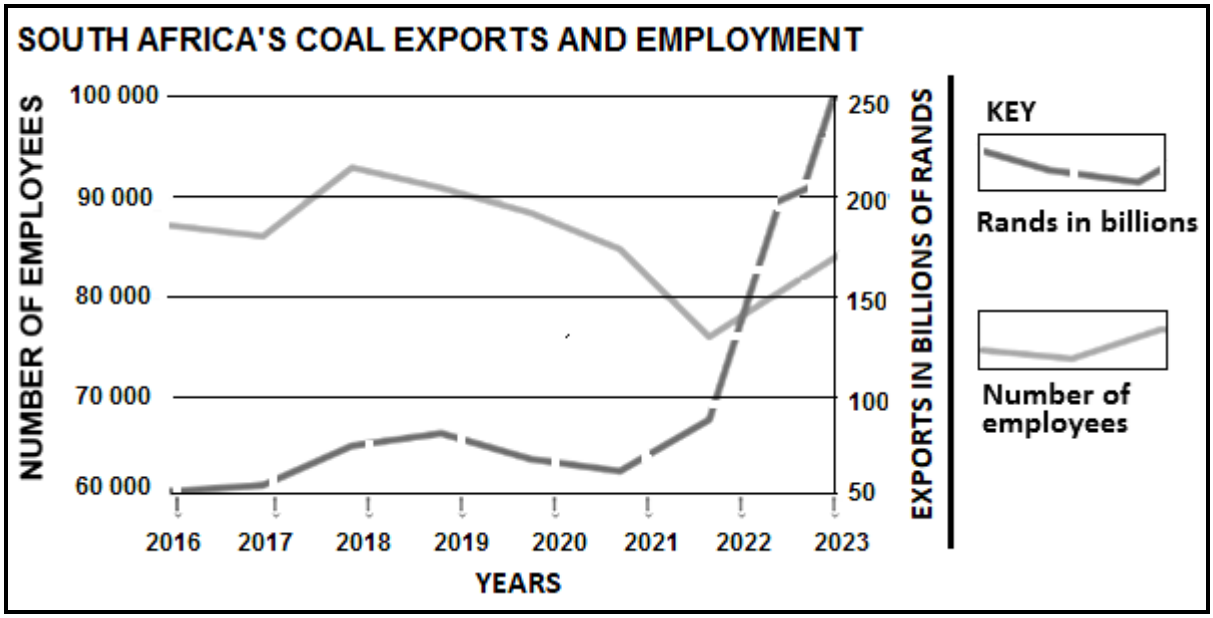
A (i) and (ii)
B (ii) and (iii)
C (i) and (iv)
D (iii) and (iv) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Match the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. 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 | The main purpose of an industrial development zone (IDZ) is to promote … | **Y** exports<br>**Z** imports |
| 2.2.2 | SDIs are generally located in … areas. | **Y** underdeveloped<br>**Z** developed |
| 2.2.3 | A positive economic impact of spatial development initiatives (SDIs) is … | **Y** improved quality of life<br>**Z** upgraded infrastructure |
| 2.2.4 | A social challenge experienced in the Saldanha Bay IDZ is … | **Y** unskilled workforce<br>**Z** poor harbour facilities |
| 2.2.5 | The main industry associated with the West Coast SDI is a/an … | **Y** automotive plant<br>**Z** steel plant |
| 2.2.6 | The South-western Cape core industrial region is restricted by … | **Y** few mineral resources<br>**Z** small local markets |
| 2.2.7 | A physical factor that promotes industries in the South-western Cape core industrial region is … | **Y** overseas markets<br>**Z** coastal location |

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the graph and extract below on coal mining in South Africa.




The high-quality coal reserves in South Africa have been decreasing over the years.

Shallow and high-quality resources in the Emalahleni (Witbank) coal field have been depleted. Mining companies are required to find other more cost-effective methods to extract the deeper, low quality coal seams of the basin.

[Adapted from https://www.miningforschools.co.za/lets-explore/coal/south-african-coal-mining-today]

2.3.1 According to the graph, what amount of coal, in billions, was exported in 2023? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 What has been the general trend in profits from the export of coal in recent years? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 According to the graph, between which years was the smallest number of employees recorded in the coal mining industry? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.4 Give ONE possible reason for the small number of employees (answer to QUESTION 2.3.3). (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 According to the extract, the high-quality coal reserves in South Africa have been decreasing over the years.

Explain the negative impact of decreasing high-quality coal reserves for the future supply of power in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 Explain why the coal mining industry is important to the economy of South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below on the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

## CHANGE IN GAUTENG'S (PWV) MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Gauteng (PWV) is the biggest contributor to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP). Gauteng's (PWV) most important economic sectors are financial and business services, logistics and communications, manufacturing, property, telecommunications and trade.

About 10 000 businesses involved in the province's manufacturing sector employ over half a million people. The economy of the province is moving away from traditional heavy industry markets and low value-added production* to sophisticated high value-added production**, particularly in information technology, telecommunications and other high-tech industries.

**GLOSSARY**
***Low value-added production:** basic production that uses traditional technology and manual labour to operate machinery
****High value-added production:** production that uses advanced technology, is highly efficient, e.g. robotics to operate machinery

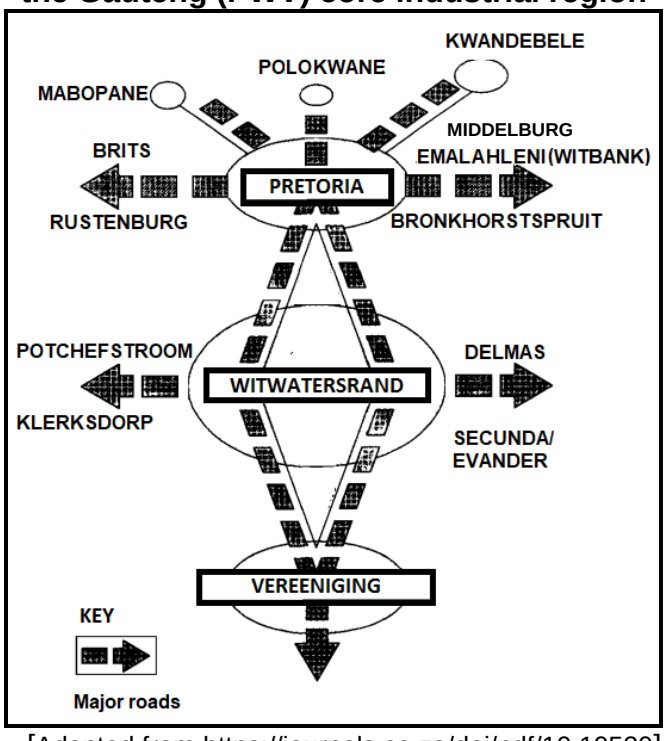
[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=in-Gauteng+industrial+region]

### Statistics for Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region

- 20% of South Africa's population
- 31% of SA's labour force in all economic sectors
- 22% contributed to the mining sector
- 38% contribution to the GDP of South Africa
- 45% of South Africa's manufacturing capacity

[Adapted from 'Growing Gauteng Together' (GGT 2030)]

### Major roads that link main industrial areas in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region




[Adapted from https://journals.co.za/doi/pdf/10.10520]

2.4.1 Refer to the statistics and state the percentage that the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region contributes to the GDP of South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Quote evidence from the extract that shows why 31% of South Africa's labour force is found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Refer to the sketch and explain the role of the major roads in supporting industrial development in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Explain TWO challenges faced by the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Suggest ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of industries moving towards high value-added production in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the extract and graph below on the informal sector.

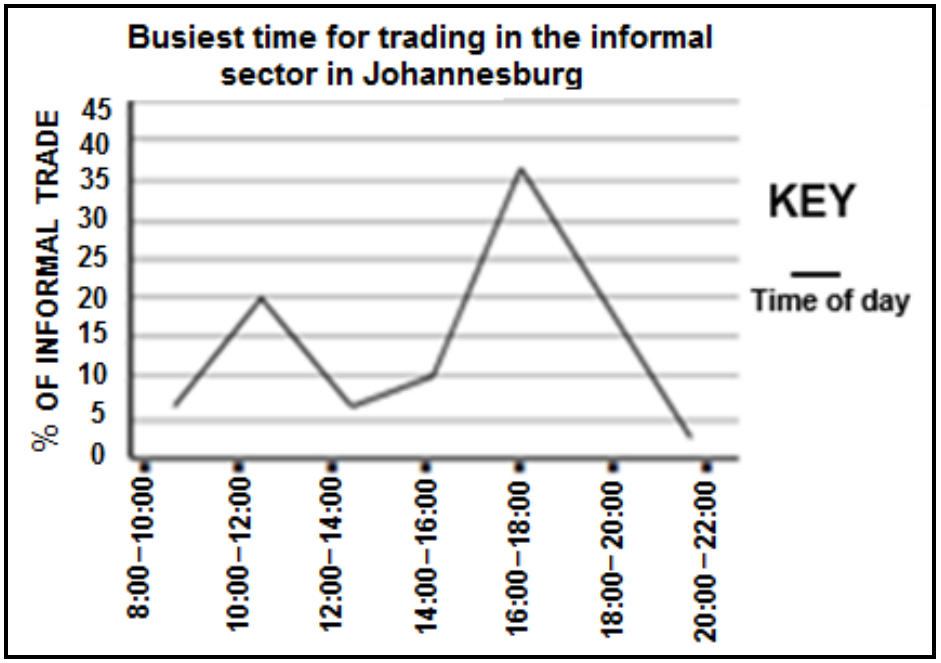
**REGULATING TRADING IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR**

Trading in the informal sector has always been a part of South Africa's economy, 30% of which occurs in Johannesburg.

The city of Johannesburg has informal trading by-laws that currently regulate trading in the informal sector. The municipality may declare any place to be an area in which informal trading is restricted or prevented. The restrictions include traders sleeping overnight as it exposes them to criminal activity. Anyone not complying with these regulations can be charged a fine of up to R500.

Car window washers and other informal traders are part of a large group of poor South Africans who have been economically excluded and who are trying to find their own way to support their families. Human rights lawyers have said that certain regulations could be 'punishing people just for being poor'.

[Adapted from https://hsf.org.za/publications/hsf-briefs/informal-trading-in-johannesburg]




[Adapted from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Busiest-times-for-informal-trade-in-Orange-Farm-and-Johannesburg-Inner-City_fig4_306262758]

2.5.1 According to the extract, what is the percentage of informal trading that takes place in Johannesburg? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Quote evidence from the extract why trading has been restricted in Johannesburg at night. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 According to the graph, which is the busiest time period for trading in the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Suggest TWO reasons for the rapid growth of the informal sector in the city of Johannesburg. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain measures that the municipality can put in place to assist traders in the informal sector to operate under more favourable conditions. (4 x 2) (8)

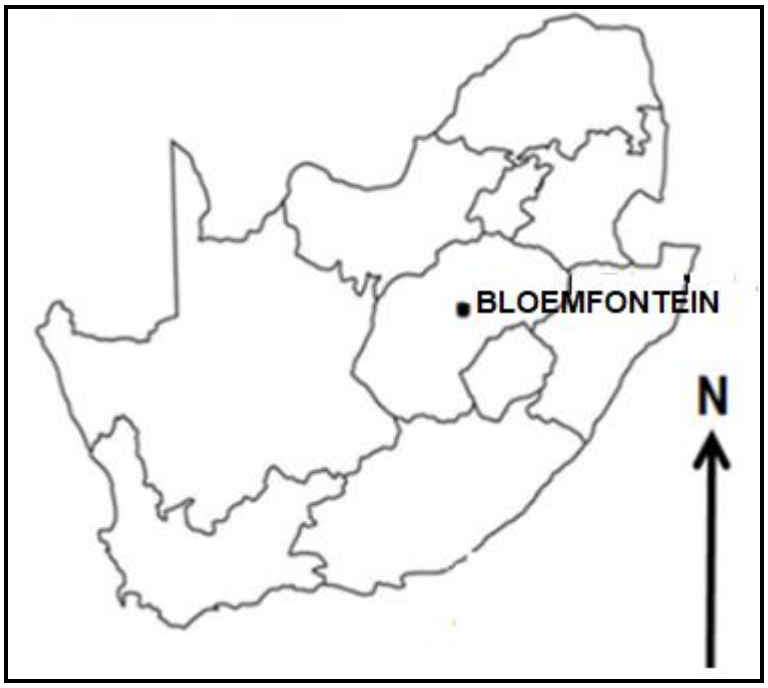
**[60]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 120**

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

**GENERAL INFORMATION ON BLOEMFONTEIN**




**Coordinates: 29°05'S; 26°09'E**

Bloemfontein is the capital city of the Free State. It is located in central South Africa on the southern edge of the Highveld. The area is generally flat with isolated hills. Although agriculture is the main primary activity, businesses mainly drive Bloemfontein's economy.

Due to the many businesses, it has attracted more people into the area. This has led to many new developments.

[Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloemfontein]

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

| **ENGLISH** | **AFRIKAANS** |
|---|---|
| Spring | Spruit |
| Game reserve | Wildreservaat |
| Roads under construction | Paaie onder konstruksie |

## 3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The (topographical map/orthophoto map) has a smaller scale. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A small-scale map shows:

(i) A small area
(ii) Greater detail
(iii) A large area
(iv) Less detail

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

3.1.3 The grid reference of the reservoir at **F** in block **B1** on the topographical map is …

A 26°10'12"S; 29°02'55"E.
B 29°02'55"S; 26°10'12"E.
C 29°01'55"S; 26°10'25"E.
D 26°10'25"S; 29°01'55"E. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.1.4 Determine the true bearing of spot height 1431 at **6** in block **A3** from spot height 1427 at **7** in block **B4**. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the topographical map.

3.1.5 Calculate the average gradient from spot height 1358 at **G** in block **A3** to trigonometrical station 96 at **H** in block **C4**.

**Use the following information:** The distance between spot height 1358 and trigonometrical station 96 is 7,8 cm.

Formula: $\frac{\textbf{Vertical Interval (VI)}}{\textbf{Horizontal Equivalent (HE)}}$ (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.6 Is the gradient (answer to QUESTION 3.1.5) steep or gentle? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 Why would this gradient (answer to QUESTION 3.1.6) be an advantage for road construction? (1 x 1) (1)

## 3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 The main settlement pattern at area **8** in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the orthophoto map is …

A dispersed.
B nucleated.
C linear.
D circular. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the Woodland Hills settlement in block **B2** on the topographical map.

3.2.2 (a) What evidence suggests that this suburb is still undergoing development? (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Explain the negative impact that this development could have on farming in the area. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the residential area at **9** in blocks **B4** and **C4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.3 (a) How did topography influence the development of the gridiron street pattern evident in this residential area? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Explain ONE economic advantage that residents in the residential area at **9** will experience as a result of its location. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **A1/A2** and **B1/B2** on the topographical map.

3.2.4 (a) Identify the primary activity practised in blocks **A1/A2** and **B1/B2**. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Why is this primary activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.4(a)) practised on a large scale? (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Identify TWO strategies that were put in place in blocks **A1/A2** and **B1/B2** to ensure a regular water supply for the primary activity. (2 x 1) (2)

## 3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 The process of converting data from raster to vector format is called data …

A analysis.
B integration.
C layering.
D manipulation. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Explain how the data was converted from the vertical aerial photograph (used to make the orthophoto map) to the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **A3** on the topographical map.

3.3.3 Redraw block **A3** and insert only the following features:

(a) A human-made line feature (1 x 1) (1)

(b) A human-made polygon feature (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Define the concept *data integration*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Name the method of data integration used on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

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

basic education

Department:
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# NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

## GRADE 12

## GEOGRAPHY P2

## MARKING GUIDELINES

## NOVEMBER 2024

**MARKS: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 15 pages.**

## PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2024 AND SC JUNE 2025

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
- 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.
- Where a correct fact has been mentioned more than once in a specific response
- 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**

### 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

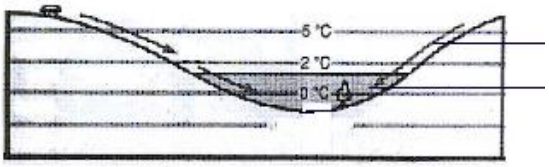
## QUESTION 1

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. Rainfall occurs regularly ✓ R ✗

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 | Z (1) | | |
| | 1.1.2 | Z (1) | | |
| | 1.1.3 | Y (1) | | |
| | 1.1.4 | Z (1) | | |
| | 1.1.5 | Y (1) | | |
| | 1.1.6 | Y (1) | | |
| | 1.1.7 | Y (1) | | |
| | 1.1.8 | Y/Z (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C (1) | | |
| | 1.2.2 | D (1) | | |
| | 1.2.3 | B (1) | | |
| | 1.2.4 | A (1) | | |
| | 1.2.5 | B (1) | | |
| | 1.2.6 | C (1) | | |
| | 1.2.7 | A (1) | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 Define rural-urban migration | Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (2)<br>**[CONCEPT]**<br><br>**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**<br>Movement of people from rural areas (1) | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | rural (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 1.3.3 How has unemploy-ment contributed to the trend in poverty levels? | People earn no/low salaries (2)<br>They are not able to afford basic services (accept examples) (2)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 2) | (2) |

1.3.4 How does the movement of young adults to urban areas have a negative social impact on the rural community ?

Birth rate declines (2)
Ageing population (2)
Disruption to family units (accept examples) (2)
Increase in poverty (2)
Increase in unemployment (2)
Decrease in (access to) services (accept examples) (2)
Standard of living decreases (accept examples) (2)
Older/younger community members vulnerable to social ills (accept examples) (2)
Gender structure changes (2)
Quality of life decreases (accept examples) (2)
Brain drain as skilled people leave rural area (2)
Loss of community identity (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest strategies in rural areas to reduce the movement of young adults to urban areas

Create opportunities for investments (accept examples) (2)
Increase employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Skills development programmes (accept examples) (2)
Promote entrepreneurship (2)
Develop community projects (2)
Make services more accessible (accept examples) (2)
Improve the quality of services (accept examples) (2)
Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Increase recreational/cultural activities (accept examples) (2)
Promote tourism (accept examples) (2)
Subsidising education (2)
Land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Young farmers receive financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
Provide market-related salaries/bonuses (accept examples) (2)
**[ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Define urban profile

Side view of an urban area (2)
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**
Side view (1)

1.4.2 Comment on height of buildings in CBD in comparison to rural-urban fringe

Height of buildings decreases (1)
Height of buildings increases towards the CBD (1)
Buildings are taller in the CBD/lower in the rural-urban fringe (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 How has demand for land has influenced building density

Resulted in a high building density (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Why are both the transition zone and rural-urban fringe zones of change?

Characterised by mixed land use (2)
Invasion and succession (accept examples) (2)
Urban renewal occurs (2)
Urban expansion/urban sprawl occurs (accept examples) (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest economic reasons why the rural-urban fringe would be attractive location for commercial activities.

Land is cheaper (2)
Available land (2)
Accessible market (2)
Reduced transport costs (accept examples) (2)
Accessible transport infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Less costs incurred due to less crime (accept examples) (2)
Access to raw materials (2)
**[ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 1.5.1 Define Informal settlement

Building of structures on land that people occupy with no legal claim (2)
(Accept shacks that are erected from different building materials on vacant land/ temporary /unplanned settlements/no basic services) (2)
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 State ONE factor from extract that has negative impact on health

Lack of basic services (1)
Pollution (1)
Overcrowding (1)
Poor waste management (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Explain TWO economic reasons for the increase in informal settlements

Municipal budgets cannot keep up with the increasing demand (2)
High levels of unemployment/lower wages (2)
High levels of poverty (2)
Unaffordable formal housing/rent (2)
Difficulty in obtaining financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
High interest rates (2)
Cheaper to rent/build (accept examples) (2)
Closer proximity to work (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4
PARAGRAPH

Explain how the upgrading of informal settlements would have a positive social impact for people in settlements F+Q

Improved services (accept examples) improve quality of life (2)
More facilities (accept examples) built for greater convenience (2)
Improved transport infrastructure will link surrounding areas to allow for accessibility (accept examples) (2)
Upgraded infrastructure (accept examples) improves quality of life (2)
Better access to recreational facilities (accept examples) to improve quality of life (2)
Community networks (accept examples) are preserved lowering levels of crime (2)
Aesthetics/healthier environment (accept examples) improves life expectancy (2)
Building social capital will create a sense of community belonging (2)
Teach locals new skills (accept examples) that could ensure employment (2)
Appointment of local people creates job opportunities (2)
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**
Improved services (accept examples) (1)
More facilities (accept examples) (1)
Improved transport infrastructure (accept examples)(1)
Upgraded infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Better access to recreational facilities (accept examples) (1)
Community networks (accept examples) are preserved (1)
Aesthetics/healthier environment (accept examples) (1)
Building social capital (1)
Locals will learn new skills (accept examples) (1)
Appointment of local people (1)
**[MAXIMUM OF FOUR MARKS]**

**[60]**

## QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | A (1) | | |
| | 2.1.2 | D (1) | | |
| | 2.1.3 | D (1) | | |
| | 2.1.4 | B (1) | | |
| | 2.1.5 | A (1) | | |
| | 2.1.6 | C (1) | | |
| | 2.1.7 | C (1) | | |
| | 2.1.8 | B (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | Y (1) | | |
| | 2.2.2 | Y (1) | | |
| | 2.2.3 | Z (1) | | |
| | 2.2.4 | Y (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 | (R)250 (billion) (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.3.2<br>Trend | There is an upward/increasing/positive trend (1)<br>(Accept figures that indicate an increase in exports) (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.3.3 | Between 2021 and 2022 (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.3.4<br>Give ONE reason for the small number of employees | Depletion of coal (2)<br>Economic recession (accept examples) (2)<br>Impact of illness/pandemics (accept examples) (2)<br>Possible strikes/uprisings (accept examples)(2)<br>Increase in mechanisation (2)<br>Threats of nationalisation (accept examples)(2)<br>Use of environmentally friendly energy sources/ reduced demand of coal (accept examples) (2)<br>Load-shedding (2)<br>Mine accidents (2)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 2) | (2) |

2.3.5
Explain the negative impact of decreasing high-quality coal reserves for the future supply of energy

There would be more frequent load-shedding/load reduction (2)
There would be a greater demand than supply (2)
The cost of electricity would increase (accept examples) (2)
Invest in alternate sources of renewable energy (2)
Lower quality coal will have to be used (2)
Leads to shut downs/maintenance of power stations (2)
Expensive to invest in alternative energy sources(accept examples) (2)

**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6
Explain why The coal mining industry is important to the economy F+Q

It creates employment opportunities thus reducing dependency on government/ increasing the buying power of people (2)
Multiplier effect stimulates other industries growing the economy (2)
Coal mining contributes to the GDP that stimulates the economy (2)
Coal is our main source of power that all sectors of our economy are dependent on (2)
Export of coal will earn foreign exchange (2)
Taxes from coal mining industry contribute to the GDP/GNP (2)
The use of coal as a raw material to manufacture other products (2)
Promotes the development/upgrading of infrastructure (accept examples) that benefits other sectors of the economy (2)

**[ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**
It creates employment opportunities (1)
Multiplier effect stimulates other industries (1)
Coal mining contributes to the GDP (1)
Coal is our main source of power (1)
Export of coal (1)
Taxes from coal mining (1)
The use of coal as a raw material (1)
Promotes the development/upgrading of infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
**[MAXIMUM OF THREE MARKS]**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.4 | 2.4.1 | 38 (%) (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.4.2<br>Quote: from extract: why 31% of SA labour is found in Gauteng PWV | 'sector employing over half a million people' (2)<br>'There are about 10 000 businesses involved in the province's manufacturing' (2)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | 2.4.3<br>Explain the role of major roads in supporting industrial dev in Gauteng PWV | Allows for effective transportation of goods/raw materials/labour (accept examples) (2)<br>Creates accessibility to major markets (2)<br>The dense network of roads creates greater accessibility (2)<br>The shortest possible distance to the towns/cities is available, making it cost effective (2)<br>Effective road network will attract investors (2)<br>Decreases traffic congestion/rapid delivery of products (2)<br>**[ANY TWO]** | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| | 2.4.4<br>Explain TWO challenges faced by Gauteng PWV | Load-shedding/load reduction reduces production (2)<br>Traffic congestion slows movement of goods/people (2)<br>Shortage of water resources/water shedding (2)<br>Gauteng has limited land available for further expansion (2)<br>High petrol prices increase transport costs (2)<br>Deterioration of rail transport (2)<br>Increased dependency on road transport (2)<br>Labour strikes/unrest decrease production (2)<br>Increased operating costs (wage negotiations) (2)<br>Distance from harbours increases transport costs (2)<br>Reduced access to raw materials (2)<br>High crime rate (2)<br>Increase in pollution (2)<br>Lack of skills (2)<br>Lack of maintenance of transport infrastructure (accept examples) (2)<br>Competition from counterfeit (fake) cheap products against originals (2)<br>Political issues affect business confidence (accept examples) (2)<br>**[ANY TWO]** | (2 x 2) | (4) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2.4.5<br>Suggest ONE advantage and ONE disadvan-tage of industries moving towards high-value added production | **ADVANTAGES**:<br>Higher profits (2)<br>Efficient production process (2)<br>Upskilling of people (accept examples) (2)<br>Increased investment (2)<br>Increased foreign income (2)<br>Access to a larger market (2)<br>Diversifies production (2)<br>Provides opportunities in specialised sectors (2)<br><br>**DISADVANTAGES**:<br>Less job opportunities for unskilled workers (2)<br>Skilled labour will be sourced from other countries/regions (2)<br>Buyers will have to pay more for goods (2)<br>Businesses in low value production will be negatively affected (2)<br>High cost for skills development (accept examples) (2)<br>Production losses due to load-shedding (2)<br>Requires a large capital outlay (2)<br>Existing infrastructure struggles to meet demands (2)<br>High maintenance cost (2)<br>**[ANY TWO - MUST GIVE ONE ADVANTAGE AND ONE DISADVANTAGE]** | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.5 | 2.5.1 | 30 (%) (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.5.2<br>Quote | 'exposes them to criminal activity' (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.5.3<br>Busiest time | 16:00 to 18:00 (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 2.5.4<br>Suggest TWO reasons for the rapid growth of the informal sector in Jhb | High unemployment rate/retrenchments (2)<br>Low paying jobs (2)<br>The high number of illegal immigrants (2)<br>Increase in the urban population (accept examples) (2)<br>Lack of skills/education (2)<br>Economic recession/Slump in the economy (accept examples) (2)<br>Increase in poverty (2)<br>Lower start-up costs (accept examples) (2)<br>Fewer regulations (accept examples) (2)<br>Lack of access to finance / loans (2)<br>Formal businesses sub-contract from the informal sector (2)<br>**[ANY TWO]** | (2 x 2) | (4) |

2.5.5 PARAGRAPH

Explain measures that the municipality can put in place to assist traders to operate under more favourable conditions

Regulate the informal sector (accept examples) (2)
Allocate space near markets (2)
Provide them with stalls (accept examples) (2)
Access to storage facilities (accept examples) (2)
Access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Access to financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
Provide skills training/learnership opportunities (2)
Create partnerships with the formal sector/private businesses (2)
Effective policing/increase security (2)
Public awareness/by-laws to improve the perception of the informal sector (accept examples) (2)
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

**[60]**

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

### 3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1.1 | topographical map (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.2 | D (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.3 | B (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.4 | 316° (1) [range 315° - 317°] | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.5 Average gradient | VI= 1455,6 m – 1358 m = 97,6 (1) m<br>HE = 7,8 cm x 500<br>= 3 900 (1) m<br>= 97,6 (1 mark for substitution)<br>3 900<br>= 1 : 39,96 (1) (accept 1: 40) | (4 x 1) | (4) |
| 3.1.6 | Gentle (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.7 Why would gradient an advantage for road construction? | Cheaper to build (accept examples) (1)<br>Easier to build (1)<br>Safer to build (1)<br>No need for tunnels/pass (1)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 1) | (1) |

### 3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.2.1 | B (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.2.2 Evidence suggests suburb undergoing development | (a) Roads under construction/ incomplete roads (1)<br>Vacant plots/ (1)<br>Construction moving away from original settlement (1)<br>**[ANY TWO]** | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| Explain the negative impact that development could have on farming | (b) Urban expansion could reduce size of farms (2)<br>Construction will create pollution (accept examples) (2)<br>Increase in traffic congestion around farms (2)<br>Construction will silt up dams (2)<br>Increased flooding (2)<br>Decrease in fertile soil for farming (2)<br>Water scarcity for farms (2)<br>Increased land prices (2)<br>Increase in crime (accept examples) (2)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 2) | (2) |

3.2.3 (a) Easier to layout (1)
Land is flat/gently sloping (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

Explain ONE economic advantage that residents in the residential area 9 will experience as a result of its location

(b) Shorter distance to shopping centre/ employment decreases transport costs (2)
Close proximity to roads for accessibility (2)
Rental/land will be cheaper (2)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 (a) Agriculture (1) (accept farming/cultivation) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
Primary

Why is primary activity practised on a large scale?

(b) Water supply (accept examples) (1)
Availability of large tracts of land (1)
Access to market (1)
Close to transport networks (1)
The slope is gentle (1)
Fertile soil/arable land (1)
Availability of storage (silos) (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

Identify TWO strategies (A1/A2+ B1/B2) to ensure regular water supply

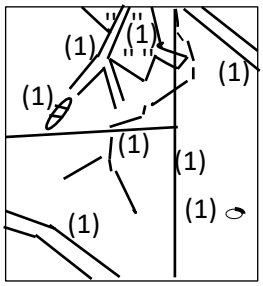
(c) Construction of dams (1)
Construction of furrows (1)
Reservoir (1)
Wind pump (1)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)

## 3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Data was converted from images/raster data to symbols/vector data (accept examples) (2)
Changed the scale (2) (1 x 2) (2)
Explain how data converted from vert photo to topo map

3.3.3




(2 x 1) (2)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Redraw A3: Human-made line/ Human - made polygon | (a) Road (1)<br>Track and footpath (1)<br>Dam wall (1)<br>Original farms (1)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | (b) Excavation (1)<br>Cultivated land (1)<br>Dam (1)<br>**[ANY ONE]** | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.3.4 Define data integration | Combining of sources of information/data layers (2) | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 3.3.5 Name the data integration method | Data layering (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | | | **[30]** |
| | | **TOTAL:** | **150** |