



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours



Font size 18

This question paper consists of 29 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. The 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 questions 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, for example
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 3319 AD CERES and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3319 AD 12 CERES are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Marks will be allocated for the steps in the calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographic 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, for example 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 ... is a physical factor that influences the site of a settlement.

- A Slope aspect
- B Industrial development
- C Access to services
- D Proximity to roads

1.1.2 A/An ... settlement is located close to a source of water in a water scarce area.

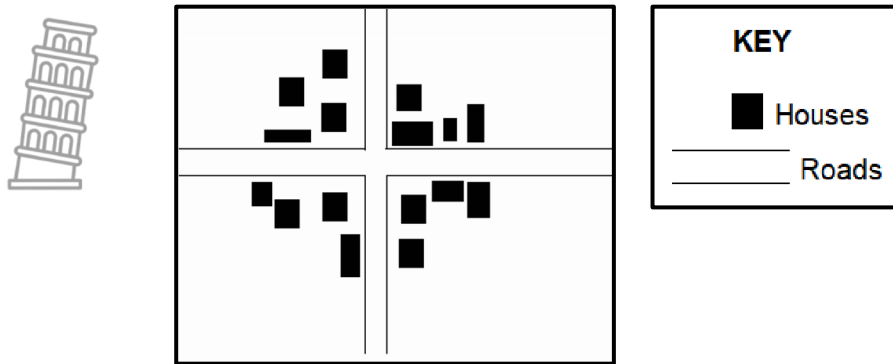
- A dry-point
- B isolated
- C dispersed
- D wet-point

1.1.3 The location of a settlement in relation to its surrounding environment is referred to as ...

- A site.
- B pattern.
- C distribution.
- D situation.



Refer to the sketch below to answer QUESTIONS
1.1.4 to 1.1.6.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.1.4 The pattern of the rural settlement is nucleated because the houses are ...

- A closely spaced.
- B far apart.
- C isolated.
- D widely dispersed.

1.1.5 The following are advantages of the nucleated settlement pattern:

- (i) making own decisions
- (ii) lack of privacy
- (iii) increased security
- (iv) shared machinery

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



1.1.6 The shape of the settlement is ...

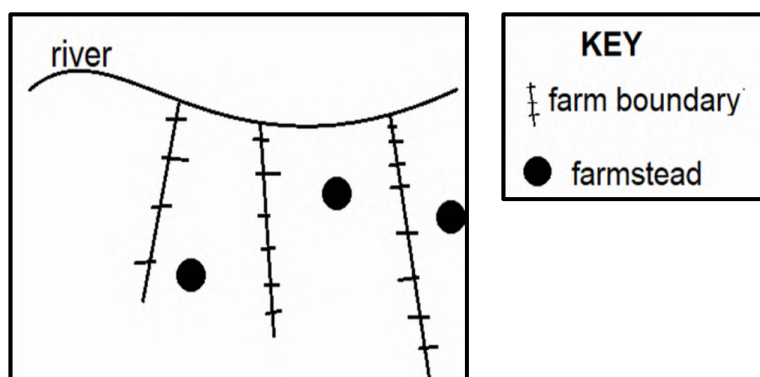
- A linear.
- B crossroad.
- C T-shape.
- D round.



1.1.7 The largest and most complex rural settlement is called a/an ...

- A village.
- B isolated farmstead.
- C hamlet.
- D central place.

1.1.8 The settlement in the sketch below can be classified as ...



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- A multi-functional and rural.
- B uni-functional and urban.
- C uni-functional and rural.
- D multi-functional and urban.



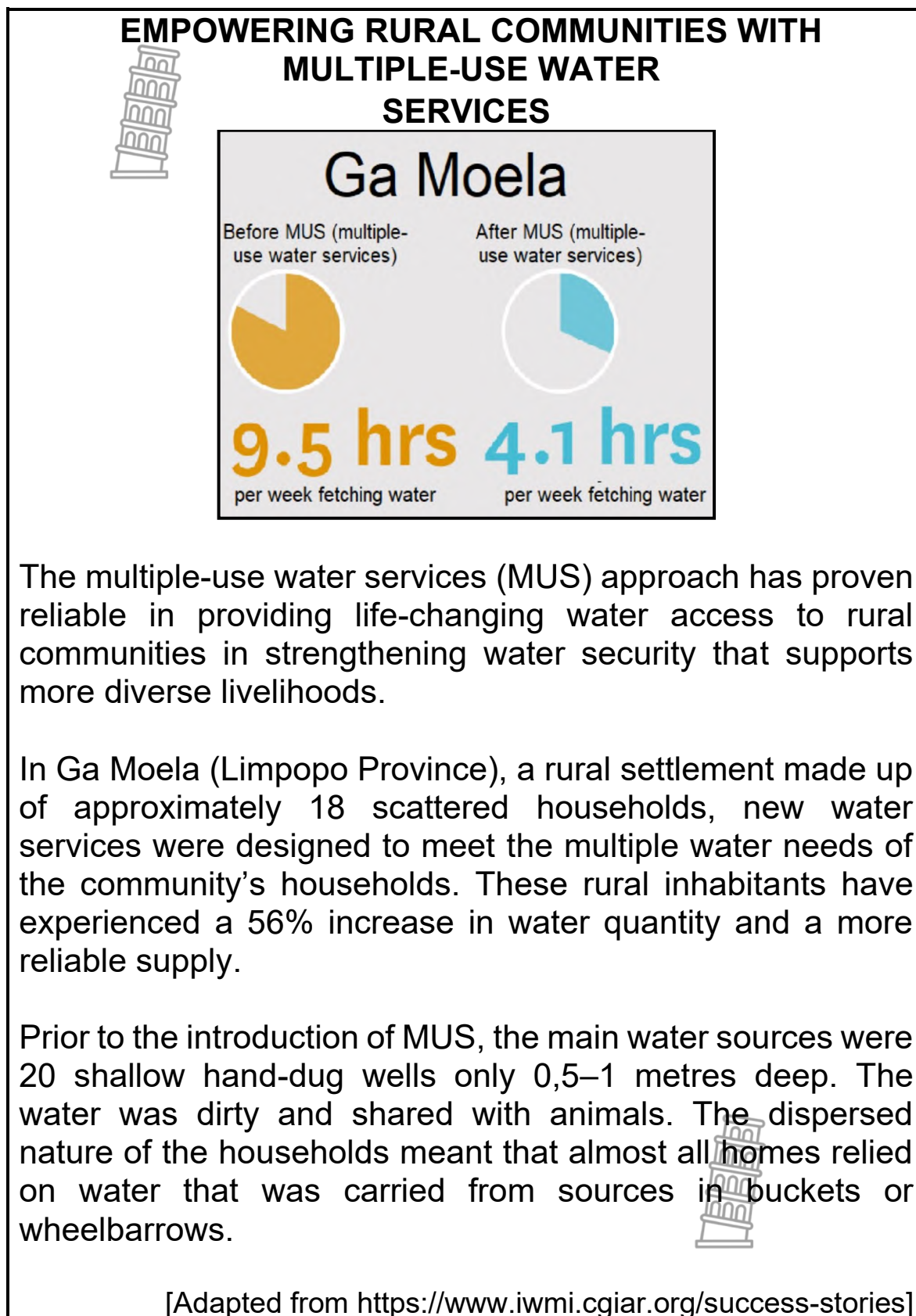
(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.2 Match a term/concept from COLUMN B with a statement in COLUMN A. Write only **X** or **Y** next to question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.8 **Y**.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 The ranking of urban settlements based on the number of functions	X urban hierarchy Y urban sprawl
1.2.2 More specialised goods will be found in a ... city	X smaller Y larger
1.2.3 The maximum distance a consumer is willing to travel to purchase goods and services	X range of goods Y sphere of influence
1.2.4 Have a large range and a large threshold population	X low-order centres Y high-order centres
1.2.5 An urban area providing goods and services to the surrounding rural population	X central city Y central place
1.2.6 Threshold population is the ... number of customers a business needs to be profitable	X maximum Y minimum
1.2.7 Area from where urban settlements draw their customers	X sphere of influence Y high-order centre

(7 x 1) (7)

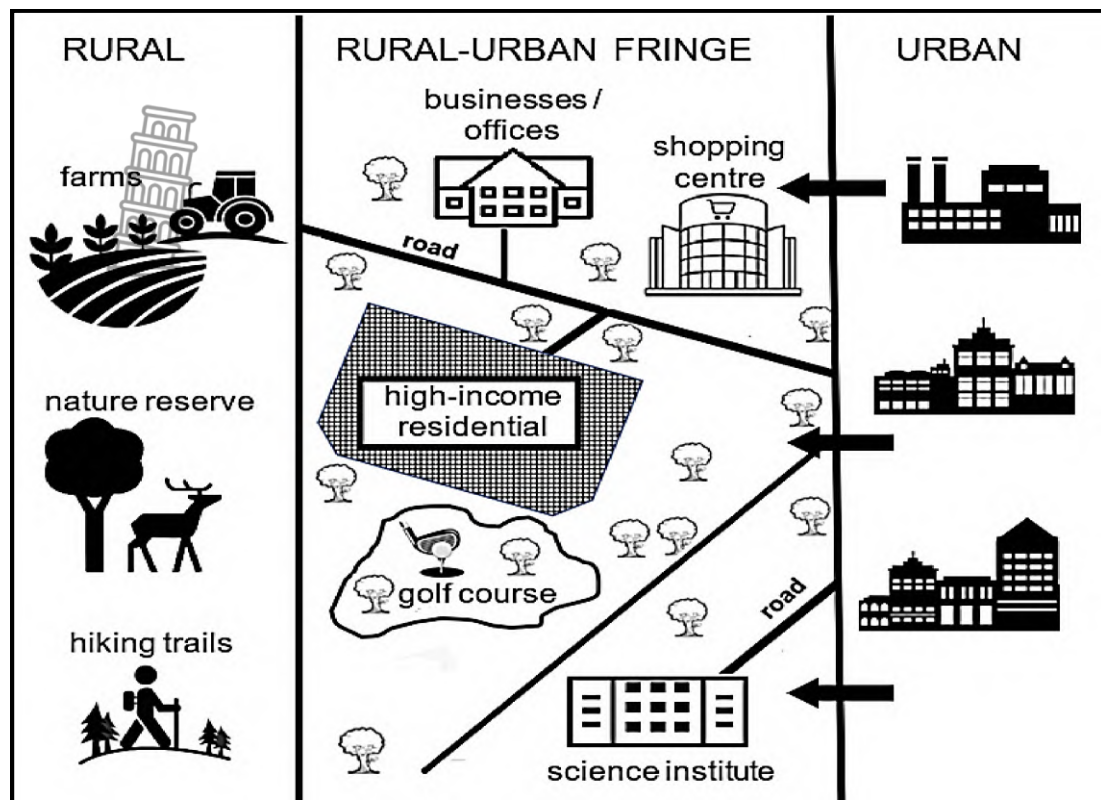
- 1.3 Refer to the extract below on water as a social justice issue in rural areas.



- 1.3.1 How many hours were saved per week fetching water after MUS was introduced? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Identify TWO pieces of evidence from the extract that community members faced problems before MUS was introduced. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Give TWO reasons for the poor water infrastructure often found in South African rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how access to reliable water in rural communities will reduce poverty. (4 x 2) (8)



1.4 Refer to the sketch below showing a land-use zone.



[Adapted from <http://brettonwoodhighschool.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/GRADE-12 WEEK-4-LESSON-7-8.pdf>]

- 1.4.1 What is the *rural-urban fringe*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 From the sketch, state ONE economic activity that is found in the rural-urban fringe. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Why does an increase in the number of people in urban areas contribute to urban expansion into the rural-urban fringe? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Give TWO social reasons for high-income residential developments in the rural-urban fringe. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Suggest THREE negative economic impacts that development in the rural-urban fringe will have on the rural community. (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 Refer to the extract below on informal settlements.

THE CITY'S 'PROBLEM BUILDINGS'



A walk through three adjacent (next to each other) houses on Wright Street in Woodstock (Cape Town) gives a clear indication why city officials are clamping down on so-called problem buildings.

When the city's problem building Unit joined the police in a raid on Wright Street in Woodstock, there were 110 adults and 28 children under the age of 16 on the site at 10 Wright Street. While these houses accommodate unemployed and poor families, they are falling apart from their ceilings to floors. There are dangerous illegal electricity connections, inadequate sanitation and water infrastructure which present health and safety risks to the residents.

An official explains that this residential address is on the list of problem buildings that the city is dealing with. The owners absconded (left) several years ago and since then, the properties have been invaded by illegal occupiers who have taken over the houses and also put up numerous backyard shacks.

An application for a demolition order is currently underway. In addition, the city authorities are hopeful that inner city renewal strategies will be viable solutions for urban challenges such as the houses on Wright Street.



[Adapted from www.news24.com/news24/110-found-living-at-problem-building]

- 1.5.1 According to the extract, why do many people live in 'problem buildings'? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Quote evidence of urban blight (urban decay) from the extract. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3 Explain TWO possible causes of urban blight (urban decay) in Wright Street. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Describe TWO possible negative social impacts associated with urban blight (urban decay). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Why will 'inner-city renewal strategies' mentioned in the extract, not likely benefit the current residents of Wright Street?(2 x 2) (4)

[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 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.8 D.

2.1.1 A physical factor that hinders industrial development in South Africa is ...

- A labour unrest.
- B unreliable electricity supply.
- C shortage of skilled labour.
- D erratic rainfall.

2.1.2 Construction and manufacturing form part of the economy's ... sector.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

2.1.3 The ... of a country refers to the total value of goods and services produced by the permanent inhabitants of the country.

- A gross domestic product
- B gross geographical product
- C gross national product
- D gross value-added product



2.1.4 ... industries are service-orientated and not tied to any specific location.



- A Raw- material orientated
- B Break-of-bulk
- C Market orientated
- D Footloose

2.1.5 Heavy industries are characterised by ...

- (i) proximity to bulk transport facilities.
- (ii) being ubiquitous.
- (iii) high levels of noise and air pollution.
- (iv) being market orientated.

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



2.1.6 A social factor that favours the location of the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

- A Flat land
- B Abundant water
- C Dense population
- D Cheap power

2.1.7 A ... is when the value of exports is greater than the value of imports.

- A balance of trade
- B negative trade balance
- C favourable trade balance
- D trade deficit

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Refer to photographs **A** and **B** below depicting small-scale and large-scale maize farming. Match the descriptions below with photograph **A** or **B**. Write only the letter (**A** or **B**) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.2.9 A.

A



B



2.2.1 Contributes significantly to the country's GDP

2.2.2 Labour-intensive maize farming

- 2.2.3 Produces a lower yield of maize per hectare
- 2.2.4 Maize farming that is capital-intensive
- 2.2.5  Farming that requires large pieces of land
- 2.2.6  Is considered large-scale farming
- 2.2.7 Contributes to food security for individual households
- 2.2.8 Stimulates the secondary economic sector by providing industries with raw materials (8 x 1) (8)

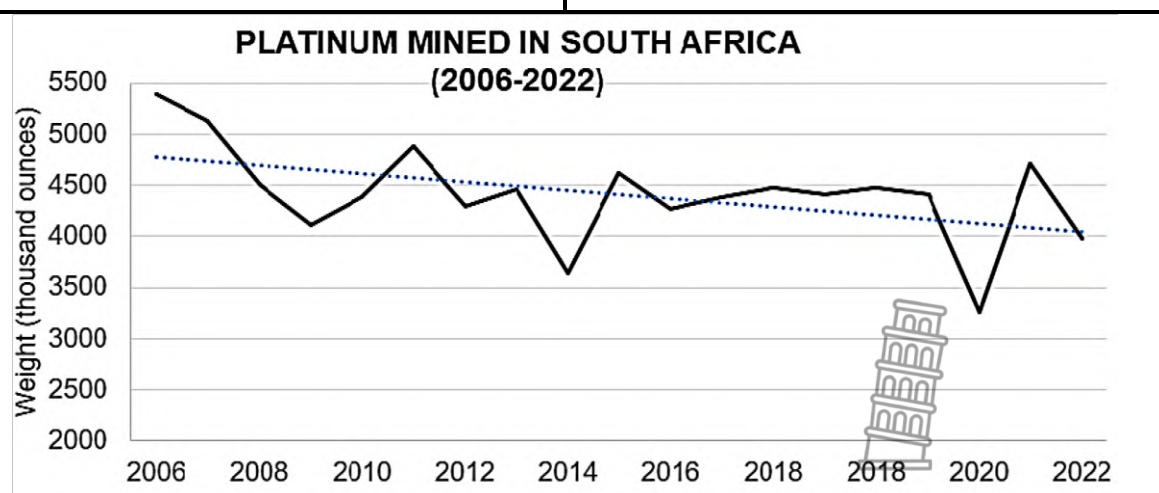
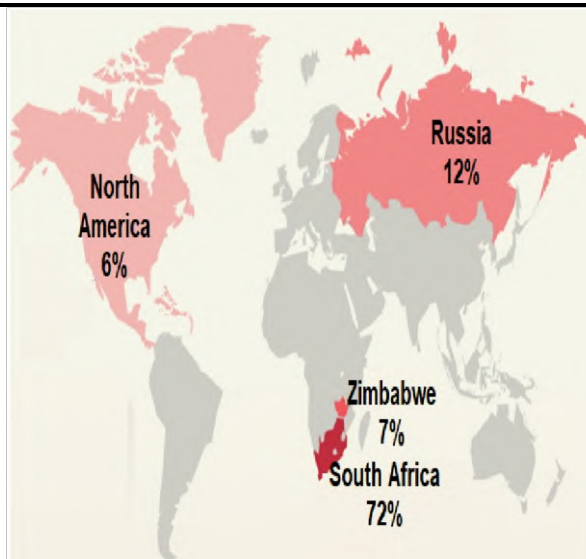


2.3 Refer to the infographic below on platinum mining in South Africa.

Platinum is one of the rarest metals in the world and is in high demand because of its wide range of uses.

South Africa has more than 80% of the world's platinum reserves with platinum being the primary revenue driver for mines in the country.

However, the South African platinum mining industry is not secure and the country's ability to supply platinum is being hindered by a number of factors.

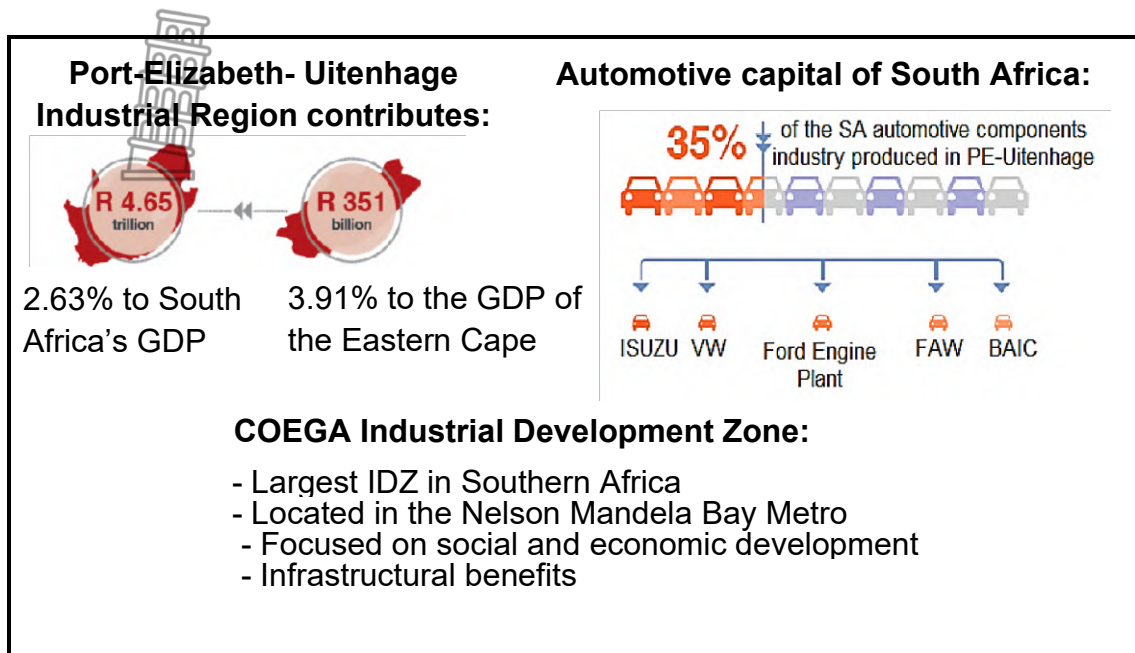


[Adapted from <https://auctusmetals.com/south-african-platinum-mine-supply-in-decline>]

- 2.3.1 According to the infographic, what percentage of global platinum is supplied by South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2  Quote from the infographic ONE physical factor that promotes platinum mining in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 According to the graph, state the trend in South Africa's platinum production from 2006 to 2022. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.4 How has South Africa's dominant global position of platinum supply contributed to the country's infrastructural development? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the economic factors hindering platinum mining in South Africa impact negatively on the country's GDP. (4 x 2) (8)



2.4 Refer to the infographic below on the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region and the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).



[Source: <https://www.investmentmonitor.ai/sponsored/plugin-and-play-model-in-south-african-free-zone-helps-investors-access-opportunities/>]

- 2.4.1 What percentage did the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region contribute to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Quote evidence from the infographic why the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region is referred to as the automotive capital of South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Identify ONE company in the automotive industry that operates within the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.4 How does the automotive industry increase development of other industries in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.5  Why does the region's infrastructure make it an attractive investment destination for the foreign manufacturing sector? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.6 Explain how the Coega IDZ contributes positively to both social and economic development in the Eastern Cape Province. (3 x 2) (6)



2.5 Refer to the extract based on the informal sector.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMAL SECTOR



According to Statistics South Africa, there are over 2 million South Africans working in the informal sector comprising 16,4% of South Africa's total employment. While data and information about the informal sector is limited, it is estimated that this growing sector contributes approximately 6% of the GDP.

South Africa's informal economy is characterised by traders such as spaza (tuck shops) shops, sidewalk hawkers and vendors. It is often referred to as the 'hidden economy'. However, despite the sector's size and significance in reducing poverty by providing people with access to food and jobs, the power of the informal sector remains largely underestimated.

It is important to note that, the informal sector is not only used by the 'desperate' as a temporary survival strategy until they can access the formal sector, but in fact a booming market that is rich in opportunities.

It is for this reason that policymakers must acknowledge the role of informal activities in reducing poverty, providing employment and offering economic opportunities. Therefore, sustainable measures must be put in place to strengthen this underestimated sector.



[Adapted from <https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/opinion/by-invitation/how-important-is-the-informal-sector-in-urban-food-security>]

- 2.5.1 What percentage of South Africa's employment is made up by the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2  Give an example of an informal activity mentioned in the extract. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 According to the extract, identify TWO ways in which the informal economy assists the poor. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.4 (a) Account for the informal sector being regarded as the 'hidden economy'. (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Explain why it is difficult for policymakers to design plans to help the informal sector. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 Suggest sustainable strategies that could be implemented to strengthen the informal sector. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.6 How will the South African economy benefit from a strengthened informal sector? (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES



GENERAL INFORMATION ON CERES



Coordinates: $33^{\circ} 24' 2'' \text{ S}$: $19^{\circ} 17' 42'' \text{ E}$

Ceres is situated 150 km north-east of Cape Town in the province of the Western Cape and experiences a typical Mediterranean climate. Named after the Roman goddess of agriculture, Ceres is situated in a valley which is extremely fertile and is a major producer of South Africa's deciduous fruit. There are a number of established agri-processing industries found in the surrounding area.

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

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

ENGLISH

Canal

Furrow

Weir

AFRIKAANS

Kanaal

Voor

Studam



3.1 MAPSKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographical and orthophoto map.

3.1.1  Ceres lies in a ... direction from of Cape Town.

- A north-easterly
- B south-westerly
- C north-westerly
- D south-easterly (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The 19 in the map code for CERES 3319 AD represents ...

- A 19° south of the equator.
- B 19' south of the equator.
- C 19° east of the Greenwich meridian.
- D 19' east of the Greenwich meridian. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 The feature located at 33° 21' 21" S; 19° 17' 9" E is a ...

- A hiking trail.
- B spot height.
- C water tower.
- D trigonometrical station. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Name the arterial route which runs through the town of Ceres.  (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Refer to **F** and **G** on the topographical map.

- (a) The distance along the road from **F** to **G** is 1,15 km.



Convert this distance to metres (m).

(1 x 1) (1)

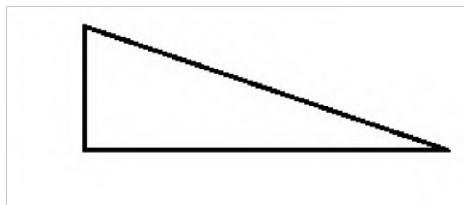
- (b) Use the answer to QUESTION 3.1.5(a) and calculate the average gradient between **F** and **G** on the topographical map.

Formula:

$$\text{Average gradient} = \frac{\text{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$$

(3 x 1) (3)

- (c) Use the answer from QUESTION 3.1.5(b) to indicate the vertical height and the horizontal distance on the sketch below.



(2 x 1) (2)



3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Ceres has a Mediterranean climate because of its ...



- A low summer rainfall.
- B high summer rainfall.
- C low winter rainfall.
- D high winter rainfall. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 The main agricultural product associated with Ceres is ...

- A livestock.
- B fruit.
- C maize.
- D poultry. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 State TWO physical factors that positively influence agriculture in the Ceres area. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 How has the agricultural sector favoured industrial development in Ceres? (1 x 2) (2)



Refer to the industrial area labelled **1** in blocks **B5** and **C5** on the orthophoto map and the photograph of the same area below to answer QUESTIONS 3.2.5 to 3.2.8.



[Source: <https://ceresfruitjuice.com/za/environment/ceres-fruit-juices>]

- 3.2.5 The industrial area located at **1** on the orthophoto map is (market orientated / raw-material orientated). (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Give ONE reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.5. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Identify ONE type of transport infrastructure that is situated close to the industrial area **1**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 Explain why it was necessary to locate these industries near the type of transport infrastructure identified in QUESTION 3.2.7. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the topographical map.

3.3.1  Is the topographical map an example of raster or vector data? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the satellite images **A** and **B** of the Ceres valley.

IMAGE A

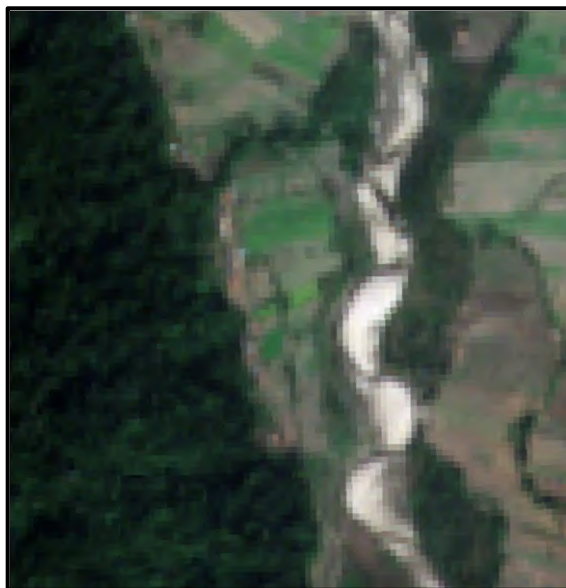


IMAGE B



[Source: <https://omdena.com/blog/super-resolution>]

3.3.3 Define the term *resolution*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Why does image **B** have a higher resolution than image **A**?  (1 x 1) (1)

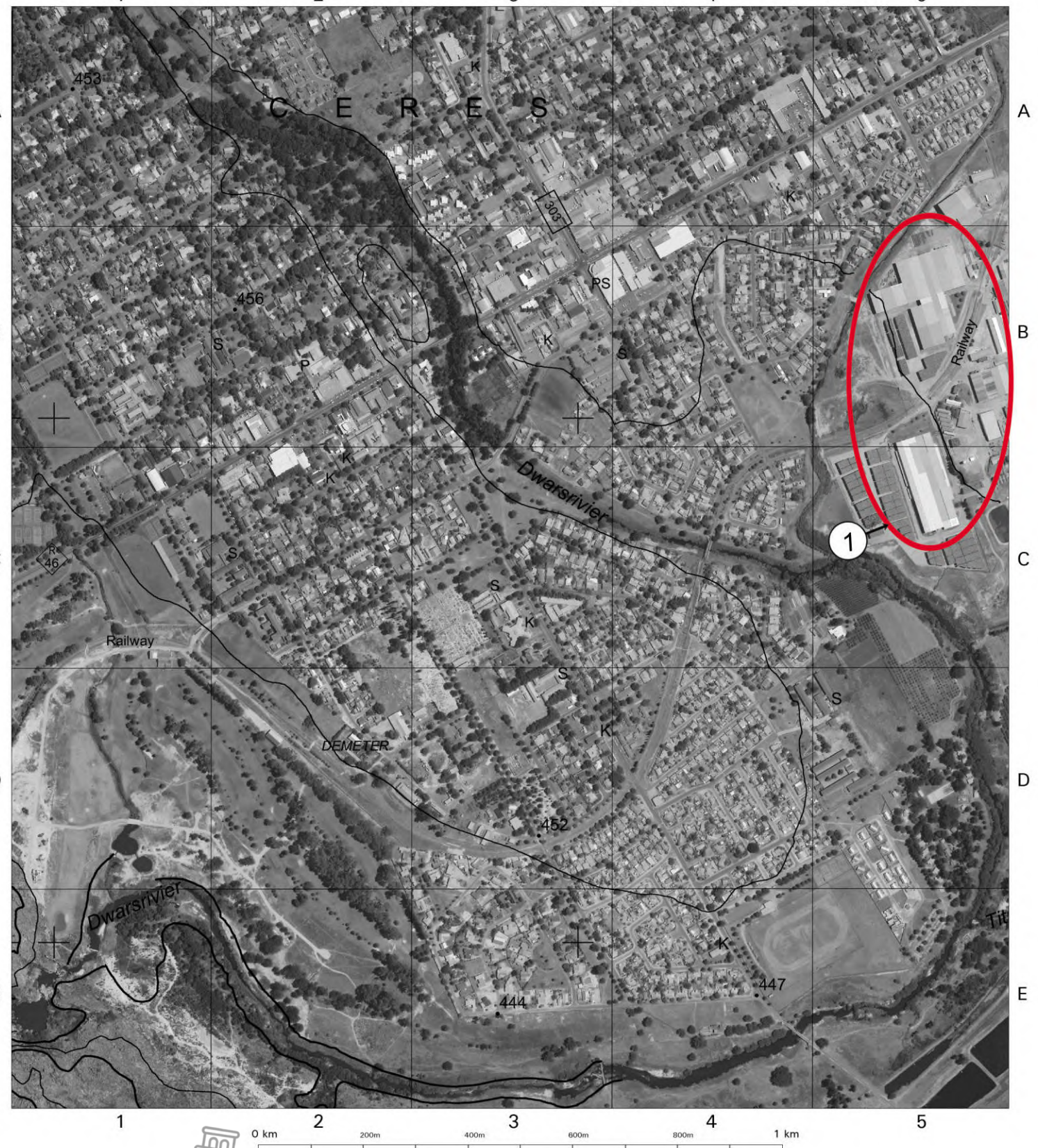
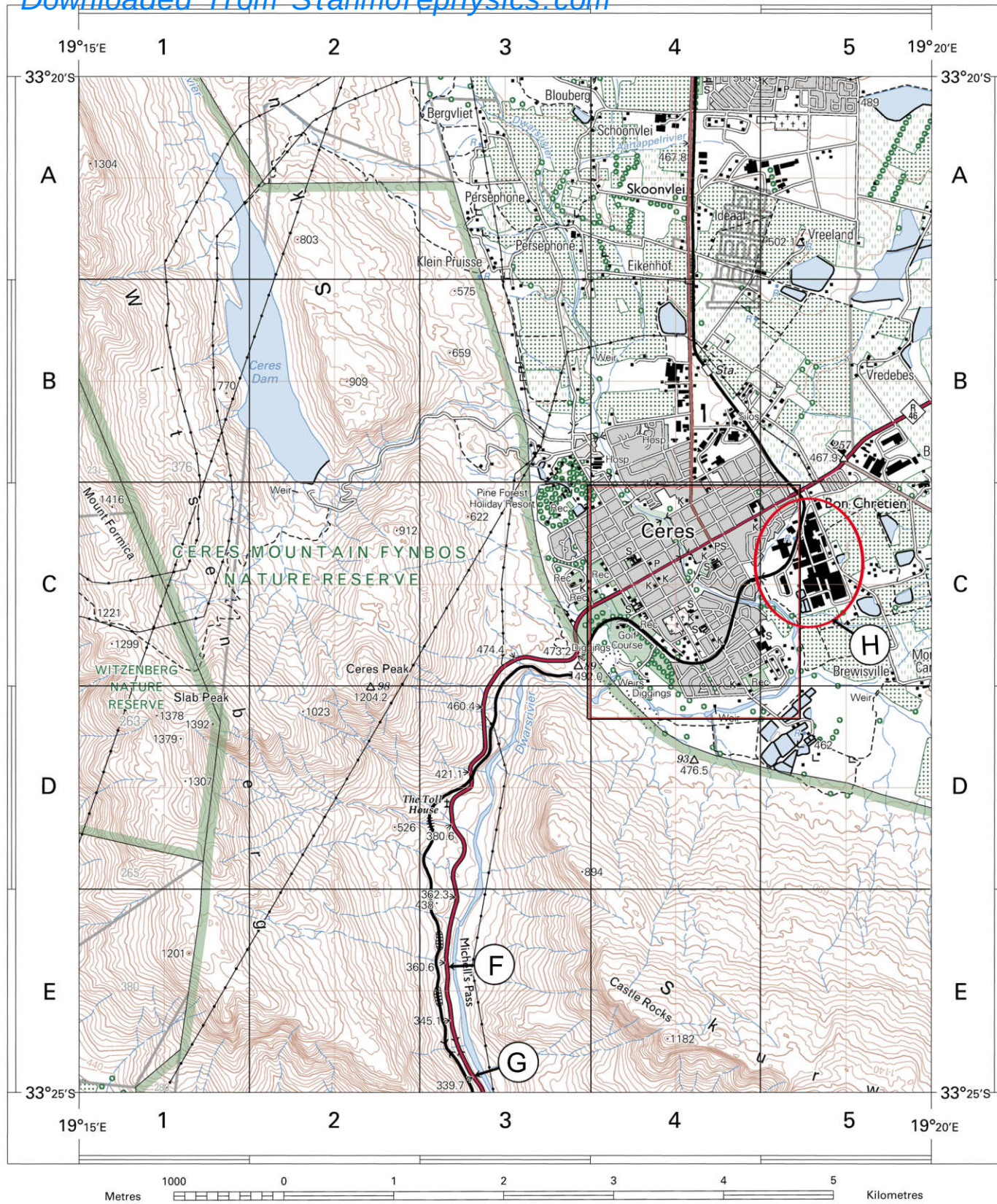
3.3.5 Name ONE factor that can affect the resolution of an image. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.6 Give ONE advantage of using a higher resolution satellite image. (1 x 1) (1)
[30]



TOTAL: 150





Mean magnetic declination 24°38' West of True North (October 2014).
Mean annual change 5' westwards (Oct. 2014 - Sept. 2015).

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES
REFERENCE

National Freeway; National Route.....	International Boundary and Beacon.....	Fence; Wall.....
Arterial Route.....	Provincial Boundary.....	Windpump; Monument.....
Main Road.....	Protected Area.....	Communication Tower.....
Secondary Road; Bench Mark.....	Perennial River.....	Mine Dump; Excavation.....
Other Road; Bridge.....	Perennial Water.....	Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon.....
Track and Hiking Trail.....	Non-perennial River.....	Lighthouse and Marine Light.....
Railway; Station or Siding.....	Non-Perennial Water.....	Cemetery; Grave.....
Other Railway; Tunnel.....	Dry Water Course.....	Erosion; Sand.....
Embankment; Cutting.....	Dry Pan.....	Woodland.....
Power Line.....	Marsh and Vlei.....	Cultivated Land.....
Built-up Area (High, Low Density).....	Pipeline (above ground).....	Orchard or Vineyard.....
Buildings; Ruin.....	Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point.....	Recreation Ground.....
Post Office; Police Station; Store.....	Coastal Rocks.....	Row of Trees.....
Place of Worship; School; Hotel.....	Prominent Rock Outcrop.....	Original Farms.....

Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete.....	Internasionale Grens en Baken.....	Draadheining; Muur.....
Hoofverkeersroete.....	Provinsiale Grens.....	Windpomp; Monument.....
Hoofpad.....	Bewarings Gebied.....	Kommunikasietoring.....
Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk.....	Standhoudende Rivier.....	Mynhoop; Uitgraving.....
Ander Pad; Brug.....	Standhoudende Water.....	Peilbaken; Seevaartbaken.....
Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad.....	Nie-standhoudende Rivier.....	Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig.....
Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn.....	Nie-standhoudende Water.....	Begraafplaas; Graf.....
Ander Spoorweg; Tunnel.....	Droë Loop.....	Erosie; Sand.....
Opvulling; Deurgrawing.....	Droë Pan.....	Beboste Gebied.....
Kraglyn.....	Moeras en Vlei.....	Bewerkte Land.....
Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Laë Digtheid).....	Pylyyn (bo die grond).....	Boord of Wingerd.....
Geboue; Murasie.....	Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt.....	Ontspanningsterrein.....
Poskantoor; Polisieostasie; Winkel.....	Kuslynrotse.....	Rye Bome.....
Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel.....	Prominente Klipbank.....	Oorspronklike Plase.....



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150



This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**QUESTION 1**

1.1 1.1.1 A (1)

1.1.2 D (1)

1.1.3 D (1)

1.1.4 A (1)

1.1.5 D (1)

1.1.6 B (1)

1.1.7 A (1)

1.1.8 C (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1 X (1)

1.2.2 Y (1)

1.2.3 X (1)

1.2.4 Y (1)

1.2.5 Y (1)

1.2.6 Y (1)

1.2.7 X (1)

(7 x 1) (7)



- 1.3 1.3.1 5,4 (1) (hours) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Water source were 20 shallow hand-dug wells (1)
Water was dirty (1)
Water was shared with animals (1)
Water carried from sources in buckets or wheelbarrows (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Lack of planning and development in the rural areas (2)
Inaccessibility of infrastructure to rural areas (2)
Poor maintenance of existing infrastructure (2)
Focus for infrastructural development is on the urban areas (2)
Not economically viable in sparsely populate areas (2)
Mismanagement of funds / corruption and insufficient money for infrastructural development (2)
Insufficient qualified people to maintain / service infrastructure (2)
Poor municipalities / lack of funding for infrastructural development (2)
Theft / vandalism of water infrastructures (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Contributes to increased agricultural production which generates income (2)
Helps increase crop yields so more produce can be sold (2)
Assists subsistence farmers / vegetable gardens so less money spent on buying food (2)
Increased agriculture output reduces food insecurity / increases food security (2)
Crops increase nutrition which increases productivity of people (2)
Crops increase nutrition / health reducing medical cost (2)
Increase agriculture creates more jobs which increase household income (2)
Higher profits are earned because larger volume of agricultural output (2)
Development of home industries supplements household income (2)
Time saved (collecting water) – increases work in home-based businesses / agriculture to earn money (2)
Reduces burden of time collecting water enabling increased school attendance and improves education (2)
Less exposure to dirty water which can cause illnesses, requiring expensive treatment (2)
Diversification of activities promotes skill development (2)
[ANY FOUR – CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY RESPONSE]
OR
[ANY FOUR – PART – MARK FACTOR ONLY 4 x 1] (4 x 2) (8)



- 1.4 1.4.1 Land found on the outskirts (periphery) of an urban area which has a mixture of (rural and urban) land use functions. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Businesses / offices (1)
 Retail / shopping centre (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 (The increase of the number of people means) there will be physical growth of the urban settlement as more space is required for development of various land-uses (2)
 (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Aesthetical appeal / open space (2)
 Away from polluted urban areas (2)
 Less crime / greater sense of security (2)
 Rural atmosphere creates a more tranquil / peaceful lifestyle (2)
 Easier access to recreational areas / greenbelts / parks (2)
 Commute to urban area still viable without travelling great distances (2)
 Less traffic congestion (2)
 Development freedom as there are fewer municipal bylaws (2)
 Land-use zoning and less stringent than in the city (2)
 Close access to a variety of amenities and services as the land-use is mixed (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Decrease land use for farming (accept examples) (2)
 Loss of income in the agricultural sector (2)
 Decrease in profits as decrease production / decrease exports (2)
 Loss of jobs in the agricultural sector (2)
 Increase in pollution which is expensive to manage (2)
 Traffic congestion increase increasing fuel consumption (2)
 Exclusion of the poor from access to land (2)
 Increase in crime (2)
 Existing services will be put under pressure causing increase prices (2)
 Food security comes under threat driving up the price (2)
 Urban functions dominate (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Unemployment (1)
 Poor families (cannot afford better accommodation) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Falling apart from their ceilings to floors (1)
 Dangerous and illegal electricity connections (1)
 Inadequate sanitation and water infrastructure (1)
 110 adults and 28 children living on the site (overcrowding) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

- 1.5.3 Buildings are abandoned (2)
 Owners abscond and property is invaded (2)
 No or limited maintenance / neglected buildings (2)
 Rates and taxes not paid by owner so services get cut off (2)
 Lack of service delivery by the municipality (2)
 Illegal occupation takes place because vacant property (2)
 Residents are unemployed and poor and unable to find affordable accommodation (2)
 Mass unemployment / impact of Covid; residents cannot afford rent so there is overcrowding (2)
 As a means of income residents allow backyard shacks to be erected (2)
 Social ills that take place in the area (2)
 Overcrowding (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 **SOCIAL IMPACTS:**
 Inadequate sanitation is a health risk (2)
 Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2)
 Illegal electricity connections are safety risks (2)
 Increased exposure to social ills (accept examples) (2)
 Potential damage from broken ceilings and floors (2)
 Evacuation in case of emergency (i.e. fire) is hindered (2)
 Less chance of crimes being reported because of fear of being evacuated (2)
 Increase in violent activity (not lit up / neglected by law enforcement) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Residents won't afford higher rentals and will be forced to vacate (2)
 Residents won't afford increased levies after renovations and will fall in arrears (2)
 Residents forced to move further away from work (increased transport costs) (2)
 Residents will be displaced / homeless (2)
 Forced to live in unsatisfactory informal settlements (2)
 Residents will become squatters – illegal occupants (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- [60]**



QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 2.1 2.1.1 D (1)
- 2.1.2 B (1)
- 2.1.3 A (1)
- 2.1.4 D (1)
- 2.1.5 B (1)
- 2.1.6 C (1)
- 2.1.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 A (1)
- 2.2.2 B (1)
- 2.2.3 B (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 A (1)
- 2.2.6 A (1)
- 2.2.7 B (1)
- 2.2.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 72 (%) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 "South Africa has more than 80% of the world's platinum reserves." (1)
(1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Decrease (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.4 Well-developed / well-maintained / upgraded road network to transport people (2)
Railway links developed to transport mining equipment and minerals (2)
Connectivity (ICT) / communication infrastructure linking stakeholders (suppliers / markets / investors) (2)
Harbour infrastructure for exportation (2)
Airport development for increased accessibility for people (2)
Water infrastructure to ensure supply of water for mining and industrial operations (2)
Electrical (energy) supply to sustain heavy industry (2)
Bridges constructed to facilitate movement of people and goods (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Increased operational costs due to **load shedding** causes less product to be exported (2)

Labour strikes limit platinum production and less platinum to be sold (2)

Operation costs increase (accept examples: wages / electricity / transport) which affects profit and reduces national tax collection (2)

Increase **minimum wage** causes loss of employment in mining which decreases spending power (2)

Decrease in **investment** because of fear of nationalisation of mines (2)

Disputes between unions and mine owners causes unrest, slowing down production. (2)

Global platinum **fluctuating prices** reduces profits and contribution in national tax collection (2)

Increase in **transport costs** causes reduced revenue (2)

Exportation of **unprocessed minerals** reduces profits and contribution to tax base (2)

Health issues cause **absenteeism** from work negatively impacting production and company profits (2)

Expensive technical equipment and specialised equipment require large capital investment which increases operational costs; reducing profit (2)

Decreasing **profits** in the mining sector will cause job loss which places more pressure on the government's limited finances (2)

Skills development and training of unskilled employees adds financial burden to mining companies (2)

Mines **downscaling** due to economic challenges negatively affect industries / businesses linked to platinum mining (2)

[ANY FOUR – CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY REPSONSE]

OR

[ANY FOUR – PART MARK FOR FACTOR 4 x 1]

(4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 2,63%

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Region manufacturers 35% of SA automotive components (1)
Most diverse vehicle manufacturing clusters in South Africa (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Isuzu (1)
Volkswagen (VW) (1)
Ford (1)
FAW (1)
BAIC (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Link industries are required to supply materials / parts / equipment / raw material to the automotive-industry (2)

(1 x 2) (2)



- 2.4.5 Two harbours cater for both the east and west trade routes (2)
 Deep-water port of Ngqura offers world-class port facilities offering global container shipping (2)
 Created interconnected infrastructure to compete on an international scale (2)
 International airport for quick access to Coega IDZ (2)
 Established road network linking IDZ to domestic markets / suppliers (2)
 Centrally located in South Africa by rail and road networks (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.6 Employment creation contributes to poverty alleviation (2)
 Increase in earning potential increase standard of living (2)
 Reduces unemployment and employees receive wages / salaries (2)
 Skills development programmes and training / skills base improved (2)
 Upliftment of standard of living / better quality of life (2)
 Multiplier effect / increase in spending / increase in purchasing power (2)
 Impact of corporate social responsibility contributes to health / education / services in community (2)
 Bursaries offered to students intending pursue career in specialised industries (2)
 Different sectors of society get to benefit from the upgraded infrastructure that is developed for the IDZ (2)
[ANY THREE]- PART MARKING CAN BE APPLIED HERE (3 x 2) (6)

- 2.5 2.5.1 16,4 (%) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.2 Spaza shops/tuck shops (1)
 Hawkers (1)
 Vendors (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.3 Food security (1)
 Reduces poverty (1)
 Income as a survival strategy (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

- 2.5.4(a) Contribution of informal sector to economy is not shown in official figures (1)
 Informal business that are not registered / licensed (1)
 Part of the economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)



- 2.5.4 (b) There is limited data / figures regarding the sector (2)
 Needs of informal sector not always apparent as they operate illegally (2)
 Relationship between the municipality and the informal street traders can be one of exclusion and negligence (2)
 Activities within informal sector cannot be directly observed or accounted for (2)
 Informal sector does not contribute to the tax base, depriving government of resources to assist (2)
 Limited understanding of the social exclusion / problems faced by the informal sector (2)
 Ignorance regarding the driving forces for individuals and firms to operate informally (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 Encourage and facilitate partnerships between private sector and informal sector (2)
 Learnership / skills development programmes (2)
 Increase access to finance such as bank loans (2)
 Simplifying registration and regulatory requirements for new firms (2)
 Increase government support (subsidies/infrastructure/access to markets) (2)
 Security of tenure
 Municipalities can adapt by-laws in areas to ease access (2)
 Link informal business to large, established procurement chains (2)
 Increase informal workers' access to public services, public spaces and public procurement (2)
 Acknowledge the informal sector's economic contribution by reducing harassment and penalisation (2)
 Provide informal sector with more security (2)
 Generate more incentives / tenders for informal sector
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.6 Government will receive more revenue through taxes (2)
 Reduces dependency on government (accept examples)(2)
 Potential for expansion which will employ more people (2)
 Growing businesses create / require more link industries (2)
 Increased circulation of spending money as more people employed (2)
 Business may grow to enter international market with potential to earn foreign exchange (2)
 Business may attract foreign investment (2)
 Creates competition by opening up access to new market (2)
 Goods are cheaper (2)
 Multiplier effect of "new" businesses (2)
 More people employed in formal economy (2)
 Reduced crime (2)
 Promotes food security for people reducing pressure on country (2)
 Creation of new skills (accept examples)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

- 3.1 3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.4 R46 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

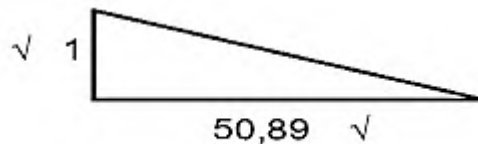
3.1.5 (a) 1 150 (1) m

(b)
$$\frac{\text{VI:}}{\text{HE:}} = \frac{362,3 \text{ m} - 339,7 \text{ m} = 22,6 \text{ m}}{1150 \text{ m}} (1)$$

$$= \frac{22,6}{1150} (1) \text{ (for correct substitution)}$$

$$= 1 : 50,89 (1)$$

(c)



(2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.3 Water access (1)
Climate / Mediterranean climate (1)
Fertile soil / soil type (1)
Relief / topography (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2.4 Reliable source of raw materials (fruits) (2)
Large quantities / abundance of raw materials (2)
Access to raw material to process (2)
Variety of raw materials (2)
Agriculture acts as a forward linkage to industry (2)
Close proximity of raw material for industry to process (2)
Good quality supply of raw material (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Raw material-orientated (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.2.6 Industries are located on the farm (2)
Inputs are obtained from nearby farms (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Road (1)
Railway (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 Accessibility to markets (2)
Effective transport of perishable products (2)
Juice and fruit are bulky and heavy (2)
Easy access from suppliers (2)
Encourages domestic and international trade (2)
Easy transport of people (labour) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- 3.3.1 Vector (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Representation of reality is the form of lines, points and polygons/areal features. (2)
Location of features are stored as X, Y co-ordinates (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3 The detail of an image (2)
The clarity of an image (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 More / small pixels / grid cells in image B (1)
Less / larger pixels / grid cells in image A (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.5 The equipment (1)
Weather conditions (accept example) (1)
Shadows (1)
Air pollution (1)
Angle at which image is captured (1)
Focusing (1)
Distance (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.6 Images appear sharper (1)
Can quickly detect and identify objects (1)
Improves accuracy (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)



[30]

TOTAL: 150