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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2012

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 300

This memorandum consists of 17 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1.1 urban heat island (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 33,3 °C to 33,7°C (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 (a) decreases (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) increases/decreases (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) increases (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.1 Drainage basin (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Dendritic (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Mouth (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.4 B (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Interfluvium/secondary or minor watershed (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.1 Coastal low (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Pressure decreases towards centre (2)
- Lowest pressure in the centre (2)
- Clockwise rotation (2)
- [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Mid-latitude cyclone occupies northerly direction (2)
- Presence of cold fronts moving overland (2)
- South Indian high is close to land/position of high pressure (2)
- General low temperatures overland (2)
- Clear skies/no rain over the interior (2)
- [Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 The South Indian high is partly over the land and this is associated with subsiding air which will result in clear skies/no clouds/sunny skies (2)
- Weak wind (2)
- Warm temperatures (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.5 The approach of the cold front is associated with overcast conditions (2)
- Cold front lifts warm air resulting in condensation and cloud formation (2)
- [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.6 (a) Drop in temperature (2)
- Overcast conditions (2)
- Heavy rains or thunderstorms (2)
- Humidity drops (2)
- Increase in pressure (2)
- Strong gusty winds/backing winds (2)
- [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Steered by the westerlies/in the westerly wind belt (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- (c) It will have a negative/positive effect (2)
 The sea will be rough and not suitable for swimming (2)
 Heavy winds/rain will force tourists to stay indoors (2)
 Trips to Robben Island will be cancelled (2)
 Visibility on Table Mountain will be poor and it will be dangerous to hike/cable way (2)
 Snow fall attract tourists (2)
 [Any ONE. Accept any reasonable answer] (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.1 A change in the usual climate that is experienced/the rise in temperature/unusual weather changes/change in climate (2)
 [Concept] (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.2 Global warming/higher temperatures (2)
 Industrialisation (2)
 Rise in CO₂ /greenhouse gases (2)
 Increase in fossil fuel use (2)
 Increase in cars on the road (2)
 Increase in pollution (2)
 Increase in population growth (2)
 Human activities that generate heat (2)
 [Any ONE. Accept other reasonable answers] (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.3 Decrease in annual rainfall (2)
 Changes to the food chain/decrease in squid and krill (2)
 Habitat destruction (2)
 Oil spills/ocean pollution (2)
 [Any TWO. Also accept answers not in the article] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.4 **Measures to address the problem**
 Reduce greenhouse emissions (2)
 Plant more trees/afforestation/greening projects (2)
 Use alternative energy/examples (2)
 Reduce emissions from wastes such as methane (2)
 Make use of public transport/lift clubs to reduce carbon dioxide (2)
 Promote environmentally friendly forms of agriculture (2)
 International conferences where countries commit to reduction of emissions, e.g. Kyoto, Copenhagen, Cop17 (2)
 Use reflective building materials (2)
 Stricter laws concerning pollution/penalties/carbon taxes (2)
 Develop garden roofs on high-rise buildings (2)
 Green environmentally friendly building (2)
 More water features for cooling (2)
 Financial assistance for developing countries (2)
Learners may address awareness campaigns and may expand on impact and solutions for the impacts for full marks
 [Any SIX. Accept other reasonable answers.] (6 x 2) (12)

- 1.5.1 River capture occurs when one river steals the headwaters of another river (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 (a) Headward erosion means backward erosion/eroding from the source
backwards/lengthening from the source backwards (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) River flows down a steeper gradient thus the velocity is high/more
energy (2)
Flowing over softer rock thus the rate of erosion is higher (2)
Increase in rainfall (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 No (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 D - elbow of capture (2)
E - wind gap/river gravel/dry valley/dry gap (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 **Changes in rivers B and C after river capture**
- Captor/pirate River**
Drainage basin increases (2)
More water/increase in stream discharge/volume (2)
Flows faster (2)
More erosive power (2)
Less deposition (2)
Flood peak will be higher (2)
Increase in tributaries (2)
Rejuvenation occurs (2)
Change in the ecosystem (2)
- Captured River**
It is now a misfit stream below the point of capture (2)
Valley too large for the trickle of water flowing in it below the point of capture (2)
Size of the drainage basin decreases (2)
Less water below the point of capture (2)
Flows slowly below the point of capture (2)
Less erosive power below the point of capture (2)
More deposition below the point of capture (2)
Presence of river gravel where capture took place (2)
No changes above the point of capture (2)
Change in the ecosystem (2)
[Any SIX from both captor and captured river. Accept other reasonable answers]
(6 x 2) (12)
- 1.6.1 Cross/transverse profile (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.2 Depth (deep/height/vertical expansion/actual figure) (2)
Width (wide/lateral expansion/actual figure) (2)
V-shaped (2)
Terraced (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.3 Downward/vertical erosion (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.4 (a) When a river in the middle or lower course starts eroding actively downwards again (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Presence of terraces (2)
Valley within a valley (2)
Evidence of faulting (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.5 Deeper (2)
River erodes downwards into the landscape (2)
Dynamic adjustment of river to base level (2)
As it gets deeper, the valley floor gets narrower (2)
Wider (2)
Lateral erosion widens the river valley (2)
River flanks widen as a result of run-off down the valley slopes (2)
Terraces develop (2)
As downwards erosion takes place, terraces are left behind (2)
[Must refer to the change in dimension for 2 marks. Must give a reason for the dimensional change for two marks.] (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 Mozambique (2)
- 2.1.2 Plateau (2)
- 2.1.3 Latitude/latitudinal position (2)
- 2.1.4 Escarpment (2)
- 2.1.5 Benguela (2) (5 x 2) (10)
- 2.2.1 crest (2)
- 2.2.2 talus/scree (2)
- 2.2.3 crest (2)
- 2.2.4 talus/scree (2)
- 2.2.5 cliff/scarp/freeface (2) (5 x 2) (10)
- 2.3.1 Pacific Ocean (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 The effect of the coriolis force is zero at the equator (2)
- No deflection of air (2)
- [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Tropical cyclones occur when ocean temperatures are 26,5°C or higher (2)
- Warm oceans increases the possibilities of tropical cyclones (2)
- [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Cold ocean/ocean temperatures below 26,5°C (2)
- Outside of the 5° to 25° latitude (2)
- Subsidence of air of the Hadley cell (2)
- Moving into zone of mid-latitude/Ferrel cell (2)
- Already moving into the westerly wind belt (2)
- Less evaporation and latent heat (2)
- [Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Lack of moisture (2)
- Therefore less latent heat produced during condensation (2)
- Friction over land slows the system down (2)
- [Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.6 Economy will drop/negative impact on the economy (2)
- Damage to infrastructure/examples (2)
- Costly to repair (2)
- Uprooting of trees (2)
- Destroying crop fields/livestock (2)
- Increase in food prices (2)
- Large insurance payouts (2)
- Disaster compensation (2)
- Costly to import food (2)
- Loss of income from tourists/negative impact on tourism (2)
- Burden on insurance companies (2)
- Renewal and renovation costs (2)
- Local economy won't function (2)
- [Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] (3 x 2) (6)

- 2.4.1 A period when there is less than the expected rainfall for the region (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Shortage of food in the future (2)
Food prices will go up (2)
Country will have to import food (2)
Crops will fail (2)
Reduction in yields/quantities (2)
Inferior crops (2)
Size of produce will be reduced (2)
Therefore food shortage/food insecurity (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.3 Parts of Africa are dry with frequent drought conditions (2)
Small-scale farmers cannot afford losses (2)
They don't have the capital backup for hybrid seeds/insurance/fertiliser/etc. (2)
Small scale farmers do not have access to irrigation/storage tanks (totally dependent on rain water) (2)
Reduction in the supply of staple food (2)
Maize is more susceptible/vulnerable to drought (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Awareness programme on conservation of water (2)
School educational programmes/mulching/working for water (2)
Encourage the use of water tanks/water harvesting to catch rainwater for garden use (2)
Build water transfer schemes (2)
Funding for major schemes (2)
Recycling/reuse water from industries, sewerage and domestic water (grey water) (2)
Water restrictions (2)
Penalties for water abuse/misuse (2)
Legislate for water management (2)
Building dams in areas with low evaporation rates (2)
Storing water in tanks and reservoirs during rainy seasons (2)
Desalination of water (2)
Desilting of dams to increase capacity (2)
Removing alien plants in catchment areas/conserving catchment areas (2)
Revegetate with indigenous plants/xerophytic plants (2)
More efficient irrigation methods/drip irrigation (2)
Contour ploughing (2)
Reduce deforestation to increase infiltration (2)
Plough drought resistant crops (2)
Change from subsistence to commercial farming (2)
Cloud seeding (2)
Fixing of leaking pipes at domestic and municipal level (can give other examples) (2)
Sustainable use of ground water (2)
[Any SIX. Accept other reasonable answers] (6 x 2) (12)

- 2.5.1 A – plateau/mesa (2)
B - conical hill/butte/pointed butte (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.2 Horizontal rock strata (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.3 A has a hard cap rock whilst the hard cap rock has been removed/reduced/eroded on B (2)
A has a large flat surface whilst B is pointed/smaller (2)
Features A and B are at different stages of canyon landscape formation (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Backwasting/scarp retreat/backward erosion only occurs at A (2)
Backwasting/scarp retreat /backward erosion/downwasting/downward erosion occurs at B (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 Deep, steep-sided valley/narrow v-shaped valleys/gorges (2)
Have vertical cliffs (2)
Backwasting has taken place (2)
Mesas, buttes and conical hills commonly found (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.6 Positive
Tourist attraction (2)
Ecotourism (2)
Source of income from tourist activities (2)
Recreation/hiking trails/pony tracking/absailing/hangliding and white water rafting (2)
Aesthetic appeal (2)
- Negative
Restricts settlement development and agriculture (2)
Limits farming because they have very steep slopes/less fertile/thin soil (2)
Limits farming because they have narrow flood plains (2)
Limits farming because they have rivers that flow very deep (2)
Difficult to develop infrastructure (2)
Inaccessible (2)
[Any THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.6.1 Landfills (2)
Leaking septic tanks (2)
City wastes (2)
Pesticides and inorganic fertilizers used in gardens (2)
Polluted industrial run off (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.6.2 Strict municipal laws/bylaws (2)

Fines/legislation/waste management policies (2)

Recycling/grey water systems (2)

Maintenance/upgrade of storm water drainage systems (2)

Awareness campaigns (2)

Buffer zones to prevent industrial wastes (2)

Frequent testing of water quality (2)

Treating industrial waste before dumping into the rivers (2)

Reducing the use of pesticides in the gardens (2)

[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers]

(2 x 2) (4)

2.6.3 **Negative impact of human activities on rivers**

Afforestation reduces stream discharge (2)

Deforestation causes floods (2)

Waste disposal causes pollution in rivers (2)

Waste disposal changes the equilibrium of the river (2)

Waste disposal kills organisms in rivers (2)

Food chains destroyed (2)

Food sources for people destroyed (2)

Irrigation reduces stream flow in the lower reaches (2)

Dams reduce silt from flowing down stream, thus affecting the fertility of the soil (2)

Artificial surface in urban areas results in greater run-off and less ground water supply (2)

Eutrophication of water supply (2)

Urban development changes/controls the course of the river (2)

Informal settlements along the banks of the river will cause pollution (2)

Spread of diseases in polluted rivers (2)

[Any SIX. Should refer to the negative impact. Accept other reasonable answers]

(6 x 2) (12)

[100]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 D (2)
3.1.2 C (2)
3.1.3 A (2)
3.1.4 E (2)
3.1.5 B (2) (5 x 2) (10)
- 3.2.1 C (2)
3.2.2 E (2)
3.2.3 A (2)
3.2.4 B (2)
3.2.5 D (2) (5 x 2) (10)
- 3.3.1 High building density/Intensive land use (2)
Tallest buildings (2)
High rentals (2)
High land values/expensive land (2)
Commercial heart of the city (2)
Found in the centre of the city (2)
Highly accessible (2)
Routes converge (2)
Generally the oldest part of the city (2)
High traffic congestion (2)
Most high order (mixture of) functions are found there (2)
Excessive air/noise/litter pollution (2)
High pedestrian traffic (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Close to the main road/accessibility/less congested (2)
Close to the residential area/close to customer (2)
Enough space/room for expansion/flat land available for parking (2)
Cheaper land on outskirts (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3 Rural-urban fringe – the zone found on the outskirts of the city/with mixed functions, e.g. smallholdings/area where urban changes/invades into rural (2)
[Concept must emerge clearly] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 (a) Golf course (2)
Caravan site (2)
Fishing (2)
Park/Greenbelt (2)
Airport (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- (b) Flat land (2)
Open space/expansion/available land (2)
Cheap land (2)
Available resources e.g. river and woodlands (2)
Aesthetic value/scenery (2)
Tranquil/peaceful atmosphere (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.3.5 Air pollution (2)
Land pollution (2)
Water pollution (2)
Noise pollution (2)
Despoliation/complete destruction of land (2)
[Any ONE. Accept human made environments. Accept other reasonable answers] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.6 **Air pollution**

- Electricity saving campaigns to reduce emissions from power stations (2)
Strict control by government on levels of pollution (2)
Impose fines (2)
Industrial decentralisation (2)
Create more green spaces (2)

Land pollution

- Issue fines for illegal dumping (2)
Effective waste management policy (2)
Regulate pollution through legislation (2)

Water pollution

- Heavy fines for industries that dump toxic wastes in water (2)
Regulate pollution through legislation (2)

Noise pollution

- To create greenbelts to cushion out noise (2)
Sound proof buildings (2)
Locating industries away from the residential areas (2)
[Any TWO. Accept specific examples. Also accept others with reference to human made environments] (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.3.7 Will reduce air pollution/carbon footprints (2)
Provide oxygen (2)
Protect wild life (2)
Protection against soil erosion (2)
Encourage cooling of the atmosphere/reduce global warming (2)
Prevent urban sprawl (expansion)
[Any ONE. Accept other reasonable answers] (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.4.1 Germany (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.4.2 Japan (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.3 Refers to the difference in value between a country's imports and exports (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.4 Negative (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.5 **Possible ways to improve balance of trade**
Export fewer raw materials (2)
Improve/increase industries (2)
Grow exports (2)
Export processed goods/beneficiation (2)
Processed goods make a larger profit (2)
Government to offer export subsidies and tax rebates (export promotion) (2)
Replace/reduce goods that are imported with goods that are produced locally (import substitution) (2)
To place restrictions on goods that is imported (2) by using import tariffs, (2)
quotas (2) and stricter regulations (protectionism) (2)
Improve skills/training (2)
[Any SIX. Accept any other reasonable answers] (6 x 2) (12)
- 3.5.1 He puts long hours into farming, but he makes a small profit (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.2 Cafe/coffee bar/processing (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 It restricts/negative economic growth/reduces contribution to the GDP (2)
Unprocessed goods have a lower value (2)
Lower wages for workers (2)
Limits skills development (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 (a) Globalisation refers to the interconnection of economic, social and political activities across the world (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Employment insecurity arises when the multinational corporations shed jobs arising from technological advancements (2)
Poor working conditions and long hours/encourages sweat shops (2)
Resources are extracted with no value added (2)
People are exploited as most jobs are lowly paid (2)
The power of government is reduced as they become more dependent on multinational corporations. (2)
Much of the profit is taken out by the parent country therefore reducing benefits to the host country (2)
Little money is spent on preventing environmental problems due to lenient environmental laws (2)
Loss of cultural identity (2)
Widens gap between developed and developing countries (2)
Limits upliftments in developing countries (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.6.1 Food insecurity: when the demand is higher than the supply/when people do not have enough access to food (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.2 People consuming the melons will not be aware that they have been overdosed with growth chemicals (2)
Negative impact on their health (2)
Environmental injustice (2)
Too many chemicals in the water melons (2)
[Accept answers from the article] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.3 (a) Genetic modification involve changing the DNA of the plant (2)
to make it more resistant and/or have more nutritional value (2)
[Concept] (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Increases the yields (2)
Plants are more resistant to pests and diseases (2)
Greater nutritional value (2)
Able to survive under drought conditions/extreme weather conditions/frost resistant (2)
Have longer storage life (2)
Increases exports (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.4 Shortage of arable land (2)
Lack of funds for research (2)
Lack of government support subsidies (2)
Poor technology (2)
Drought, floods will destroy crops (2)
Soil infertility (2)
Expensive fertilizers (2)
Poor infrastructure (2)
Wars and conflicts (2)
High production cost (2)
Diseases and pests (2)
Expensive pesticides/insecticides (2)
Climate change (2)
Labour strikes resulting in less production of food (2)
HIV/Aids (2)
Farmers using traditional methods/subsistence farming (2)
Not enough commercial farmers (2)
Corrupt governments (2)
Rural-urban migration as a result of push factors (2)
Farm lands taken up by urban expansion (2)
[Any SIX. Accept other reasonable answers] 6 x 2) (12)

[100]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 C (2)
 4.1.2 D (2)
 4.1.3 E (2)
 4.1.4 B (2)
 4.1.5 A (2) (5 x 2) (10)

- 4.2.1 Primary (2)
 4.2.2 Subsistence (2)
 4.2.3 Payment (2)
 4.2.4 Quaternary (2)
 4.2.5 Gross Domestic (2) (5 x 2) (10)

- 4.3.1 (a) Population percentage is decreasing (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- (b) Developed countries already highly urbanised (2)
 Urbanisation increasing in developing countries (2)
 Therefore the ratio between urbanisation in developing and developed countries changes (2)
 Larger population in developing countries results in larger urban population (Opposite for developed countries)(2)

Growth of information technology which allows some people to work from home (2)

Availability and efficiency of transport means people can live far from where they work (2)

Housing is cheaper in the outskirts (2)

Traffic congestion is high in the urban areas (2)

Pollution encourage people to move out of the city (2)

Better services in the rural areas in developed countries (2)

Lower population growth in developed countries (2)

Counter-urbanisation (2)

Stronger immigration regulations reduces number of people in urban areas in developed countries (2)

[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.3.2 Urban growth (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.3.3 Low salaries (2)
 Poor standard of living (2)
 Deteriorating facilities due to lack of funds (2)
 Deteriorating infrastructure due to lack of funds (2)
 Consolidation of farms leave workers unemployed (2)
 High production costs (2)
 [Any TWO. Accept any other reasonable answer] (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.4 Solutions to the deterioration of city centres**Slum clearance**

Demolishing of buildings (2)

Housing people in council houses/flats in another area (2)

Regeneration

Renovate old buildings and build new offices and houses (2)

Create job opportunities and improve quality of life (2)

Inner city renewal

Renovating or demolishing buildings in an urban area to enable economic and social growth (2)

Purpose is to attract businesses to re-invest, as many CBDs are losing their prominence (2)

Invasion and succession (2)

Gentrification/chelseafication (2)

Facadism (2)

General solutions

Crime prevention/more CCTV cameras (2)

Anti-littering campaigns/more bins (2)

Reduction of pollution (2)

Improve public transport (2)

Improve/maintenance of infrastructure (2)

Larger work force to ensure cleanliness/maintenance (2)

Fine people for littering (2)

Municipal by-laws (2)

[Any SIX. Accept any other reasonable answer] (6 x 2) (12)

4.4.1 Toxic emissions (2)/ from industries (2)

Exhaust gases from cars (2)

[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.2 Brings acid rain (2) which stunts the growth of plants (2)

Ozone depletion (2) which brings higher ultra-violet rays which cause cancer (2)

[Any ONE effect (2) and any reasonable impact (2)] (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.3 (a) Informal settlements – illegally built settlements made from a variety of materials (2)

[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) To have easy access to water/domestic purposes e.g. cooking (2)

Land that is generally available as there is no great demand for it (2)

[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- (c) Flooding during rainy seasons (2)
Erosion (2)
Removal of natural vegetation (2)
Destruction of aquatic life (2)
Spreading of diseases (2)
[Any ONE. Accept other reasonable answer] (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) Providing housing for people staying in informal settlements/RDP houses (2)
Self-help schemes (2)
Relocation (2)
Site and service (2)
Improve services in the rural areas (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.1 Gariep Dam/Grassridge Dam (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.2 Fish/Sundays (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.3 Provide water for irrigation in farms (2)
Contributes to more yield in farms (2)
Contributes to development in industries (2)
Job creation (2)
Generate hydro-electricity (2)
Drought relief (2)
Tourism (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.5.4 Water is now readily available which means farming will improve (2)
Farm land can be extended (2)
Farmers will stay in the rural areas because yields will improve (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.1 Bridge industries are industries located next to the source of the raw material and the consumers (2)
[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.2 Goods will be moved from one mode of transport to the other (2)
Goods transferred from the ship to the rail or road transport (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.3 Close/proximity to residential areas that exposes them to pollution (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.4 Close/proximity to the harbour as oil is imported to SA (2)
It is bulk goods (2)
Break-of-bulk point (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.6.5 Generates income (2)
Creates jobs (2)
Per capita/personal income increases (2)
Increases further industrial development (2)
Better standard of living (2)
Foreign exchange (2)
Contribution to the GDP (2)
Provides a market for the raw materials (2)
Improve infrastructure (2)
More skilled workers with higher income (2)
Increase tax base (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.6.6 Good transport network to transport raw materials to harbours (2)
Harbour allows for exporting raw materials/finished goods (2)
Foreign income generated (2)
Good transport network to transport products to markets/Transport links with other industrial areas (2)
Harbour allows for importing finished goods (2)
Promotes foreign trade (2)
Break-of-bulk point allows for industries to develop (2)
Break-of-bulk point creates employment (2)
Good transport network creates employment opportunities (2)
Close to skilled labour to manage industries (2)
Close to unskilled labour to work in industries (2)
University research provide information from quaternary services (2)
[Any SIX. Accept any other reasonable answers. Refer to both] (6 x 2) (12)

[100]**GRAND TOTAL: 300**