



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**GEOGRAPHY
PRE AND POST TEST
WINTER ENRICHMENT CLASSES
JULY 2026**

MARKS: 60

TIME: 1½ hours

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FIVE sub-questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. All diagrams are included in the question paper.
4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
7. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
8. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer where suitable, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 14⁰ C and 45 m.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

1.1 Various terms/concepts are provided as possible answers to complete the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 D.

1.1.1 ... core industrial region contributes the lowest percentage to the GDP in South Africa.

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION	CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Durban-Pinetown	16,3%
South-western Cape	14,2%
Gauteng (PWV)	35,2%
Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage	7,9%

- A Durban-Pinetown
- B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
- C Gauteng (PWV)
- D South-western Cape

1.1.2 The ... is the main source of water for the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

- A Sterkfontein Dam
- B Orange River
- C Vaal Dam
- D Sundays River

1.1.3 Access to ... is an advantage of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region compared to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

- A coal
- B airports
- C diamonds
- D harbours

1.1.4 ... is the main industry located in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

- A Iron and steel
- B Car assembly
- C Sugar refining
- D Fish canning

1.1.5 The Coega Industrial Development Zone is found in the ... core industrial region.

- A Gauteng (PWV)
- B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
- C Durban-Pinetown
- D South-western Cape

1.1.6 The main raw materials found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region include and ...

- (i) gold
- (ii) fruit
- (iii) iron ore
- (iv) fish

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

1.1.7 The dominant industrial activities in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region are ...

- A car assembly and textiles.
- B chemicals and metal processing.
- C oil and sugar refining.
- D food processing and ship building.

1.1.8 The disadvantages of industrial centralisation to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region are ...

- (i) water shortages.
- (ii) a small labour force.
- (iii) small markets.
- (iv) air pollution.

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

(8 x 1)

(8)

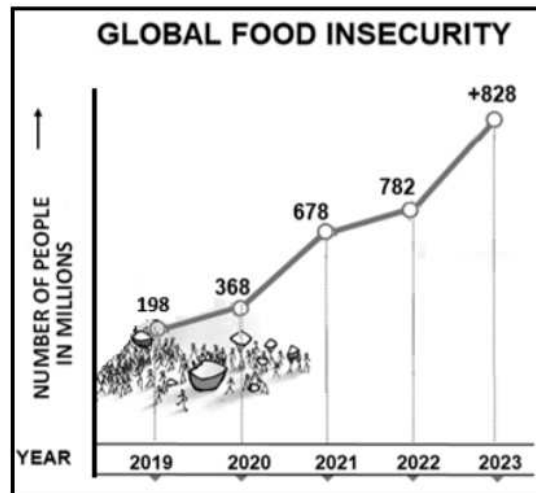
- 1.2 Choose an answer from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK. e.g. 1.2.8 **Z**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Term used for unregistered businesses	Y	formal sector
		Z	informal sector
1.2.2	Characteristic of the informal sector	Y	workers are self-employed
		Z	workers are employed by a national enterprise (business)
1.2.3	Reason for a high number of immigrants entering the informal sector	Y	lack of documentation
		Z	availability of jobs
1.2.4	Example of an informal sector	Y	PEP stores
		Z	car guard
1.2.5	Benefit for consumers buying goods from an informal trader	Y	quality products at a higher price
		Z	goods can be purchased at a lower price
1.2.6	Reason for the growth of the informal sector in South Africa	Y	limited jobs available in the formal sector
		Z	jobs available in the formal sector
1.2.7	Challenge facing the informal sector	Y	provision of low interest loans
		Z	exposed to harsh weather conditions

(7 x 1)

(7)

1.3 Refer to the graph and extract below on food insecurity.



[Adapted from <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%-infographics%2Fhunger>]

Until recently, food insecurity has been largely linked to climate change, the Covid pandemic and poverty. Availability of food has now become an important issue.

Today conflict between countries have resulted in wars (like the conflict between Russia and Ukraine), which has increased trade-related policies* imposed by countries. This has resulted in a number of global food trade restrictions being put in place by countries in order to increase domestic (local) supply. More recently, 20 countries have implemented 27 food export bans, and ten have implemented 14 export-limiting measures.

The main products imported by South Africa are wheat, maize, soya beans and sunflower seeds. The impact of reducing South Africa's imports has resulted in increasing food prices and higher inflation rates in South Africa.

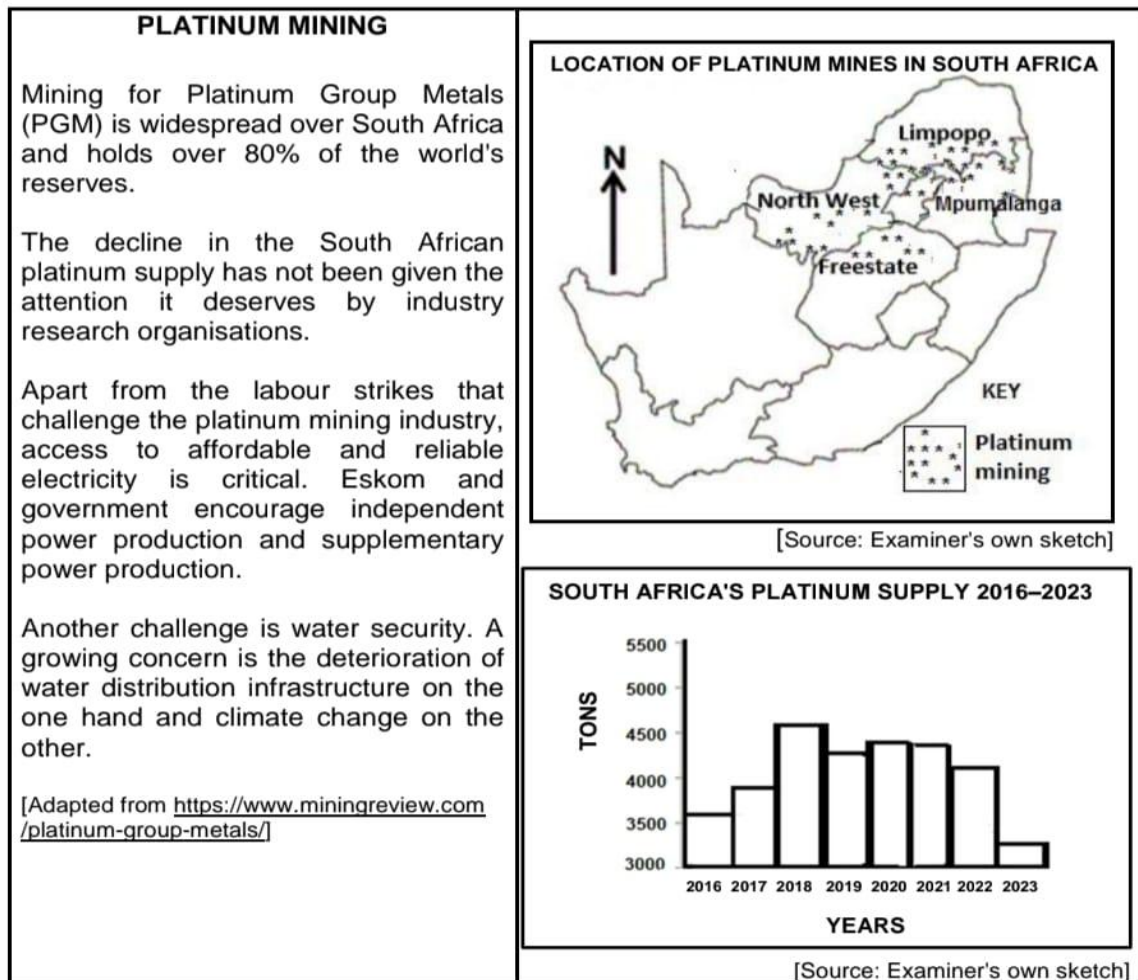
Glossary:

* Trade-related policies are policies related to the importation and exportation of goods between countries.

[Adapted from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update#>]

- 1.3.1 State the trend evident on the graph with regard to global food insecurity from 2019 to 2023. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 According to the extract, what are the reasons for the trend shown on the graph? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 What positive impact could the global food trade restriction measures have on South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Explain how TWO physical factors negatively impact South Africa's food production. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Suggest measures that government can implement (put in place) to support farmers in achieving food security in South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the infographic below on platinum mining.



1.4.1 What percentage of the world's platinum reserves does South Africa have?

(1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Give evidence from the extract that platinum production in South Africa is influenced (affected) by a:

(a) Social factor

(b) Service delivery factor

(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 Refer to the map and name TWO provinces where platinum is mined.

(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Describe the general trend of the platinum supply between 2016 and 2018 and between 2020 to 2023, by referring to the graph. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that government can implement (put in place) to address challenges of platinum production. (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 Refer to the extract below on the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

N2 WILD COAST TOLL ROAD PROJECT – AN INCENTIVE FOR SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT The Wild Coast would be well served by the development of a road system to encourage tourism and open up the region to economic opportunities. The N2 Wild Coast toll road project will benefit the local community during the construction process, as a number of direct jobs will be created. The new route will also provide a safer road network which will allow those living along the new road to benefit from road interchanges, pedestrian walkways, bridges and agricultural underpasses for livestock. The social and economic impacts of the project will offer a significant injection for the local communities. It is estimated that income for the local industry will increase by R360,4 million and construction work will create 6 800 direct jobs, and between 21 300 and 28 100 indirect jobs. The project to upgrade the N2 Wild Coast Road from East London to Port Edward is an important initiative to unlock economic opportunities in some of the most impoverished (poorest) parts of the country. However, cultural beliefs and traditional values are in conflict with economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative. [Adapted from Sanral]
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- 1.5.1 State ONE key objective of Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 In which province is the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) located? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 According to the extract, by how much will the income of the local industries increase? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 State TWO physical factors that would encourage tourism in the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.5 How would the N2 Wild Coast toll road project encourage economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.6 Explain why the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) has experienced challenges with regard to achieving its key objectives (goals). (3 x 2) (6)
- [60]**