NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2021

GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

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

QUESTION 1

1.1   1.1.1   B (1)

      1.1.2   C (1)

      1.1.3   D (1)

      1.1.4   A (1)

      1.1.5   C (1)

      1.1.6   A (1)

      1.1.7   C (1)

      1.1.8   C (1)   (8 x 1)   (8)

1.2   1.2.1   City (1)

      1.2.2   Town (1)

      1.2.3   Village (1)

      1.2.4   Town (1)

      1.2.5   Town (1)

      1.2.6   City (1)

      1.2.7   City (1)   (7 x 1)   (7)

1.3   1.3.1   People, especially the young, leave for more opportunities in rural areas (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

      1.3.2   Poor quality of housing (1)
                  Lack of basic services e.g. water, electricity (1)
                  Increase living costs because goods and services are more expensive (1)
                  [**ANY TWO**]   (2 x 1)   (2)

      1.3.3   There are only elderly people left behind in the rural areas who are vulnerable to crime (2)
                  Family units are broken down as parents leave their young children behind (2)
                  The elderly has to take the responsibility of rearing young children (2)
                  It is mostly young men who leave, and that results in an imbalance of the gender structure (2)
                  There is a brain drain as the young adults who are educated and have leadership skills, leave the rural areas (2)
                  [**ANY TWO**]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.3.4 Rural economies contribute to the GDP of a country (2)
They create employment which results in the multiplier effect (2)
Rural economies are based on primary economic activities that provide raw materials for secondary industries (2)
The production of most food is based on agricultural economies of rural areas
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 It would increase the number of small scale and large-scale farmers thus increasing production (2)
More income could be earned on local and foreign markets by selling the extra produce (2)
More skilled and unskilled jobs would be created enabling a multiplier effect (2)
It would counteract rural-urban migration, thus preventing a cycle of economic decline (2)
It would alleviate poverty and expand the pool of labour in rural areas (2)
It would expand the economy by making it more inclusive of other race groups (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 1.4.1 An area in an urban settlement that has one dominant function (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Tall buildings (1)
High density of buildings (1)
Grid iron street pattern (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Functional convenience/high degree of accessibility for consumers/customers (2)
Functional prestige /land values would be high to promote certain commercial activities and discourage other functions (2)
Functional magnetism/certain commercial functions attract and benefit from each other (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Land in the CBD begins to lose value as demand decreases (2)
The CBD becomes a haven for immigrants to operate illegal businesses and activities as space to rent becomes available (2)
The CBD will have an increase in different criminal activities as because of illegal businesses (2)
Urban decay sets in as buildings become dilapidated and left vacant (2)
Informal trading increases as authorities lose control or are subjected to bribes (2)
There is an increase in noise and land pollution as the CBD loses its prestige (2)
The CBD loses its aesthetic appeal and discourages tourists from entering this land-use zone (2)
Less formal employment opportunities become available as businesses relocate (2)

The CBD loses revenue/income as consumers are discouraged from entering the CBD (2)
The CBD becomes multi-functional (e.g. residential) as landlords seek other ways of generating income (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.4.5   Urban renewal projects that improve the physical environment by renovating buildings (2)
Encourage a variety of entertainment facilities (e.g. restaurants) to attract tourists (2)
Greater policing and surveillance to make the CBD's a safe place (2)
Reduction in cost of services/more effective service delivery (2)
Safer more modern public transport system to make shopping convenient and accessible (2)
More parks/open spaces to make the CBD more aesthetically pleasing (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.5   1.5.1   211 (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

1.5.2   Housing (formal) (1)
Power/electricity (1)   (2 x 1)   (2)

1.5.3   Municipalities do not have the budgets to plan for rapid urbanisation (2)
Corruption among municipal employees has affected service provision / service delivery protests (2)
Nepotism among officials has led to a shortage of skilled officials/personnel in key positions (2)
Municipalities persistently struggle with water shortages and electricity blackouts (2)
Financial viability problems (2)
Poor planning, monitoring and evaluating problems (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

1.5.4   It would lead to protest action that could result in damage to property (2)
Protest action would affect businesses, as employees would not be able to report to work on time (2)
Companies would lose production hours and hence profits would decrease (2)
It would create tension between local authorities and communities and encourage crime (2)
Criminal activity would affect formal businesses and discourage local investment in the area (2)
Overseas investors would lose confidence in the area and take investments elsewhere (2)
There would be retrenchments and more unemployment in the city (2)
Tourists would be reluctant to visit the city and cause job losses in the hospitality industry (2)
[ANY FOUR]   (4 x 2)   (8)
                                                                                [60]

QUESTION 2

2.1   2.1.1   C (1)

       2.1.2   C (1)

       2.1.3   B (1)

       2.1.4   D (1)

       2.1.5   B (1)

       2.1.6   C (1)

       2.1.7   A (1)   (7 x 1)   (7)

2.2   2.2.1   Secondary (1)

       2.2.2   Quaternary (1)

       2.2.3   Secondary (1)

       2.2.4   Primary (1)

       2.2.5   Tertiary (1)

       2.2.6   Tertiary (1)

       2.2.7   Quaternary (1)

       2.2.8   Primary (1)   (8 x 1)   (8)

2.3   2.3.1   Mpumalanga (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

       2.3.2   Eskom (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

       2.3.3   "... arrays of solar panels line the main access road" (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

       2.3.4   Coal deposits are close to the surface (1)
                It is cheaper to practice open pit mining (1)
                There are large amounts of good quality coal (1)
                [ANY TWO]   (2 x 1)   (2)

2.3.5 Power is transmitted over a short distance that makes electricity cheaper for industries (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.6 **NEGATIVE**
HIV/Aids has resulted in many skilled and unskilled workers being lost to the mines (2)
HIV/Aids decreases production as workers frequently stay away or are too sick to work (2)
Strike action for better wages and benefits (accept examples) have made mines unprofitable and forced to shut down (2)
Faction fighting among miners of different nationalities causes absenteeism and production to stop (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.7 Embracing renewable sources of energy would result in mass job losses in the coal mining industry (2)
This would affect employment in other sectors (secondary/tertiary) of the economy (2)
Disinvestment in coal mines by foreign owners would reduce the income generated by taxes (2)
South Africa would lose income earned by foreign exchange as production in mines decreases (2)
Costly infrastructure purposely built for processing (power stations) and exporting (Richards Bay terminal) would be rendered obsolete (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Creating jobs (1)
Promoting exports (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Natural harbour (1)
Flat land (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Maritime (1)
Oil (1)
Gas (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Locals may not have the necessary skills/qualifications to qualify for these jobs (2)
Skilled workers from other areas would be eligible for these employment opportunities (2)
May result in nepotism, bribery and corruption to secure jobs (2)
Foreign investment is susceptible to changes in world markets that may cause shutting down of these companies (2)
Job losses may result from smaller businesses closing because of competition with these big businesses (2)
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

2.4.5 Contribute to infrastructural development (roads, railway lines etc.) linking the region (2)
Oil and gas industry has the potential to expand to the West Coast SDI (2)
Wind farms in the area has contributed to the amount of renewable energy available in the region (2)
Reduced unemployment by increasing the number of jobs available for the entire region (2)
Contributed to the upskilling of the labour pool that are available now for jobs in the region (2)
Attracted skilled labour from other parts of the country and world to the region (2)
It has attracted international investment who may look to expand business opportunities in the entire region (2)
Increased exports from the region that adds to the Gross Geographical Product (GGP) (2)
[ANY FOUR]   (4 x 2)   (8)

2.5   2.5.1 Exchange of goods and service between countries (1)
[CONCEPT]   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.2 China (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.3 The whole map of Africa is depicted (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

2.5.4 We have access to foreign income from exports (1)
Stimulates our secondary industry which creates more jobs (1)
[ANY ONE]   (1 x 2)   (2)

2.5.5 Trade deal between the African countries and China is mostly beneficial towards China (2)
China is literally taking ownership of African resources (2)
[ANY ONE]   (1 x 2)   (2)

2.5.6 We mostly export raw materials as opposed to manufactured goods (2)
China exports manufactured goods to our country (2)   (2 x 2)   (4)

2.5.7   We would have to make more loans from the World Bank and other developed countries (2)
        This would make us more vulnerable to rich countries meddling in our economic matters (2)
        Local businesses/industries would close (2)
        Less foreign investment would take place in the country (2)
        There would-be large-scale job losses (2)
        [ANY TWO]   **(All concepts for 2 marks)**   (2 x 2)   (4)

                                                                                  [60]

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

QUESTION 3

MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1   3.1.1   Larger / Bigger / Increasing (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

      3.1.2   Mean annual change for Louis Trichardt is West/Westwards (1) (1 x 1)   (1)

3.2   3.2.1   Length = 4,1 ✓cm x 500 [4,0 – 4,2]
              Breadth = 3,8 ✓ cm x 500 [3,7 cm – 3,9 cm]

              Area   = 2 050 m ✓ x 1 900 m ✓
                     = 3 8950 000 m^2 ✓
                   (Range: 370 000 m^2 – 4 095 000 m^2]
              [Accept other calculation method]   (5 x 1)   (5)

      3.2.2   The scale of the orthophoto map is larger (2)
              The scale of the topographic map is smaller (2)
              Orthophoto map scale is 1 : 10 000 and topographic map scale is 1 : 50 000 (2)
              [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.3   There no obstruction between **5** and **6** (1)
     The valley forms no obstruction between **5** and **6** (1)
     The slope is concave (1)
     Gentle gradient between **5** and **6** (1)
     Intervisibility between **5** and **6** (1)
     [ANY ONE]   (1 x 1)   (1)

MAP INTERPRETATION

3.4   C (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

3.5   Large stands (2)
     Planned irregular street pattern (2)
     Presence of trees and gardens (2)
     Proximity to recreational areas (2)
     Houses of different architectural design (2)
     Views / elevation (2)
     [ANY TWO]   (2 x 2)   (4)

3.6   3.6.1   <u>Answer</u>: Dry-point settlement (1)

<u>Reason</u>: Settlement is built on higher ground to avoid flooding (2)
Settlement is built away from the river to avoid flooding (2)
Built above flood line/flood contour (2)
[ANY ONE]   (1 + 2)   (3)

       3.6.2   It is situated close to the road for transportation of
                crops/increased accessibility to the farmstead (2)   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.7   **N:**   Nucleated / Clustered (1)

         S: Isolated / Dispersed (1)   (2 x 1)   (2)

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.8   3.8.1   <u>Attribute data</u>: Refers to the description/characteristics (further
                information) of the location (and shape) of a feature (spatial data) (2)
                [CONCEPT]   (1 x 2)   (2)

       3.8.2   Attribute data (1)   (1 x 1)   (1)

       3.8.3   It gives descriptions/characteristics (further information) regarding
                the type of road (2)
                It gives the description/characteristic (further information) about the
                road being tarred (2)
                [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2)   (2)

3.9   3.9.1   Creating an area of specific width or distance from an object (2)
                [**CONCEPT**]   (1 x 2)   (2)

       3.9.2   Avoid flooding along the rivers (1)
                Minimise loss of crops (1)
                Prevent any development (1)
                Ensure river management (1)
                [**ANY ONE**]   (1 x 1)   (1)
                                                                                     [30]

                                                                 TOTAL: 150