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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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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.

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SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographic map 2629DB of ERMELO and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2629 DB 5 of ERMELO are provided.

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

16. Show ALL calculations where applicable. Marks will be allocated for this.

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

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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

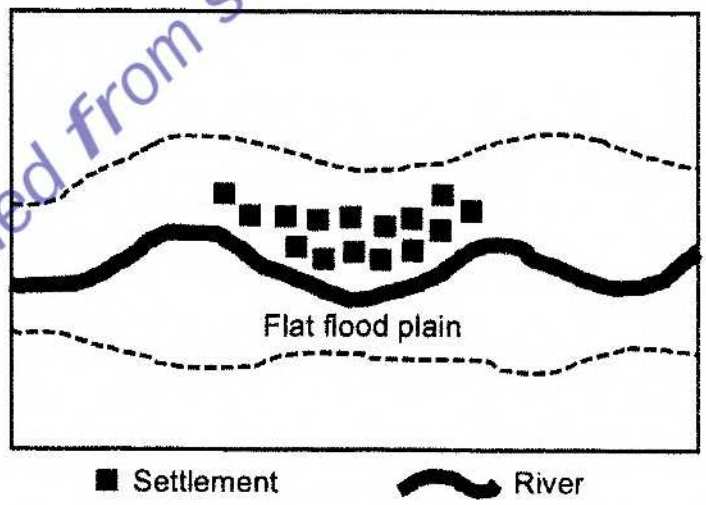
1.1.1 The relative location of one place in relation to another place is referred to as ...

A site.
B relative distance.
C situation.
D exact location.

1.1.2 The economic sector and economic function that dominate in rural settlements can be described as ...

A primary and unifunctional.
B primary and multifunctional.
C secondary and multifunctional.
D secondary and unifunctional.

1.1.3 The type of settlement illustrated below is a ...



A linear settlement.
B dry-point settlement.
C dispersed settlement.
D wet-point settlement.

1.1.4 Settlements along the coast generally have a ... shape.

A circular
B cross-
C semi-circular
D star

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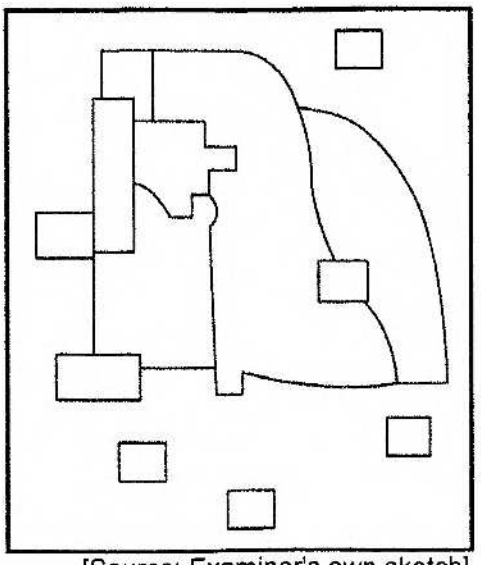
1.1.5 The land-use model below can be identified as a multiple nuclei model because it has ...



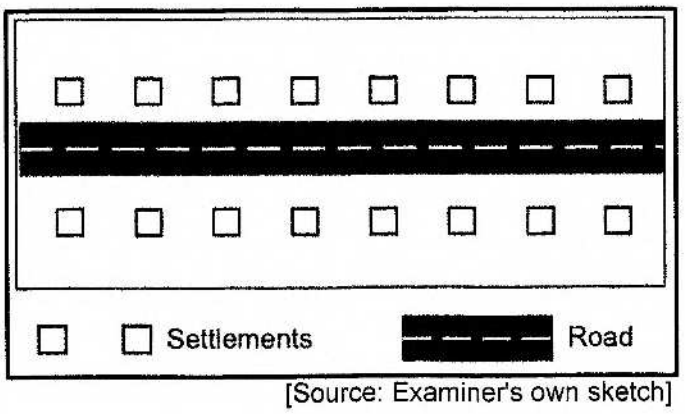
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

A concentric zones.
B many focal points.
C many wedges.
D one focal point.

1.1.6 The ... refers to the number of people required for a business to make a profit.

A threshold population
B sphere of influence
C range of goods
D urban hierarchy

1.1.7 The urban area below is ...shaped.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

A stellar
B linear
C cross-
D circular

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1.1.8 Urbanisation refers to the ...

A decreasing number of people that live in rural areas.
B physical growth of an urban area.
C percentage by which urban populations increase.
D uncontrolled expansion of urban areas. (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Select ONE term/concept for each of the following descriptions on the classification of settlements. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 large city.

hamlet; town; megalopolis; isolated farmstead; conurbation; village; city; metropolis

1.2.1 A settlement that is the smallest in a hierarchy

1.2.2 A settlement that is a continuous urban area made up of towns and cities

1.2.3 A settlement that consists of a loose grouping of a few farmsteads

1.2.4 A settlement that consists of a major city with satellite towns

1.2.5 A settlement that offers a large variety of services and specialised functions

1.2.6 A small urban settlement that provides urban functions to the surrounding rural area

1.2.7 A settlement consisting of many conurbations (7 x 1) (7)

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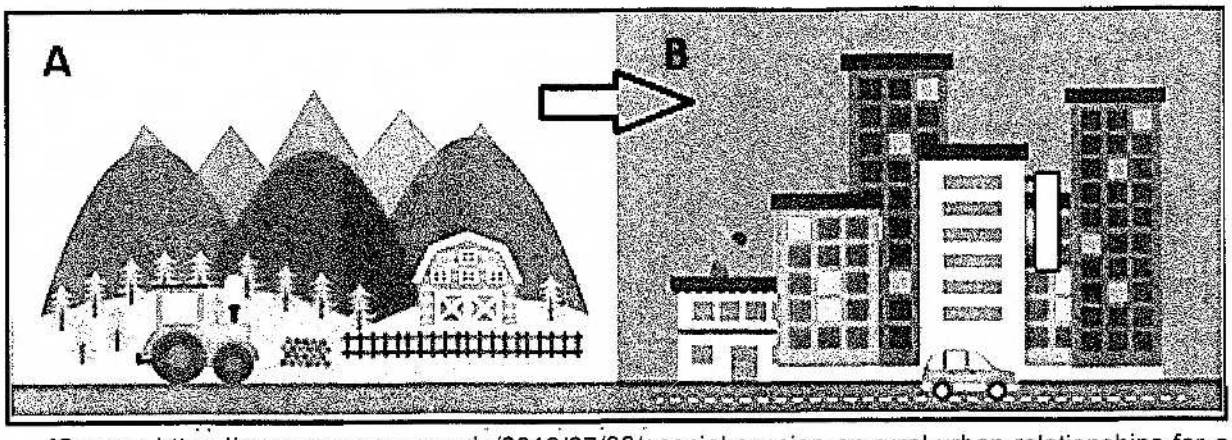
1.3 Refer to the sketch showing rural-urban migration.



[Source: https://www.sspcr.eurac.edu/2019/07/03/special-session-on-rural-urban-relationships-for-a-better-territorial-development/]

1.3.1 State an environmental factor that results in the movement of people from **A** to **B**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 How does rural-urban migration give rise to rural depopulation? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 What is the negative economic impact of rural-urban migration on settlement **A**? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why rural migrants experience difficulty in finding employment in area **B** and the impact thereof on their quality of life. (4 x 2) (8)

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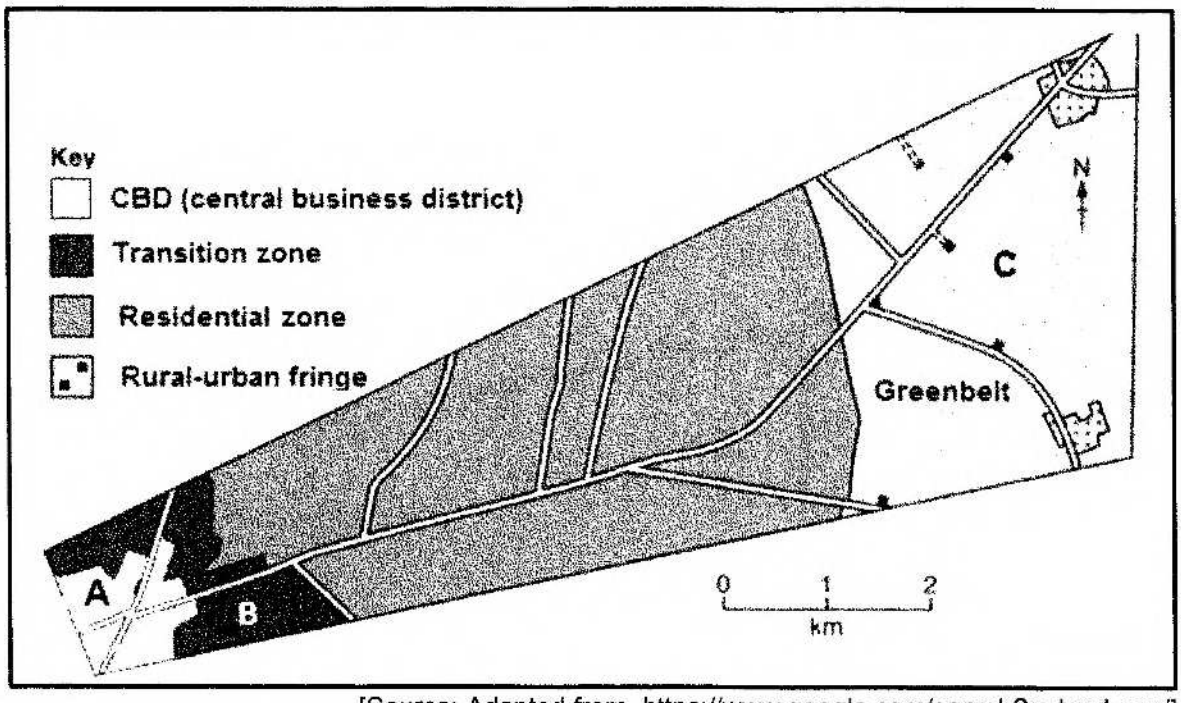
1.4 Refer to the cross-section on urban land-use zones.



[Source: Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=land-use/]

1.4.1 Identify the land-use zone at **A**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 How would the decreasing accessibility to land-use zone **A** negatively impact commuters? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Give TWO reasons for the irregular shape of the land-use zone at **B**. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Why are buildings in land-use zone **B** in a dilapidated (poor) state? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Why will new high-income residential developments be attracted to area **C**? (2 x 2) (4)

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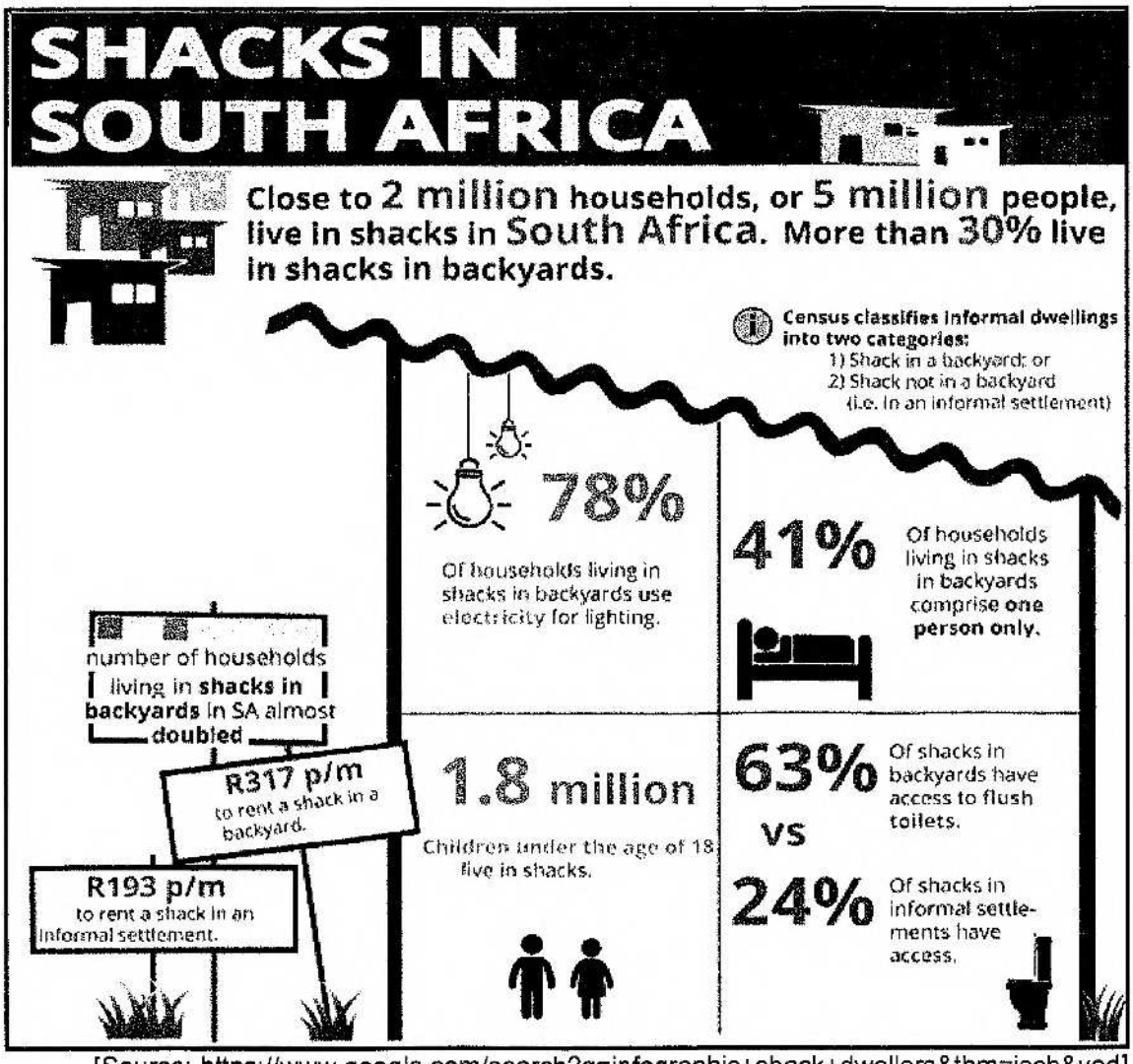
1.5 Refer to the infographic on informal settlements.



[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=infographic+shack+dwellers&tbm=isch&ved]

1.5.1 How many people in South Africa, according to the infographic, live in shacks? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 State TWO advantages of living in a backyard shack compared to an informal settlement according to the infographic. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Why do a larger number of people still choose to live in informal settlements compared to backyard shacks? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 How does the building material of informal settlements increase vulnerability (more at risk) to extreme weather conditions? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Identify and explain ONE social issue that developed due to the growth of informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 How can local municipalities reduce the challenges associated with the growth of informal settlements? (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

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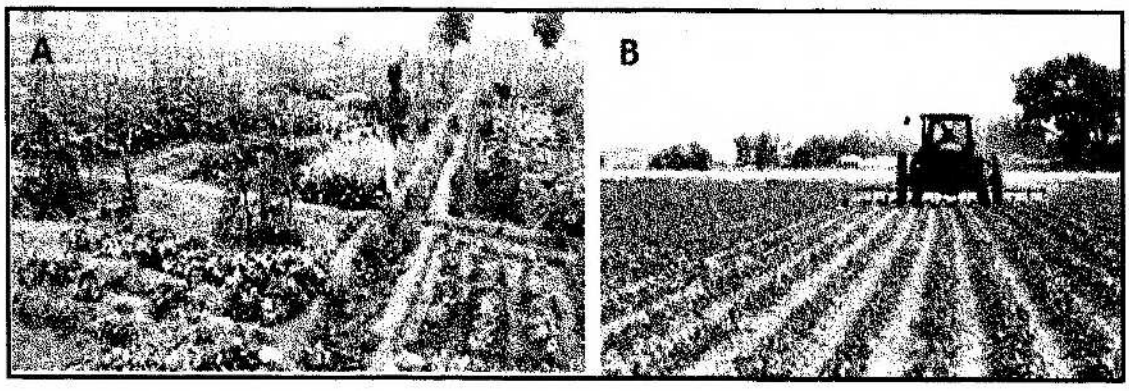
QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 The photographs below show TWO types of farming. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 2.1.1 to 2.1.7 with photographs **A** or **B**. Write only the letter, (**A** or **B**) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 B.



2.1.1 Farming that produces a low yield per hectare

2.1.2 Farming that focuses on food security in local communities

2.1.3 Farming that is capital-intensive and uses advanced technology

2.1.4 Farming associated with monoculture

2.1.5 Farming described as small-scale farming

2.1.6 Products for the home and export market

2.1.7 Associated with extensive farming practices (7 x 1) (7)

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2.2 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 (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 D.

2.2.1 The GDP is the total value of …

A goods and services produced within a country in one year.
B goods and services produced by permanent citizens in one year.
C exports that leave a country in one year.
D imports that come into a country in one year.

2.2.2 The concept … is used to refer to products sold within South Africa.

A export market
B import market
C home market
D international market

2.2.3 Food security occurs when …

A there is a lack of food that gives rise to starvation.
B there is access to sufficient nutritious food.
C farmers experience drought and crop diseases.
D farmers produce sufficient food.

2.2.4 … is a physical factor that affects food security in South Africa.

A Research
B Trade
C HIV/Aids
D Rainfall

2.2.5 TWO types of industries associated with bulk transport:

(i) Ubiquitous
(ii) Heavy
(iii) Light
(iv) Raw-material orientated

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

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2.2.6 TWO types of industries generally associated with lower levels of air pollution:

(i) Ubiquitous
(ii) Heavy
(iii) Light
(iv) Raw-material orientated

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

2.2.7 … is an example of a tertiary activity.

A Mining
B Motor vehicle assembly
C Transport
D Information technology

2.2.8 … refers to the difference in value between imports and exports.

A Trade agreement
B Balance of trade
C Local trade
D International trade (8 x 1) (8)

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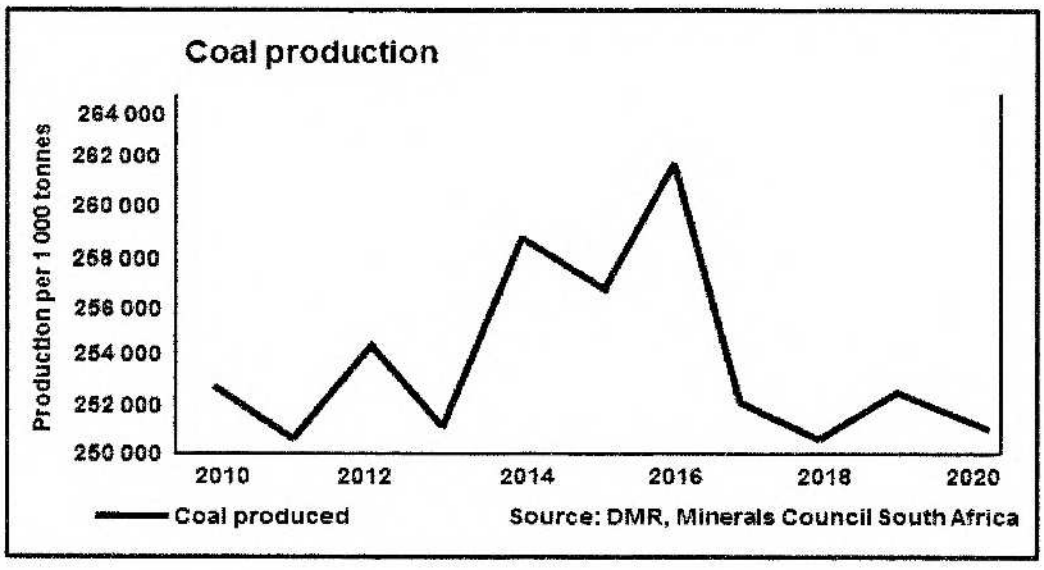
2.3 Refer to the extract on coal mining in South Africa.



South Africa's formerly thriving coal sector has had a noticeable decline in investments over recent years with statistics from the Mineral Council of South Africa reporting a R2 billion drop from 2010. As the future of the South African coal industry remains bleak and disinvestment from coal mining continues around the world, some of South Africa's giant coal mining companies have sold or are in the process of selling their operations.

Challenges facing the coal industry include an altered customer base for the country's coal exports as developed countries are moving towards renewable energy resources. There is a hostile funding environment for coal projects as financial institutions nationally and internationally are no longer investing in coal projects due to the pressure from environmental lobbying – a challenge too for newer coal mining companies with less financial muscle compared to major coal mining companies. Mpumalanga, a major coal supplier in South Africa, experiences high transport costs. The decrease in the mining of coal has created a further challenge for the coal mines in Mpumalanga.

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

2.3.1 According to the Mineral Council of South Africa, by how much did the investments in coal drop from 2010? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 According to the graph, over which TWO-year period was the greatest decrease in production recorded? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 How does the location of the coal mines in Mpumalanga increase the export costs of coal? (1 x 2) (2)

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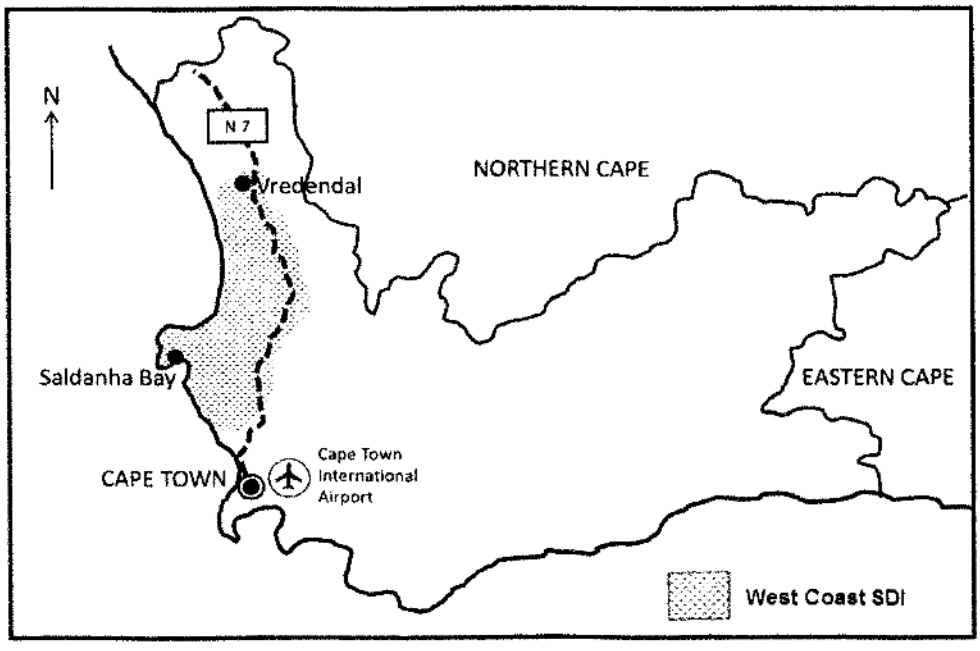
2.3.4 Despite Mpumalanga having rich coal reserves, the coal industry faces a bleak future. Quote reasons from the extract for this bleak future. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Explain how the decrease in the mining of coal will have a negative economic impact on Mpumalanga. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the infographic on the South-western Cape core industrial region and the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).



South-western Cape contributes about 15% to the South African manufacturing sector output. Although the province's agro-processing sector has shown resilience (strength) during these tough economic times, the core industrial region's real economy is dominated by manufacturing and commercial agriculture.

The manufacturing sector in the South-western Cape core industrial region is supported by multi-national corporations who have chosen the region to take advantage of the economic opportunities of the local economy as well as those in the rest of Africa. The region has attracted major investments from various corporations.

In recognition of the importance of supporting the manufacturing sector, the South African government has established various incentives for manufacturing investors.

[Adapted from https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/manufacturing-in-the-western-capeintra-2017-11-07]

2.4.1 Quote evidence from the infographic which shows that the South-western Cape core industrial region contributes to the South African economy. (1 x 1) (1)

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2.4.2 State TWO modes of transport in the infographic that make the South-western Cape core industrial region attractive to foreign investors. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 The South-western Cape core industrial region is dominated by light industries.

(a) Why does the South-western Cape core industrial region favour the development of light industries? (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Give TWO factors that have limited the development of heavy industries in the South-western Cape core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Explain how the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) creates increased access for the South-western Cape core industrial region to international markets. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the extract based on the informal sector.

INFORMAL SECTOR IN DIRE SITUATION, YET CONTRIBUTES BILLIONS TO ECONOMY

Government and business interventions during the crisis have focused mostly on the formal economy, thus ignoring the informal sector and leaving the most vulnerable in society exposed.

Examples include food and flea markets, street vendors and laundromats, mostly in rural or informal settlements. It is considered informal since these businesses are rarely registered at national or regional levels, are cash-based and thus do not pay taxes and usually do not have formal arrangements with employees.

The informal sector is also known as the 'shadow' economy and, as such, it is prone to be overlooked or ill-considered during policy formulation. It is often disregarded in business strategy and too easily associated with corrupt activities.

[Source: https://www.mosselbayadvertiser.com/News/Article/National/informal-sector-in-dire-situation-yet-contributes-billions-to-economy-202004241043]

2.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Give an example of an informal activity in the extract. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Why is the informal settlement considered part of a 'shadow' economy? Quote from the extract. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest sustainable strategies that government and businesses could implement in order to strengthen the informal sector. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

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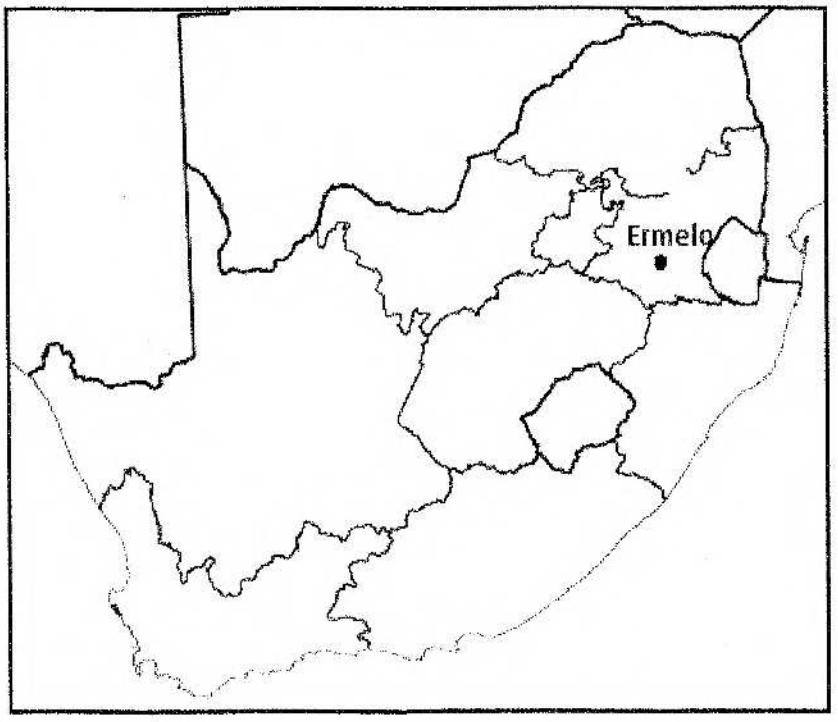
SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ERMELO



Co-ordinates: 26°31'S ; 29°58'E

Ermelo is an educational, industrial and commercial town in the 7,750 km^2 Gert Sibande District Municipality in Mpumalanga, South Africa. It is located 210 km east of Johannesburg. It is both a mixed agriculture and mining region. Mixed farming, such as maize and cattle, take place within the district. Mining is important to the district with anthracite, coal and torbanite being mined.

[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ermelo,_Mpumalanga]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Diggings	Uitgrawings
River	Rivier
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
Opencast mine	Oopgroefmyn
Prison	Tronk
Purification Plant	Suiweringsaanleg

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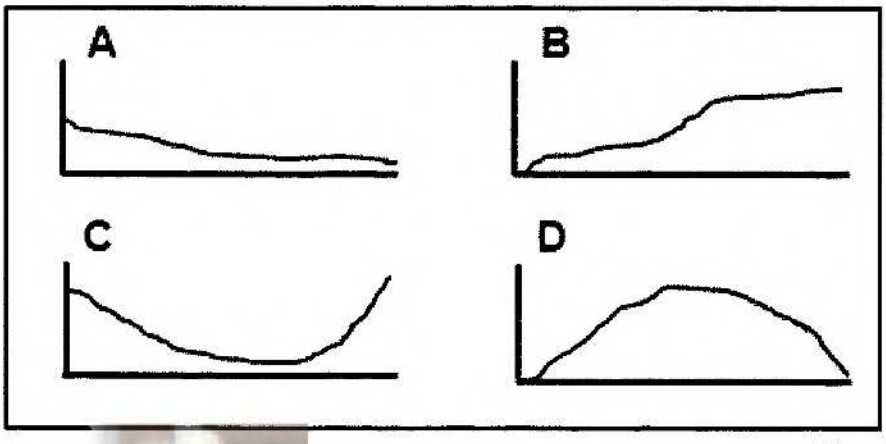
3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The town closest to Ermelo by rail is …

A Breyton.
B Camden.
C Chrissiesmeer.
D Piet Retief (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to spot height 1738, **F** in block **B1** and windpump, **G** in block **B3** on the topographic map.

3.1.2 The rough cross-section between spot height 1738 and the windpump is …



(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Give a reason for the intervisibility between spot height 1738 and the windpump. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 What is the difference in height between spot height 1738 and the windpump? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Calculate the distance between the spot height 1738 and the windpump in metres.

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Formula: **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

(2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 to calculate the average gradient between spot height 1738 and the windpump.

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

(2 x 1) (2)

3.1.7 Determine the feature that is located at the following grid reference:

26°31'54"S;29°57'25"E (1 x 1) (1)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the sewerage works, **J** in block **A3**, on the topographic map.

3.2.1 The sewerage works are located in the ...

A transition zone.
B rural-urban fringe.
C commercial zone.
D industrial zone. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Wesselton is a residential area located near the sewerage works. Why does the location of the sewerage works decrease the property value of Wesselton? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to street patterns (plans) **H** and **I** on the topographic map.

3.2.3 Identify street patterns (plans) **H** and **I**. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 Why is street pattern (plan) **I** no longer popular in new developments? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the hospital at **6** in block **E5** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 The main economic activity at **6** in block **E5** on the orthophoto map is (secondary/tertiary). (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Explain why area **6** was suitable for the development of the economic activity identified in QUESTION 3.2.5. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.

3.2.7 How has the opencast mine in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map created an environmental injustice? (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the spatial objects in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.

Give an example of the following:

3.3.1 A natural line feature (1 x 1) (1)

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

Refer to the image (taken via remote sensing), of the opencast mine as seen in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.

[Source: https://live-production.wcms.abc-nnet.au/331aa383528239df7238f20fc4a225b9?]

3.3.3 Define the concept *remote sensing.* (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Give ONE visible attribute of the opencast mine by referring to blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map and the image above. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Explain how this image of the opencast mine would be more effective to assess the environmental injustice than using the topographic map. (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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EXTRACT FROM 2629DB ERMELO 1:50 000

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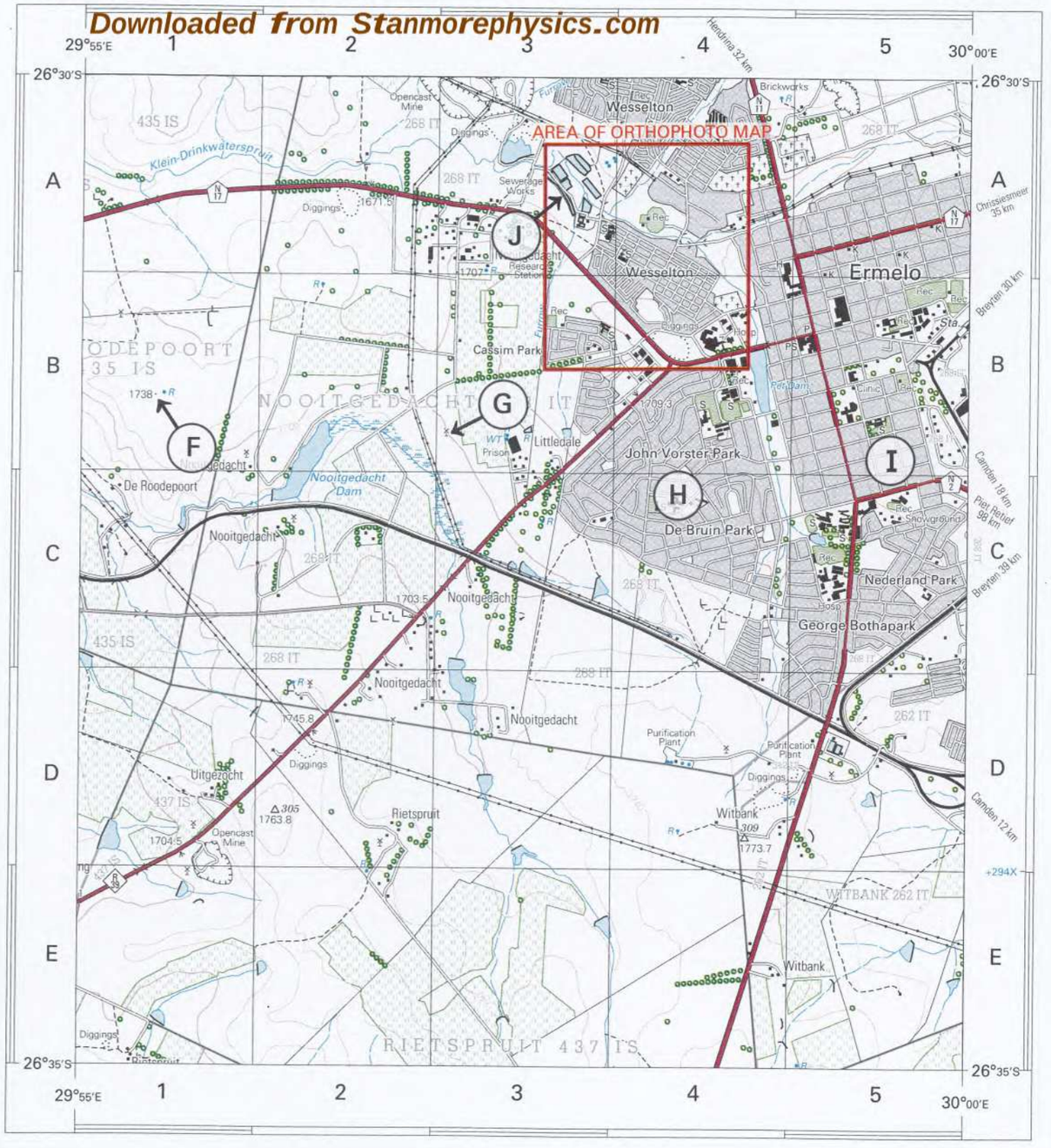


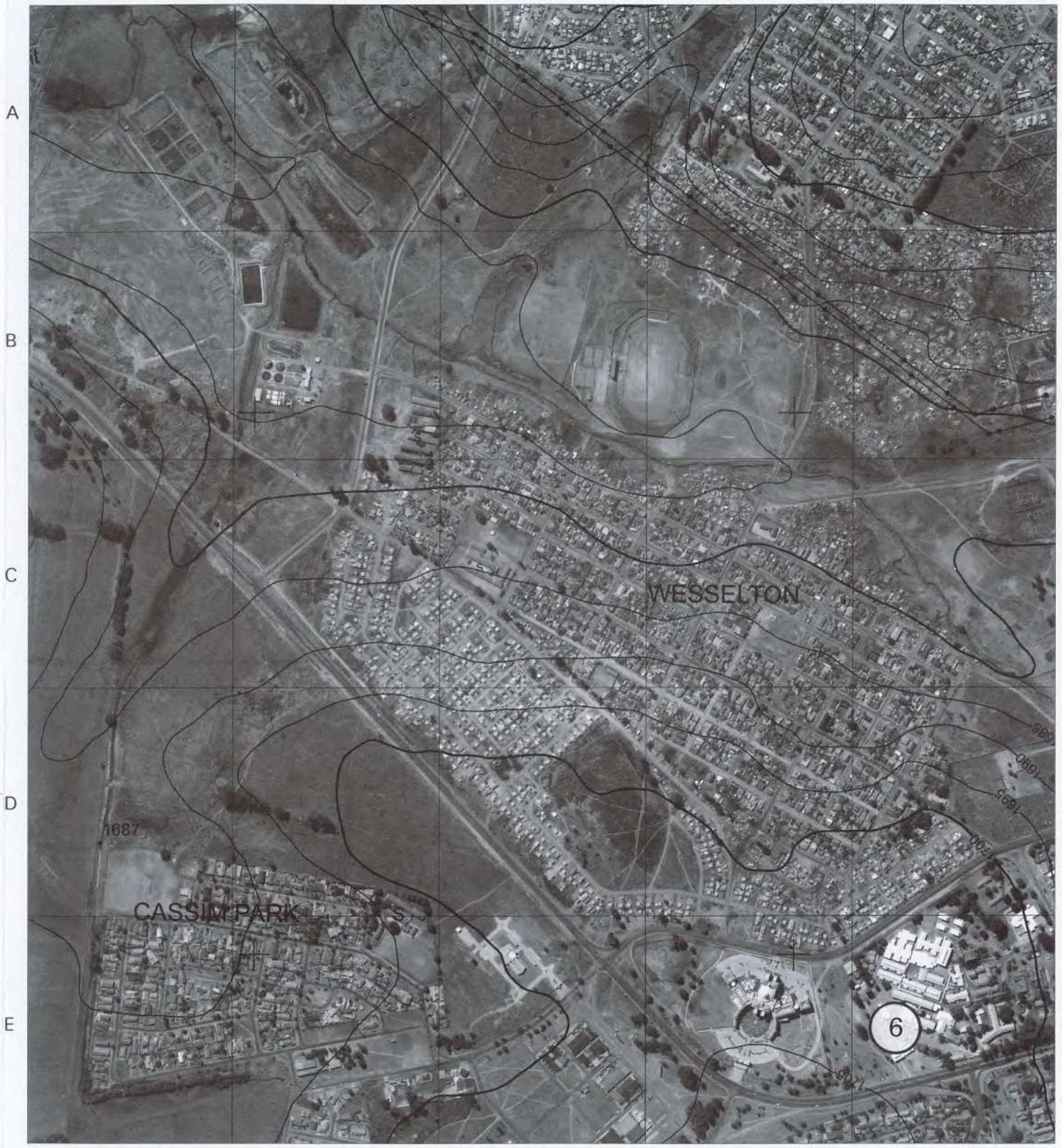
Mean magnetic declination 18°34' West of True North (October 2013).
Mean annual change 4' Westwards (Oct. 2013 - Sept. 2014).

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 20 METER

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	L	Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point	•WT •R •F	Recreation Ground	Rec
Post Office; Police Station; Store	•P •PS •W	Coastal Rocks		Row of Trees	
Place of Worship; School; Hotel	•K •S •H	Prominent Rock Outcrop		Original Farms	

EXTRACT FROM 2629DB 5 ERMELO 1:10 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

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; Uitgrawing	
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; Tonnel		Droë Loop		Erosie; Sand	
Opvulling; Deurgrawing		Droë Pan		Beboste Gebied	
Kraglyn		Moeras en Vlei		Bewerkte Land	
Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)		Pyplyn (bo die grond)		Boord of Wingerd	
Geboue; Murasie	L	Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt	•WT •R •F	Ontspanningsterrein	Rec
Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel	•P •PS •W	Kuslynrotse		Rye Bome	
Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel	•K •S •H	Prominente Klipbank		Oorspronklike Plase	

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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

Stanmorephysics.com

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1	1.1.1	C (1)	
	1.1.2	A (1)	
	1.1.3	D (1)	
	1.1.4	C (1)	
	1.1.5	B (1)	
	1.1.6	A (1)	
	1.1.7	B (1)	
	1.1.8	C (1)	(8 x 1) (8)
1.2	1.2.1	Isolated farmstead (1)	
	1.2.2	Conurbation (1)	
	1.2.3	Hamlet (1)	
	1.2.4	Metropolis (1)	
	1.2.5	City (1)	
	1.2.6	Town (1)	
	1.2.7	Megalopolis (1)	(7 x 1) (7)

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1.3 1.3.1 STATE IN AN ENVIRONMENT FACTOR

Natural hazards(disasters)/droughts/floods/veld fires (1)
Soil erosion/infertile soil/land degradation/desertification (1)
Erratic weather patterns/unreliable rainfall (1)
Crop and livestock diseases/parasites and pests (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 HOW DOES RURAL MIGRATION RESULT IN RURAL DEPOP?

It decreases the number of people in the rural areas (2)
People leaving the rural areas increases rural depopulation (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 **NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT** OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SETT A

Fewer customers (2)
Decrease in spending power (2)
Businesses close down/ Ghost towns (2)
Reduction of working hours (2)
Fewer job opportunities (2)
Less money for provision/maintenance of services (accept examples) (2)
Decrease in investment (2)
Decreased labour supply (2)
Leads to a decline in production (2)
Decrease in value of property (2)
Shortage of skills (2)
Farmland left unattended/ uneconomical (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 PARAGRAPH **EXPLAIN WHY** RURAL MIGRANTS EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND IMPACT THEREOF

They do not have the necessary documentation required to be registered as an employee therefore cannot afford basic services (can give examples) (2)
They are not qualified/Do not have the skills required for the jobs available in urban areas which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)
Limited employment opportunities available in urban area and as such are forced to live in informal settlements (2)
Rural migrants do not have money for transportation to look for jobs and will not be able to buy basic foods (2)
Lack of education (lack of schooling) results in limited access to health services (2)
Lack of experience which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)
[ANY FOUR. CANDIDATES MUST REFER TO BOTH DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND HOW IT IMPACTS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE] (4 x 2) (8)

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1.4 1.4.1 CBD (Central Business District) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 HOW WOULD DECREASING ACCESSIBILITY NEGATIVE IMPACT COMMUTERS?

Traffic delays/traffic congestion (2)
Time wasted/ not on time (2)
Loss of jobs/loss of income (2)
Increase in stress levels/ road rage (2)
High fuel costs/ increase cost of transport/ increase cost of parking (2)
Lack of parking/commuters walk to work (2)
Increase in accidents (2)
More fines due to not obeying the traffic rules (2)
High vehicle maintenance costs (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 GIVE TWO REASONS FOR IRREGULAR SHAPE OF **B**

CBD/**A** is expanding into the transition zone in some areas/invasion and succession (2)
Irregular expansion of the residential zone into the transition zone (2)
CBD/**A** is irregular in shape (2)
The residential area is irregular in shape (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 WHY ARE BUILDINGS IN A DILAPIDATED STATE?

Buildings abandoned (2)
No maintenance/landlords/tenants neglect buildings (2)
Low rentals result in limited capital to maintain buildings (2)
Buildings are vandalised/graffiti on walls (2)
Homeless people move into abandoned buildings (2)
Low owner occupancy (2)
Illegal occupation of buildings (2)
Changing functions of buildings (2)
Lack of service delivery by municipalities (2)
Social ills commonly occur (2)
Overcrowding in rental units (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 WHY WILL NEW HIGH-INCOME DEV BE ATTRACTED TO **C**?

Open space (2)
Presence of greenbelt/ aesthetic appeal (2)
Peace and tranquility (2)
Accessibility to **A** /existing infrastructure (2)
Less pollution (2)
Cheaper land (2)
More security/less crime (2)
Less traffic congestion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5	1.5.1	5 million (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	1.5.2 STATE TWO ADVANTAGE OF BACKYARD SHACKS	Access to electricity (1) Access to flush toilets (1) Low occupancy/ one person only (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1) (2)
	1.5.3 WHY DO PEOPLE CHOOSE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OVER BACKYARDS?	Cheaper to live in informal settlements/ Lower rental cost (2) Less restrictions in the informal settlements (2) Access to illegal connections (2) Easier to get on low cost housing lists (2) Access to more informal economic activities (2) Potential to extend your shack (2) **[ANY ONE- MAY ANSWER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BACKYARD SHACK]** (1 x 2) (2)	
	1.5.4 BUILDING MATERIALS VULNERABILITY TO WEATHER CONDITIONS	Poor quality building materials provide limited protection (accept examples) (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
	1.5.5 **IDENTIFY** AND **EXPLAIN ONE SOCIAL** ISSUE THAT DEVELOPS WITH THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	• Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2) due to greater demand (2) • Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2) due to high levels of pollution (2)/due to overcrowding (2) • Limited access to education/health services (2) due to a large concentration of people (2) • Increase in crime (2) due to increased levels of unemployment (2) • Decrease in aesthetic appeal (2) due to lack of planning/conditions of informal settlements (2) • Increased food insecurity (2) due lack of income (2) • Overcrowding (2) due to lack of space for settlement/planning (2) • Increase in poverty (2) due to high rate of unemployment (2) • Children not in school (2) due to lack of schools/poor parenting (2) • Drug/alcohol abuse (2) due to despair or gang's influence (2) • Violence on people (2) due to areas not being lit up at night (2) • Social ills (2) due to lack of income or jobs (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(2 + 2) (4)

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1.5.6	Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)	
HOW CAN MUNICIPALITIE REDUCE CHALLENGE OF GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	Legal ownership of the land (2)	
	Self-help schemes involving communities / Provide building material (2)	
	Employment opportunities/ informal sector jobs (2)	
	Upskilling of people (2)	
	Build houses on available land relocating people to these areas (2)	
	Emergency facilities provided (accept examples) (2)	
	Monitoring and policing to improve safety and security (2)	
	Proper planning /Rezoning (2)	
	Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2)	
	Community consultation/advisory committees to agree on policies (2)	
	Provision of recreational facilities (accept examples) (2)	
	Awareness programmes (accept examples) (2)	
	[ANY TWO]	(2 x 2) (4)
		[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	A (1)	
	2.1.2	A (1)	
	2.1.3	B (1)	
	2.1.4	B (1)	
	2.1.5	A (1)	
	2.1.6	B (1)	
	2.1.7	B (1)	(7 x 1) (7)
2.2	2.2.1	A (1)	
	2.2.2	C (1)	
	2.2.3	B (1)	
	2.2.4	D (1)	
	2.2.5	B (1)	
	2.2.6	C (1)	
	2.2.7	C (1)	
	2.2.8	B (1)	(8 x 1) (8)

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2.3.	2.3.1	R2 billion (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.3.2	2016 - 2018 (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.3.3 HOW DOES LOCATION OF COAL MINES INCREASE EXPORT COSTS	Coal mines are located inland/far from the harbour (2) High transport costs due to greater distances to harbour (for export) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.3.4 QUOTE REASONS FOR A BLEAK FUTURE FOR COAL MINES	'Decline in investments' (2) 'Disinvestment' (2) 'Giant coal mining companies have sold or are in the process of selling their operations' (2) 'Environmental lobbying groups' (2) 'Moving towards renewable energy' (2) 'High transport costs' (2) 'Altered customer base' (2) 'Hostile funding environment'(2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2) (4)
	2.3.5 **EXPLAIN HOW** THE DECREASE OF MINING COAL HAS A **NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT** ON MPUMALANGA	(Increased) loss of employment opportunities due to decreased production (2) (Increased) loss of revenue due to unemployment (2) Less contribution due to a reduction in tax collection (2) Reduced foreign exchange due to decreased investments (2) Limited development of infrastructure due to decrease in production (2) Closure of industries/business linked to coal mining (accept examples) (2) Smaller local market for goods due to increased unemployment (2) Spending power of workers decreases which results in economic sectors being negatively affected (2) Increased cost of electricity due to less coal available for generation of power (2) Operational costs of industries will increase (2) **[ANY THREE- CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY RESPONSE]**	(3 x 2) (6)

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2.4 2.4.1 15% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 STATE TWO MODES OF TRANSPORT THAT ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTORS

Sea (1)
Air (1)
Land (1)
(Accept examples)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 WHY DOES SW CAPE FAVOUR DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDISTRIES?

(a) Raw materials (accept examples) are available (2)
Large skilled and unskilled labour supply (2)
Sufficient water supply (2)
Specialised transport/infrastructure (for perishable products) (2)
Large market (2)
Require less space (2)
Electricity is available (2)
Suitable climate to grow a variety of crops (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

GIVE TWO FACTORS THAT LIMIT DEV OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN SW CAPE

(b) Lack of /Distance from mineral raw materials (2)
Electricity is more expensive (2)
No coal for power resources (2)
Higher transport costs (2)
Unreliable water supply (2)
Transport infrastructure not adequate (2)
Limited space for development (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 EXPLAIN HOW WC SDI INCREASES ACCESS FOR SW CAPE TO INTERNATION MARKETS

West coast SDI links the South-western Cape core industrial region to Saldanha Bay (harbour) which favours exporting (2)
The deep water harbour will allow for the international exportation of larger cargo (2)
N7 to Namibia allows for international export by road (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5 2.5.1 Businesses that are not registered (and do not pay income taxes) (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2
GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF AN INFORMAL ACTIVITY

Food (1)
Flea markets (1)
Street vendors (1)
Laundromats (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3
WHY IS THE INFORMAL SECTOR CONSIDERED PART OF SHADOW ECONOMY

'Prone to be overlooked' (2)
'Ill-considered during policy formulation' (2)
'Disregarded in business strategies' (2)
'Easily associated with corrupt activities' (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4
PARAGRAPH

SUGGEST SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES GOV AND BUS COULD IMPLEMENT TO STRENGTHEN INFORMAL SECTOR

Access to funding from banks (2)
Provide buildings/more floor space/ infrastructure available (accept examples) (2)
Upliftment of skills/ learnership/mentorship programmes (2)
Partnerships between private sector and informal sector (2)
Provide informal sector with more security (2)
Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Create more hygienic conditions (2)
Generate more incentives/tenders for informal sector (2)
Provide financial support/grants (2)
Provide access to legal aid (2)
Link them with private business for access to products (2)
Local Government amend bylaws and policies/permits to regulate the sector (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1

3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 There is no obstruction/ no high lying point between the two points (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 38 m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

Actual Distance = 5.5 (1) cm x 500 m (Range 5.4 – 5.6)

= 2750 m (1) (Range 2700 – 2800 m) (2 x 1) (2)

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

Average Gradient = $\frac{38}{2750}$ (1)

= $\frac{38}{38} \times \frac{2750}{38}$

= 1: 72,36 (1) (Range 1:71,05 – 1:73,68) (2 x 1) (2)

If answers for 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 are incorrect but are substituted correctly in 3.1.6 a mark should be allocated for this.

3.1.7 Prison (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2

3.2.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 WHY DOES LOCATION OF SEWERAGE WORKS DECREASE PROPERTY VALUE

Area will experience unpleasant odours/ air pollution (2)
Health threat (2)
It will reduce aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 H- Irregular (1)
I – Grid/grid iron (accept rectangular) (1) (2 x 1) (2)

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3.2.4 WHY IS STREET PATTERN I NOT POPULAR IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS?

Too many intersections (2)
Causes traffic congestion (2)
Greater possibility of accidents (2)
Increase time to reach destination (2)
Delay may lead to frustration/road rage (2)
Increases cost of fuel (2)
Hijacking is more common/smash and grab (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 EXPLAIN WHY AREA 6 WAS SUITABLE FOR ECO ACTIVITY AT 6

Accessible by roads/national route (2)
Close proximity to residential areas (2)
Available land makes provision for parking (2)
Land available for future expansion (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 HOW HAS THE OPEN CAST MINE CREATED AN ENVIRO INJUSTICE

Results in the removal of natural vegetation (2)
Exposes the area to increased soil erosion (2)
Polluting the soil/water by mining processes (2)
Disrupting the ecosystems/food chains/food webs/natural habitats (2)
Extinction/displacement of species (2)
Release of air pollutants from blasting/dust (2)
Contamination of ground water (2)
Decreases the aesthetic appearance/scarring of land (2)
Acid mine drainage results in reduction in biodiversity/ecosystems (2)
Deforestation leading to soil degradation (2)
Environmental despoliation (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3

3.3.1 River (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Perennial water/dam (1)
Opencast mine (1)
Cultivated land (1)
Excavation (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Remote sensing is obtaining information of the earth from a distance /without touching or making physical contact (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 GIVE ONE VISIBLE ATTRIBUTE OF THE OPEN CAST MINE

Depth (how deep) (2)
Width (how wide) (2)
Diameter (2)
Terraces (2)
Shape (2)
Area (size of the mine) (2)
Type of mine (open cast) (2)
Geographical coordinates of the mine (2)
Number of slimes dams (2)
Address of the mine (other road/ R39) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3.5 EXPLAIN HOW THE IMAGE IS MORE EFFECTIVE TO ASSESS THE ENVIRO INJUSTICE THAN THE TOPO MAP	Images taken by remote sensing can be taken regularly to get updated information (2) Series of images allow for tracking the impact over a period of time (2) Images can be taken by drone technology which is less costly (2) Images can be updated more regularly than topographic maps (2) It is an actual image of the mine and not map symbols (2) Image is clear or has a high resolution (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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