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EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE

NCS (CAPS)

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 12

PAPER TWO

SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC

GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2022

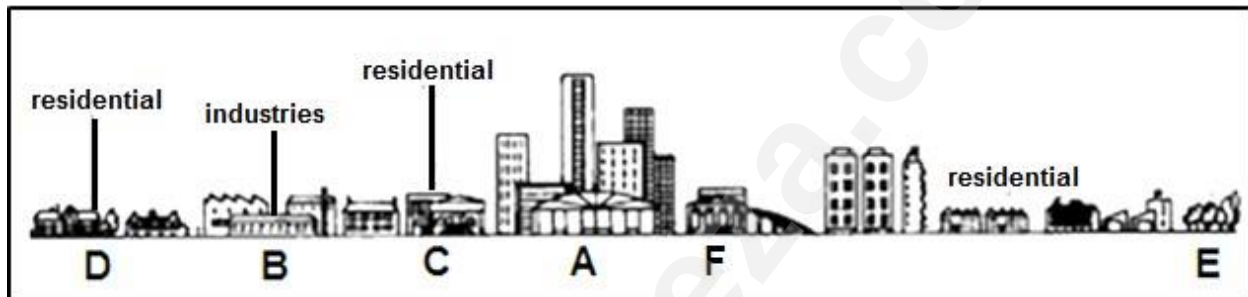
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RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

QUESTION 1 OBJECTIVES

1.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.1 which shows the urban profile of a city.

FIGURE 1.1: URBAN PROFILE



[Adapted from www.learnmindset.co.za]

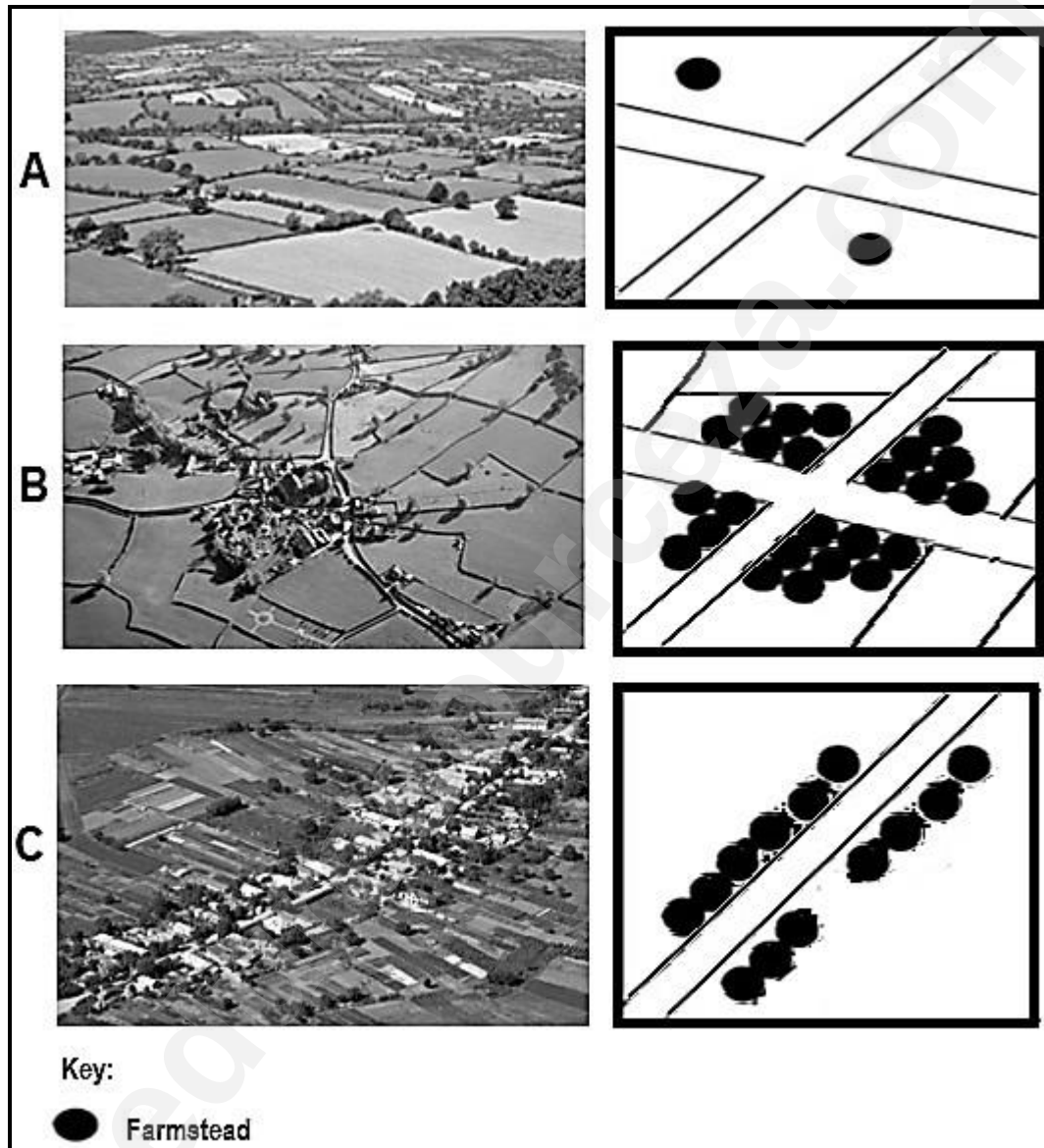
- 1.1.1 Name land-use zone A.
- 1.1.2 Name land-use zone F.
- 1.1.3 Which land use-zone occupies the most space?
- 1.1.4 Is industrial area B a light or heavy industrial zone?
- 1.1.5 Which ONE of the two residential areas (C or D) is most likely the high-income area?
- 1.1.6 Identify land-use zone E.
- 1.1.7 Which land-use zone has the highest land value? (7 x 1) (7)

- 1.2 Choose a term in COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Place where goods are transferred from one form of transport to another	A mining towns
1.2.2 Settlements that develop where a number of routes converge	B central places
1.2.3 Settlements that are located in mountain passes	C break-of-bulk point
1.2.4 The main function of these settlements is to protect South Africa during times of war	D junction towns
1.2.5 Urban settlements that have one dominant function	E specialized towns
1.2.6 Settlements that provide urban goods and services to the surrounding rural population	F resort towns
1.2.7 The main function of these settlements is to attract holiday-makers	G gap towns
1.2.8 The extraction of minerals resulted in the formation of these type of settlements	H satellite towns
	I military towns

1.3 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 on rural settlements. Match EACH of the descriptions below with ONE of diagrams **A**, **B** or **C**. You may choose the same settlement more than once. Write only the letter (A–C) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.3.8 A.

FIGURE 1.3: RURAL SETTLEMENTS



[Adapted from <https://images.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search; ylt=A0LEVvwh YFZ73sA6rwPxQt.?p=rural+settlement+patterns> and <http://rogpalmer.cantabphotos.com>]

1.3.1 Farm houses are found in a linear shape.

1.3.2 Farm houses are far apart or scattered.

- 1.3.3 Less safe and secure in this type of settlement.
- 1.3.4 This shape is influenced by a single road.
- 1.3.5 Settlement pattern associated with large commercial farms.
- 1.3.6 The shape of the settlement is stellar.
- 1.3.7 Individual farmlands tend to be elongated (long and narrow).

(7 x 1) (7)

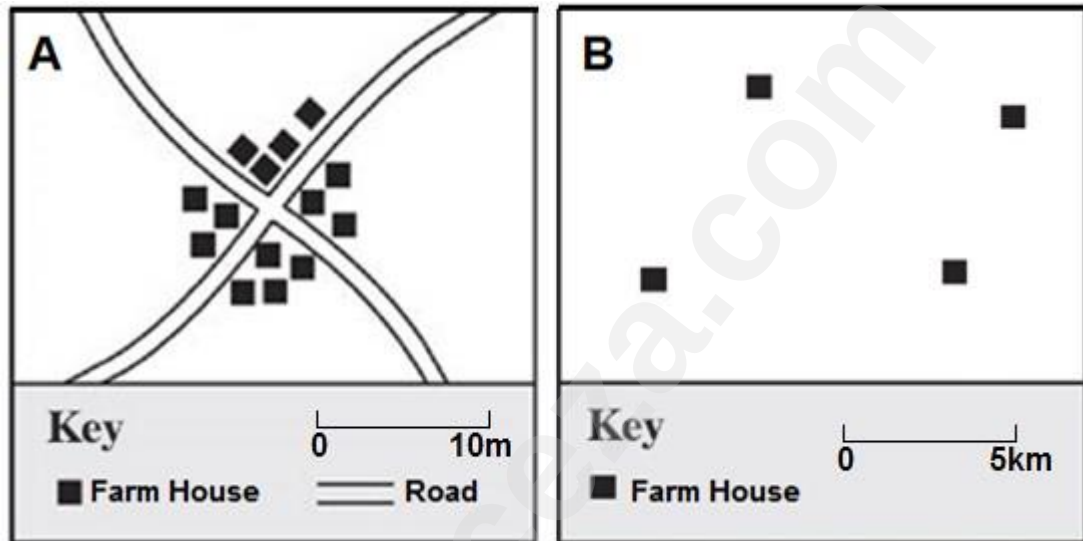
1.4 Choose ONE word/term from the list below that matches a description of settlement patterns or shapes. Write only the word/term next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

linear; T-shaped; cross-shaped; dispersed; cobweb; circular; stellar; semi-circular; nucleated

- 1.4.1 Shape of settlements located along a narrow canal
- 1.4.2 Settlement shape that develops along many main roads which radiate in different directions from a central point
- 1.4.3 Shape of settlement located along a harbour.
- 1.4.4 Settlement shape that resulted from houses that are grouped around market square
- 1.4.5 Settlement pattern that resulted from houses being close together
- 1.4.6 Settlement shape where two major roads intersect
- 1.4.7 Settlement pattern that resulted when houses are far apart from each other
- 1.4.8 Settlement shape where a secondary road meets with a main road (8 x 1) (8)

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.5 showing rural settlement patterns. Match the descriptions below with the rural settlement patterns **A** or **B**. Write only **A** or **B** next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.5.9 B.

FIGURE 1.5: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS



[Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/xksinz/settlement-patterns>]

- 1.5.1 A nucleated settlement pattern
- 1.5.2 Lacks privacy
- 1.5.3 Sharing of farming equipment
- 1.5.4 Safety and security risk
- 1.5.5 Fragmented (broken up) farm land
- 1.5.6 Far from basic services like shops and schools
- 1.5.7 Produces large yields
- 1.5.8 Requires large amounts of money to practice farming (8 x 1) (8)

- 1.6 Match each of the descriptions below with either a high-order or a low-order central place. Write only 'high-order central place' or 'low-order central place' next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g.
1.6.8 high-order central place.

- 1.6.1 This central place offers a wide variety of functions
1.6.2 A low threshold population is associated with this central place
1.6.3 A larger sphere of influence is evident in this central place
1.6.4 According to the urban hierarchy, this central place is in the majority
1.6.5 A conurbation is an example of this type of central place
1.6.6 There is a smaller range in this central place
1.6.7 Specialized services, like universities and art galleries, are found in this type of central place

(7 x 1) (7)

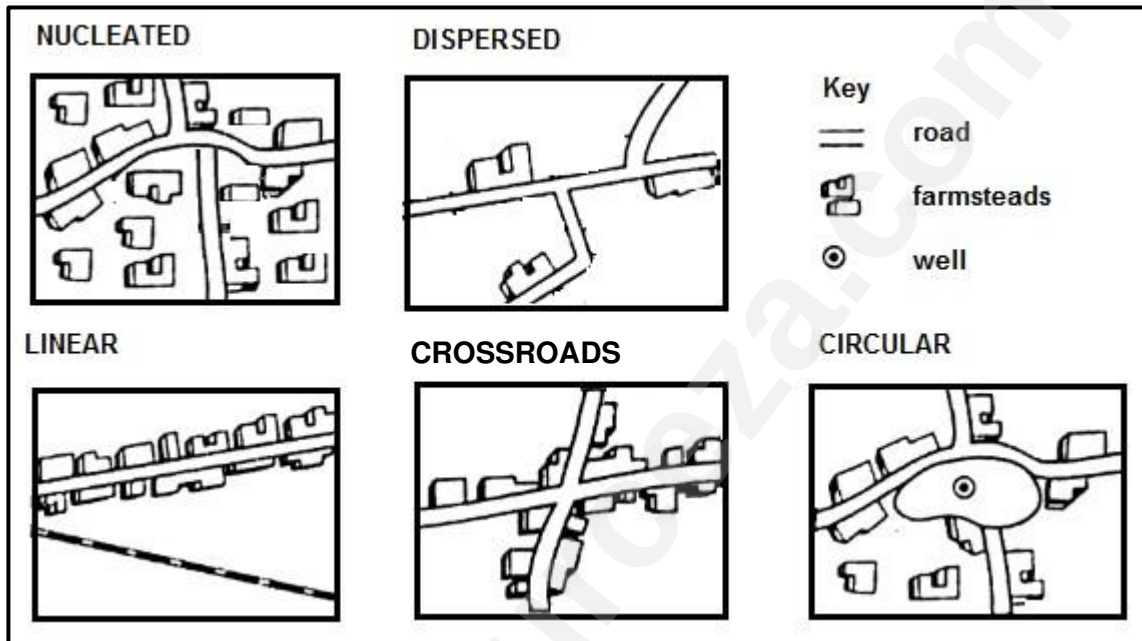
- 1.7 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question numbers (1.7.1 to 1.7.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.7.9 J.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.7.1	Ranking of urban settlements from smallest to largest	A	sphere of influence
1.7.2	Settlement that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population	B	high-order goods
		C	urban hierarchy
		D	low-order goods
1.7.3	Area from where urban settlements draw their customers	E	central place
1.7.4	Minimum number of customers needed to make a business profitable	F	low-order centres
		G	high-order centres
1.7.5	The maximum distance that people travel to buy goods and services	H	threshold population
1.7.6	Type of goods that are purchased frequently	I	range
1.7.7	Few services and functions are available		
1.7.8	Goods and services that are not purchased regularly		

(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.8 Refer to FIGURE 1.8 showing rural settlement patterns and shapes.
Choose the correct answer from the options given in brackets to make the statement TRUE. Write only your answer next the question numbers (1.8.1 to 1.8.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.8.9 dispersed.

FIGURE 1.8: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SHAPES



[Adapted from <https://www.studyadda.com/current-affairs/human-settlements>]

- 1.8.1 A (dispersed/nucleated) settlement pattern is associated with large machinery
- 1.8.2 The settlement pattern that encourages more community activities is (nucleated/dispersed).
- 1.8.3 The lack of safety and an increased vulnerability to crime is more predominant in (nucleated/dispersed) settlement patterns.
- 1.8.4 (Nucleated/Dispersed) settlement patterns are commonly associated with privately owned land.
- 1.8.5 The settlement that develops at the intersection of transport routes has as a (linear/crossroads) shape.
- 1.8.6 (Circular/Linear) shaped settlements develop around a focal point.
- 1.8.7 A (circular/linear) shaped settlement forms along transport routes.
- 1.8.8 The settlement shape responsible for the greatest accessibility is a (linear/crossroads) settlement. (8 x 1) (8)

1.9 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 (1.9.1 to 1.9.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.9.8. D.

1.9.1 ... is the maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to buy goods or to use a service.

- A Central place
- B Sphere of influence
- C Range
- D Threshold

1.9.2 ... goods are used almost daily and are found in most types of settlements.

- A High-order
- B Threshold
- C Low-order
- D Comparative

1.9.3 ... describes the ranking of urban areas according to their size and degree of specialization of the functions.

- A Central place
- B Urban morphology
- C Sphere of influence
- D Urban hierarchy

1.9.4 An urban service centre supplying goods and services to the surrounding rural area is known as a ...

- A central place.
- B low-order centre.
- C rural hamlet.
- D high order centre.

1.9.5 ... are fewer, draw people from further and offer more specialised services.

- A Towns
- B Villages
- C Farmsteads
- D Cities

1.9.6 ... refers to the number of customers a business needs to be profitable.

- A Sphere of influence
- B Threshold population
- C Urban population
- D Range of population

1.9.7 The area from which a business draws its customers is a/an ...

- A range of goods.
- B local service centre.
- C sphere of influence.
- D urban hierarchy.

(7 x 1) (7)

1.10. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.10.1 to 1.10.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.10.1. Farmsteads are scattered in (nucleated/dispersed) settlements.

1.10.2. (Round/Linear) settlements are generally located along roads, rivers or canals.

1.10.3. The (dispersed/nucleated) settlement is generally associated with fragmented plots of farmland.

1.10.4 (Nucleated/Dispersed) settlements are generally easy targets for criminals because of remoteness.

1.10.5 (Linear/Round) settlements tend to be elongated for accessibility.

1.10.6 The advantage of (nucleated/dispersed) settlements is the sharing of equipment and ideas.

1.10. 7. The (nucleated/dispersed) settlements are associated with making the largest profits.

1.10.8. Lack of privacy is a problem in (dispersed/nucleated) settlements.

(8 x 1) (8)

1.11. Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (1.11.1 to 1.11.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.11.9 D.

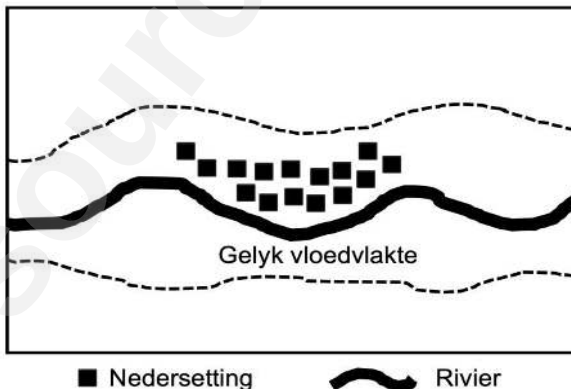
1.11.1 The relative location of one place with respect to another place is referred to as....

- A stand
- B relative distance
- C location
- D exact location

1.11.2 The economic sector and economic function that dominates in rural settlements can be described as....

- A primary and single functional.
- B primary and multifunctional
- C secondary and multifunctional
- D secondary and single functional

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

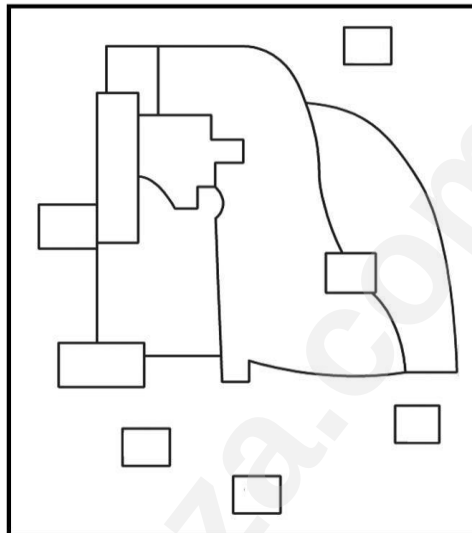


- A linear settlement.
- B dry point settlement.
- C scattered settlement.
- D wet point settlement.

1.11.4 Settlements along the coast usually have a... shape.

- A circle
- B cross
- C semicircle
- D star

1.11.5 The land use zone model below can be identified as a multiple core model because it has



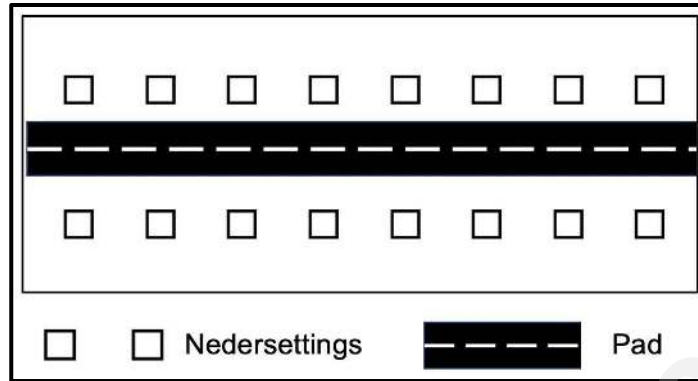
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- A concentric zone
- B many focal points
- C many wedges points
- D a focal point

1.11.6 The... refers to the number of people needed for a business to make a profit.

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

1.11.7. The urban area below is ...



[Source: Examiner's own diagram]

- A star-shaped
- B linearly formed.
- C uniform.
- D circular.

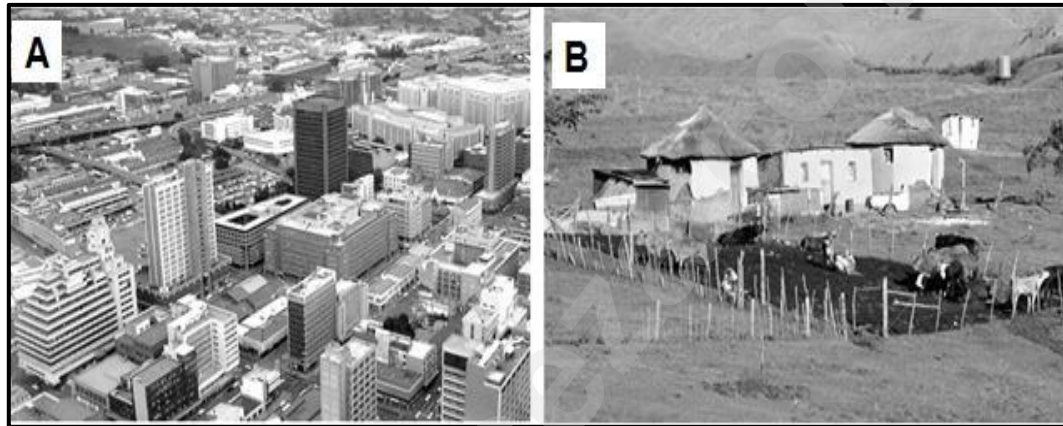
1.11.8. Urbanization refers to the...

- A decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.
- B physical growth of an urban area.
- C increasing percentage of people living in urban areas.
- D Uncontrolled expansion of urban areas.

(8 x 1) (8)

1.12.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.12.1 showing rural and urban settlements. Match the statements below to settlement type (**A** or **B**). Write only the letter next to the question numbers (1.12.1 to 1.12.7) in the ANSWER BOOK

FIGURE 1.12: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS



[Source:

<https://www.google.co.za/search?q=rural+settlements+in+south+africa&tbm=isch&bs>
<https://www.google.co.za/search?tbm=isch&q=urban+settlements+in+south+africa&chips>]

- 1.12.1 Settlement associated with secondary and tertiary activities
- 1.12.2 Primary activities dominate in this settlement
- 1.12.3 Known as a unifunctional settlement
- 1.12.4 This settlement offers multiple functions
- 1.12.5 The pattern of this settlement is always nucleated
- 1.12.6 An example of such a settlement is a city
- 1.12.7 The smallest settlement is called a farmstead (7 x 1) (7)

- 1.13 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 (1.13.1 to1.13.7) e.g. 1.13.8 large city.

Hamlet, town, megalopolis, isolated farmstead, conurbation, village, city, metropolis

- 1.13.1 A settlement that is the smallest in the hierarchy.
- 1.13.2 A settlement that is continuous urban area made up of towns and cities.
- 1.13.3 A settlement that consists of loose grouping of a few farmsteads.
- 1.13.4 A settlement that consists of a major city with satellite towns.
- 1.13.5 A settlement that offers a large variety of services and specialized functions.
- 1.13.6 A small urban settlement that provides urban functions to the surrounding rural area.
- 1.13.7 A settlement consisting of many conurbations.

(7x1) 7

- 1.14 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the correct word(s) next to the question number (1.14.1 – 1.14.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. Example 1.14.9 urban blight.
- 1.14.1 A mixture of functions such as factories, shops, places of entertainment is found in the (transition/industrial) zone.
- 1.14.2 (Urban growth /urbanization)refers to the increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas.
- 1.14.3 The largest urban settlement in South Africa is a (megalopolis/conurbation).
- 1.14.4 A metropolitan area will have a (higher/lower) sphere of influence than a town.
- 1.14.5 Goods bought frequently are classified as (high/low) order goods.

- 1.14.6 Poor service delivery is an example of (economic/social) injustice.
- 1.14.7 (Urban morphology/Urban decay) refers to the form and shape of a city.
- 1.14.8 The grid iron street pattern is (easier/more difficult) to navigate than the unplanned irregular street pattern.
- 1.15 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A to D) next to the question number (1.15.1 -1.15.7) in the answer book.
- 1.15.1 A cultural factor influencing a site is
A Water
B Pasture
C Fuel
D Religion
- 1.15.2 Dry Point Settlements occur near the ...
A Rivers
B Oasis
C Marshes
D High ground
- 1.15.3 A settlement is classified according to ...
A The number of people living in the settlement
B The number of high order activities
C The function of the settlement
D The number of low order activities
- 1.15.4 The exact piece of land on which a settlement is located
A Location
B Site
C Situation
D Area
- 1.15.5 A loose grouping of farmsteads is referred to as..
A Village
B Hamlet
C Metropolis
D Town
- 1.15.6 Settlement density refers to the number of settlement per ...
A m^2
B km^2
C cm^2
D mm^2
- 1.15.7 Farmsteads that are closely spaced together

- A Nucleated
- B Dispersed
- C Linear
- D Circular

(7x1) 7

- 1.16 Match the statement / items in Column X with their terms /concept in Column Y. Write only the correct letter next to the numbers 1.16.1 to 1.16.8.

COLUMN X		COLUMN Y
1.16.1	The maximum distance that people travel to buy goods and services	A. Sphere of influence
1.16.2	Goods and services that are not bought regularly	B. Urban hierarchy
1.16.3	Ranking of urban settlements from the smallest to the largest	C. High order goods
1.16.4	Settlement that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population	D. Low order goods
1.16.5	Area where urban settlements draw their customers	E. Central place
1.16.6	Minimum number of customers needed to make a business profitable	F. Range
1.16.7	Types of goods that are purchased frequently	G. Threshold Population
1.16.8	Few services and functions are available	H. Low order centres
		I. High order centres

(8x1)8

1.17 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. (1.17.1 to 1.17.7)

- 1.17.1 The actual ground that is occupied by a farm is known as the ...
A situation
B location
C site
D space
- 1.17.2 The choice of site for the location of a farm is influenced by...
A population size
B topography
C finance
D markets
- 1.17.3 The situation of a farm is influenced by ...
A soil fertility
B water sources
C distance to markets
D steepness of land
- 1.17.4 The social advantage of nucleated settlement pattern is ...
A safety and security
B using technology
C that a local market is available
D making more profit
- 1.17.5 The settlement pattern is classified as a dispersed settlement due to the ...
A farm plots being far apart
B distance away from the market
C farmsteads being far apart
D availability of flat land
- 1.17.6 An economic advantage of a dispersed settlement is ...
A greater privacy
B the potential for large profits
C the high cost of buying power
D independence
- 1.17.7 Settlement located along the river is a shape
A linear
B round
C circular
D crossroad

(7x1) 7

1.18 Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that completes the statement in COLUMN A. Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.18.1 to 1.18.7) in the ANSWER BOOK e.g. 1.18.8 Z.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.18.1 The process where people move from urban areas to rural areas is known as ...	Y urbanization Z counter urbanisation
1.18.2 The pace (speed) at which urbanization occurs is known as ...	Y rate of urbanization Z level of urbanisation
1.18.3 The formless expansion of urban areas is referred to as...	Y urban sprawl Z natural growth
1.18.4 The process where the percentage of the population living in the urban areas increases is known as ...	Y rural-urban migration Z urbanisation
1.18.5 The increase in the number of people in urban areas is known as ...	Y urban expansion Z urban growth
1.18.6 An urban settlement with one dominant function is called a ... town	Y specialized Z junction
1.18.7 A town that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population is known as a ... town	Y central place Z gateway

(7x1) 7

Question 2

2.1 Before selecting a site for his/her farm, a farmer will take various site and situation factors into account.

2.1.1 Clearly distinguish between the terms site and situation (2x2)(4)

2.1.2 Water can be both an attraction and deterrent (to be avoided) when selecting a site for a farmstead. Explain this statement. (2x2)(4)

2.1.3 Name and discuss ONE other physical factor that a farmer will consider when selecting a site for a farm. (2x2)(4)

2.1.4 Discuss the role of market accessibility as a situation factor when selecting a site for a farm. (2x2)(4)

2.2 Refer to FIGURE 2.2 showing small-scale farming.



[Source: <https://www.google.co.za/search?q=subsistence+farming&source=inms&>]

2.2.1 Define the term *small-scale farming*. (1x2) (2)

2.2.2 What evidence in the photograph suggests that these are small-scale farmers? (1x1) (1)

2.2.3 Why can one say that these small-scale farmers are farming the land intensively? (1x2) (2)

2.2.4 The profit margin of the farmers in the photograph in FIGURE 2.2 will be low. Explain this statement. (2x2) (4)

2.2.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline the problems experienced by small-scale farmers, as seen in the photograph. (4x2) (8)

2.3 FIGURE 2.3 refers to rural settlement patterns



[Adapted from <https://www.google.co.za/search?q=Settlement+patterns&source>]

2.3.1 Define the concept *settlement pattern*. (1x2) (2)

2.3.2 Name the settlement pattern depicted in FIGURE 2.3. (1x1) (1)

2.3.3 Explain TWO physical (natural) factors that influenced the pattern of this settlement. (2x2) (4)

2.3.4 Refer to the shape of the settlement.

(a) Identify the shape of this settlement. (1x1) (1)

(b) Name the main factor that has influenced the shape of the settlement. (1x1) (1)

(c) Comment on ONE advantage of this shape for the community. (1x1) (1)

2.3.5 Explain TWO economic disadvantages for farmer X. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Read the extract in FIGURE 2.3 referring to the effects of rural depopulation

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION IN RURAL AREAS?
By Peter Balin

There used to be 13 farms with families within 1 km of me. Now there are five farms, with four of them housing only one resident.

As towns depopulate and stores leave, you have to travel further for necessities. I could fill a page listing the stores we used to have in our town and now they are just about all gone. The churches decline because of population decline, the schools consolidate and communities lose their identity. Farms get bigger while less manpower is needed.

[Adapted from www.quora.com]

2.4.1 Define the term *rural depopulation*. (1x2) (2)

2.4.2. Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the passage that indicate the social effects of rural depopulation. (2x1) (2)

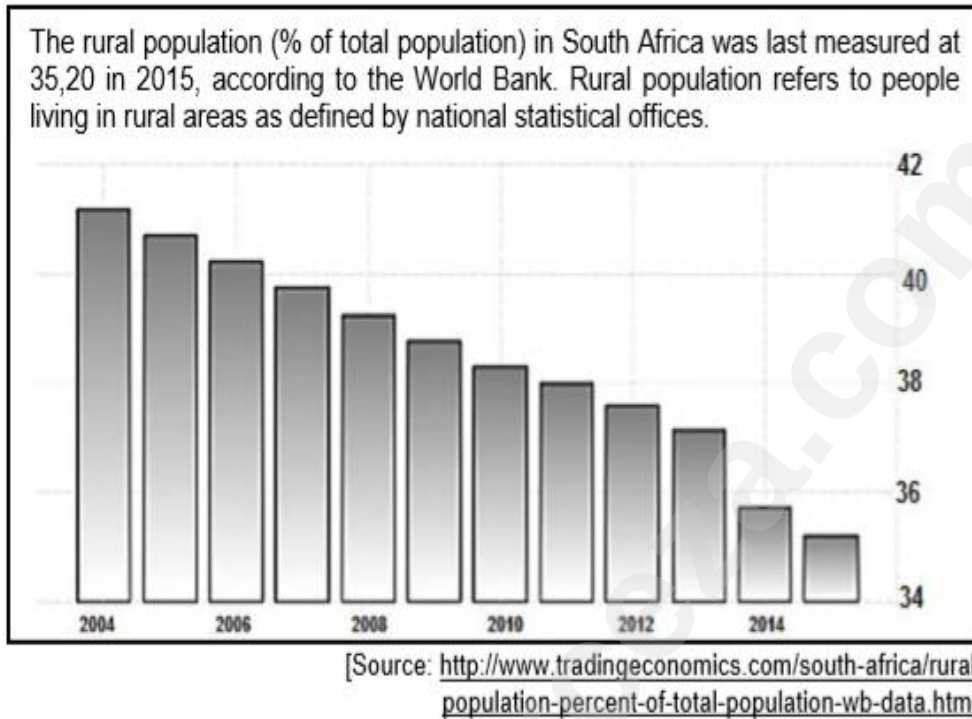
2.4.3 'Farms get bigger, while less manpower is needed'

(a) Suggest ONE possible reason why farms get bigger. (1x2) (2)

(b) Discuss how 'bigger' farms could increase rural depopulation. (1x2) (2)

2.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how land reform could reduce rural depopulation in South Africa. (4x2) (8)

- 2.5 Study FIGURE 2.5 which shows the trend of rural population in South Africa from 2004 to 2015



- 2.5.1 Comment on the trend from 2004 to 2015 in the graph regarding people living in rural areas in South Africa. (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 What percentage of South Africans lived in rural areas in 2015? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.3 Give a projected percentage for the South African rural population in 2018. (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.4 What impact will the trend in QUESTION 2.5.1 have on rural areas in the future? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.5 If the trend in QUESTION 2.5.1 continues, South Africa might head for food insecurity in the near future. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline sustainable measures to ensure continued food security. (4x2) (8)

- 2.6 The increasing rate of rural-urban migration causes many problems for rural and urban settlements.

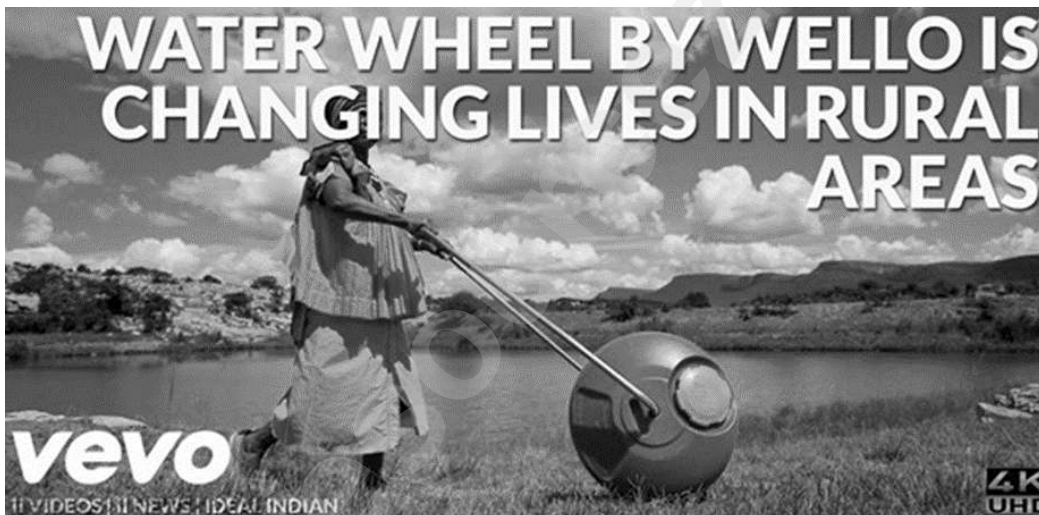
2.6.1 Define the term *rural-urban migration*. (1x2) (2)

2.6.2 Name TWO environmental push factors responsible for rural-urban migration. (2x1) (2)

2.6.3 How will rural-urban migration cause the economy of rural areas to stagnate (stop growing)? (2x2) (4)

2.6.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and explain why pull factors are a burden on urban municipalities (local governments). (4x2) (8)

- 2.7 FIGURE 2.7 refers to water as a social justice issue in rural areas.



2.7.1 How was water transported in rural areas prior to the invention of the water wheel shown in FIGURE 2.7. (1x1) (1)

2.7.2 How has the water wheel by Wello changed access to water in rural areas? (1x2) (2)

2.7.3 What role can access to water in rural areas play in reducing poverty? (1x2) (2)

2.7.4 Give a reason for the poor water infrastructure in rural areas in South Africa. (1x2) (2)

2.7.5 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines suggesting sustainable solutions to improve access to water in rural areas. (4x2) (8)

- 2.8 Read the extract from the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in FIGURE 2.8 about rural settlement issues: land reform

STATE-OWNED 'LAND PARCELS' IDENTIFIED FOR EXPROPRIATION – RAMAPHOSA

President Cyril Ramaphosa says state-owned 'land parcels' have been identified for the purpose of *expropriation without compensation. Ramaphosa delivered his 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) in February 2019. An advisory panel of experts was put in place to advise government on its land reform programme. 'As part of accelerating land reform, we have identified land parcels owned by the state for redistribution,' President Ramaphosa stated.

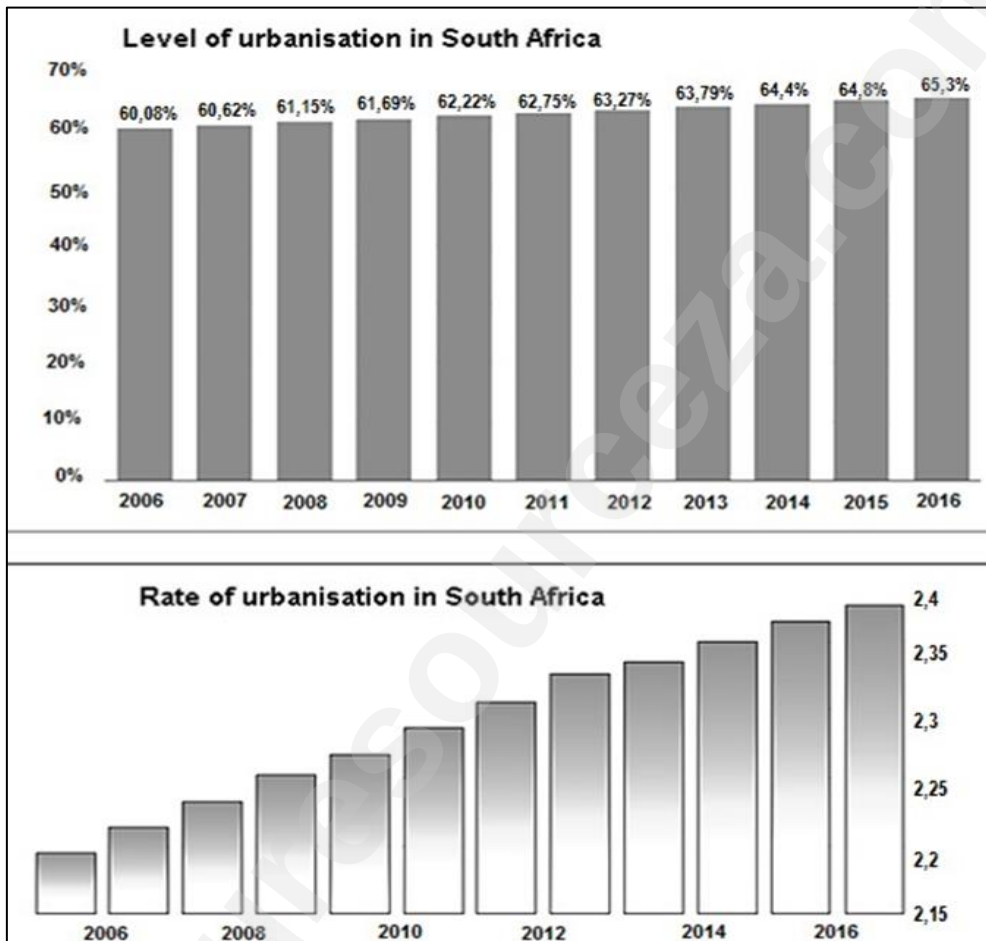
With regard to an agriculture stimulatory package, Ramaphosa said government had invested a lot in comprehensive farmer development support to ensure that restituted and communal land was productively used. Government would continue to give importance to targeted skills development and capacity building programmes for emerging farmers.

*Expropriation: the act of a government in taking privately owned property, seemingly to be used for purposes designed to benefit the overall public

[Adapted extract of SONA from <https://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/state-owned-land-parcels-identified-for-expropriation-ramaphosa-20190207>]

- 2.8.1 What is *land reform*? (1x2) (2)
- 2.8.2 Refer to land reform policy.
- (a) Name TWO land reform programs referred to in the extract. (2x1) (2)
- (b) Explain the difference between the land reform programmes named in QUESTION 2.8.2(a) (2x2) (4)
- 2.8.3 Give TWO solutions in the extract that refers to the success of land reform for emerging farmers. (2x1) (2)
- 2.8.4 How will the action of 'expropriation of land without compensation' help accelerate (speed up) the process of land reform? (1x2) (2)
- 2.8.5 Discuss how the implementation of land reform can affect South Africa's agricultural production. (2x2) (4)

2.9 FIGURE 2.9 shows bar graphs indicating the level and rate of urbanisation in South Africa between 2006 and 2016.



2.9.1 Differentiate between the terms urbanisation and counter-urbanisation.

(2x2) (4)

2.9.2 State the relationship between the level and the rate of urbanisation between 2006 and 2016.

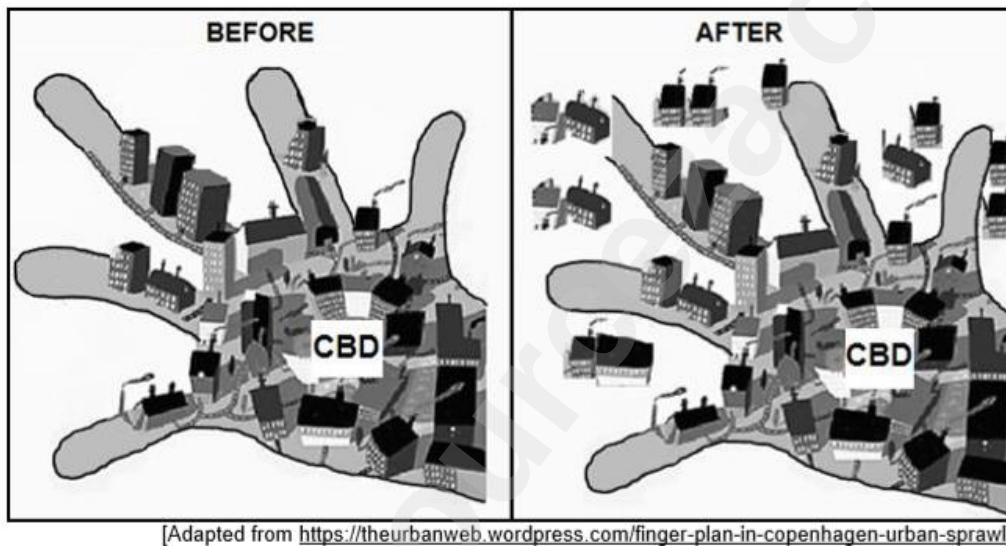
(2x2) (4)

2.9.3 Discuss TWO physical factors in the rural area that could have contributed to the rate of urbanisation shown in FIGURE 2.9.

(2x2) (2)

2.9.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines discussing the reasons why the rate and level of urbanisation has led to increased protests against service delivery in urban areas. (4x2) (8)

2.10 FIGURE 2.10 shows urban sprawl



2.10.1 Define the concept *urban sprawl*. (1x2) (2)

2.10.2 Give evidence from FIGURE 2.10 that suggests that urban sprawl is taking place. (1x2) (2)

2.10.3 Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2x2) (4)

2.10.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the unfavourable environmental conditions caused by urban sprawl in the rural urban fringe. (4x2) (8)

2.11 Refer to FIGURE 2.11 showing shopping behaviour patterns.



2.11.1 What term is given to line **A** showing shopping behaviour patterns? (1x1) (1)

2.11.2 Differentiate between the terms *sphere of influence* and *range*. (2x2) (4)

2.11.3 Explain why a city would have a higher sphere of influence than a town. (1x2) (2)

2.11.4 Give an example from FIGURE 2.11 for each of the following:

(a) A low order function that people will travel the shortest distance.

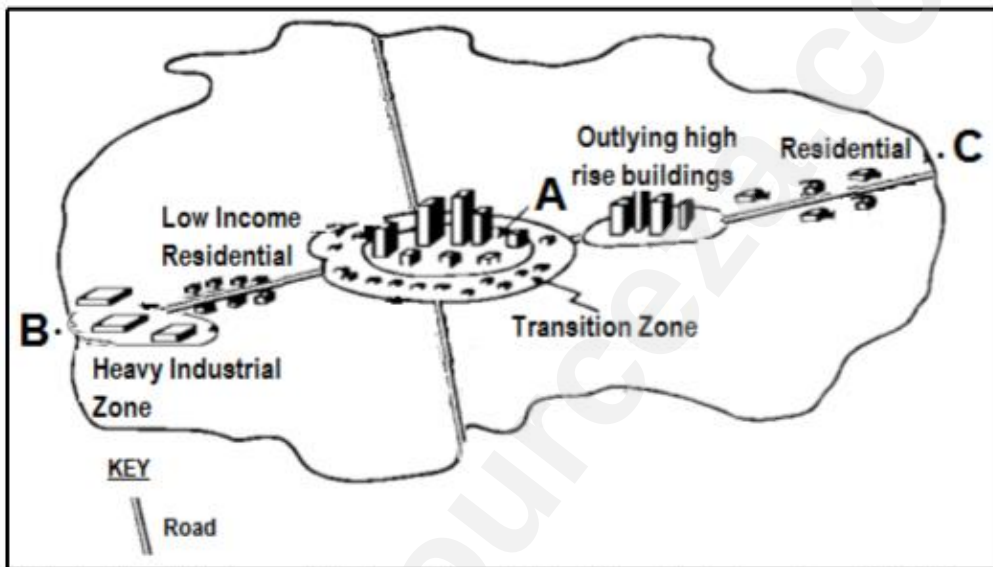
(b) A high order function that people will travel the longest distance. (2x1) (2)

2.11.5 Explain why people are not prepared to travel a greater distance for convenience goods. (1x2) (2)

2.11.6 The success of a business depends on the threshold population.

- (a) Determine the relationship between the threshold population and the order of service. (1x2) (2)
- (b) Explain the impact of locating a high order service in an area with a low threshold population. (2x2) (4)

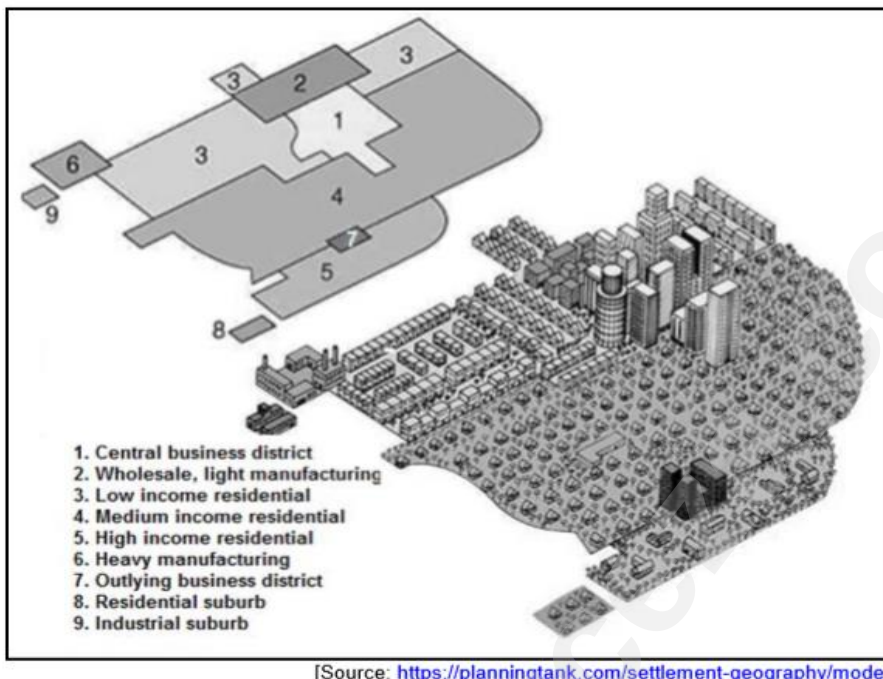
2.12 FIGURE 2.12 shows urban land-use zones



[Adapted from <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/army/acp/in0726/image5>]

- 2.12.1 Identify land-use zone A. (1x1) (1)
- 2.12.2 What evidence suggests that land-use zone A has a high degree of accessibility? (1x1) (1)
- 2.12.3 Indicate how the accessibility of land-use zone A impacts on the morphology of the buildings. (1x1) (1)
- 2.12.4 Draw a labelled urban profile from B to C. (4x1) (4)
- 2.12.5 Answer the following questions with reference to the transition zone?
- (a) Why are the buildings in the transition zone poorly maintained (1x2) (2)
- (b) Give a reason for the high land values in the transition zone. (1x2) (2)
- 2.12.6 Give TWO reasons for the location of the heavy industrial zone. (2x2) (4)

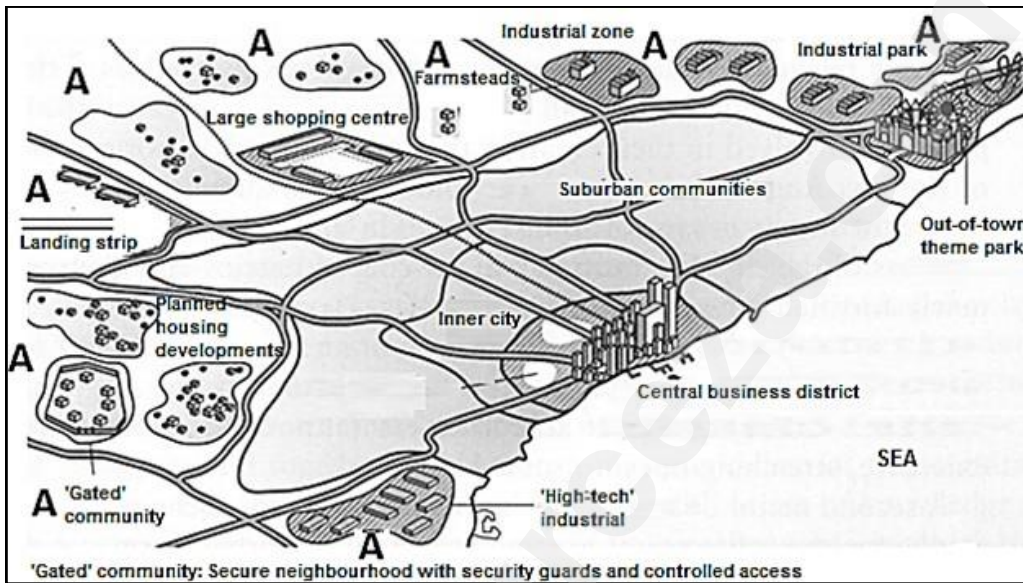
2.13 Refer to FIGURE 2.13, showing a model of urban structure



- 2.13.1 Identify the model of urban structure. (1x2) (2)
- 2.13.2 Which land-use zone covers the largest area in the illustrated model of urban structure. (1x1) (1)
- 2.13.3 Name ONE visible characteristic of the CBD. (1x1) (1)
- 2.13.4 Give ONE reason for the development of the outlying business district (7) on the outskirts of the city. (1x2) (2)
- 2.13.5 Refer to land-use zones 5 and 6.
- Comment on the location of land-use zones 5 and 6 in relation to each other. (1x2) (2)
 - Compatibility (ability to live or exist together) determines the location of land-use zones in an urban area. Give reasons why 5 and 6 are not compatible. (2x2) (4)
- 2.13.6 What are the similarities between the South African city and the model identified in FIGURE 2.13 (2x2) (4)

2.14 FIGURE 2.14 shows the rural-urban fringe marked as A.

1



2.14.1 What is the *rural-urban fringe*? (1x2) (2)

2.14.2 State TWO urban land uses that are evident in the rural-urban fringe (A) (2x1) (2)

2.14.3 Give TWO reasons why the rural-urban fringe is becoming more urban in nature. (2x2) (4)

2.14.4 Why is the rural-urban fringe an attractive location for the gated community (secure neighbourhood with security guards and controlled access)? (2x1) (2)

2.14.5 The demand for housing is growing rapidly and developers are looking at the rural-urban fringe as a solution for the shortage of building space. Suggest TWO possible objections to planned housing developments in the rural-urban fringe (2x2) (4)

2.15 FIGURE 2.15 is an extract on informal settlements



- 2.15.1 What percentage of residents in South African cities live in shacks (1x1) (1)
- 2.15.2 Give a reason for the dense clustering of shacks in informal settlements (1x2) (2)
- 2.15.3 Outline TWO ways in which shack dwellers often show their growing discontent (unhappiness) in South Africa. (2x2) (4)
- 2.15.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and suggest why people that live in informal settlements find it difficult to improve their standard of living. (4x2) (8)

2.16 Refer to FIGURE 2.16, an extract on service provision as an urban settlement

LACK OF SERVICES: HEALTH CARE

There is a huge gap between private and public health care in South Africa. For most South Africans the quality of health care is inadequate.

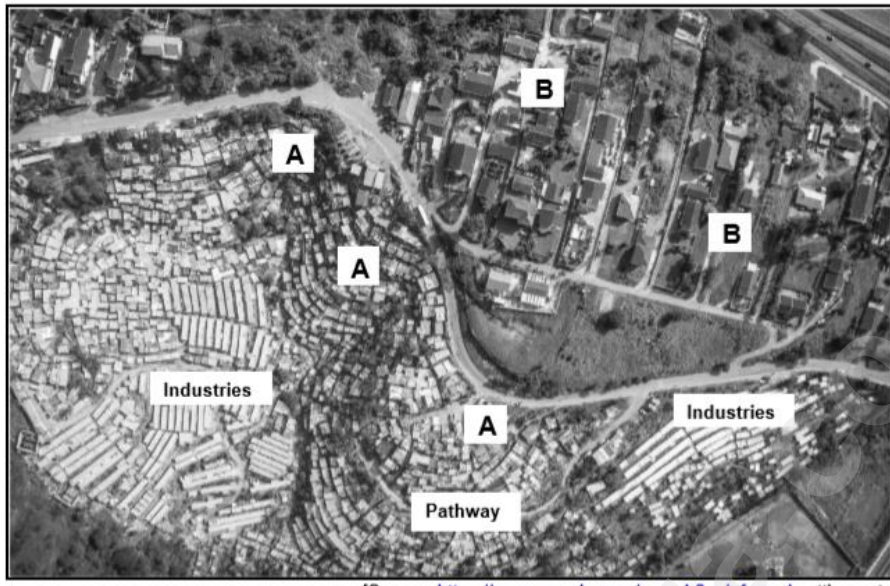
This is reflected in the following data. Though 84% of South Africa's population, or 50 million people, rely on public health care, only 30% of the nation's doctors work at public hospitals. Private health care applies to 8 million people but this small minority employs 70% of the doctors.

Expenditures on health care reveal that ten times more money is spent on the private sector than on the public sector.

[Adapted from <https://borgenproject.org/healthcare-in-south-africa/>]

- 2.16.1 According to the FIGURE 2.14, what percentage of the population relies on public health care services? (1x1) (1)
- 2.16.2 Quote a statement from the extract about the state of health care in the public sector. (1x2) (2)
- 2.16.3 Explain why the provision of quality health care in urban areas is considered to be a social injustice. (2x2) (4)
- 2.16.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how service delivery in the public health care sector, in urban areas could be improved (4x2) (8)

2.17 Study FIGURE 2.17, a photograph showing an informal settlement



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?q=informal settlements](https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+settlements)]

2.17.1 What is an *informal settlement*? (1x2) (2)

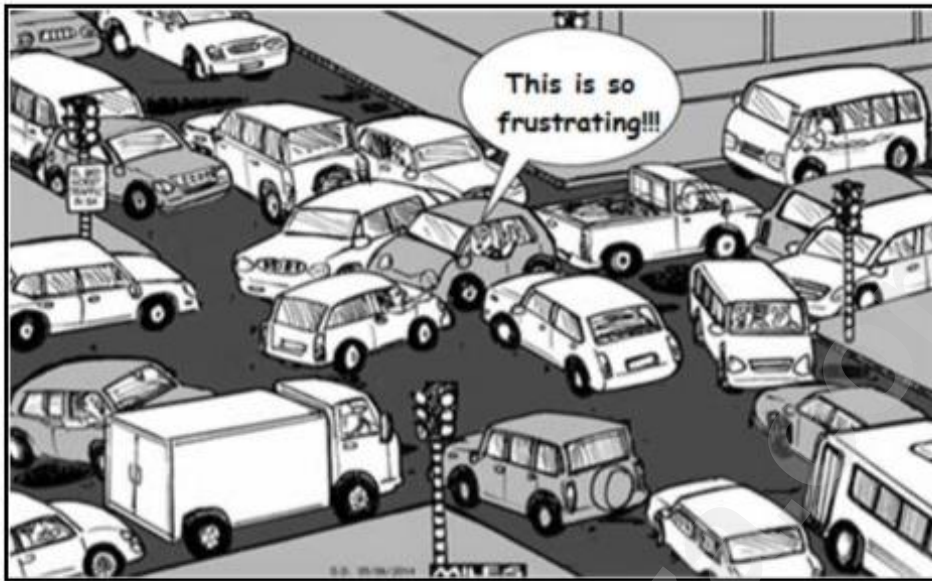
2.17.2 State TWO basic needs that people who live in most informal settlements do not have any access to. (2x1) (2)

2.17.3 State TWO ways in which the appearance of informal settlements differs from the appearance of formal settlements. (2x1) (2)

2.17.4 Explain how the people living in **A** can benefit from settlement **B**. (2x2) (4)

2.17.5 Discuss possible solutions that the local municipality can provide to reduce the growth of settlement **A**. (2x2) (4)

2.18 Refer to FIGURE 2.18, a cartoon based on an urban issue related to rapid urbanisation



[Adapted from <http://cartoonsbymiles.blogspot.com/2014/06/mixed-bag.html>]

2.18.1 Identify the urban issue shown in the cartoon.

(1x1) (1)

2.18.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 12.16.1.

(1x2) (2)

2.18.3 Why is the urban issue in the cartoon, common in most cities?

(2x2) (4)

2.18.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the negative impact of this urban issue on motorists.

(4x2) (8)

QUESTION 3: MAP APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

3.1	LOUIS TRICHARDT	
	Refer to the farmstead at Rietvlei in block J2	
	3.1.1 Is the farmstead a <i>wet- point</i> or a <i>dry- point</i> settlement	
	Give a reason for your answer.	(1+2)(3)
	3.1.2 Explain ONE human made factor that influenced the choice of site J2 for the farmstead.	(1x2)(2)
	3.1.3 State ONE difference between the settlement pattern at B9 (Hanglip) the settlement pattern C1 (Lordens Grove)	(2x1)(2)
3.2	RUSTENBURG	
	3.2.1 The settlement pattern found at point V is (nucleated / dispersed)	(1x1)(1)
	3.2.2 Explain ONE disadvantage for a farm worker living in the settlement identified in QUESTION 3.1.1	(1x2)(2)
	3.2.3 The residential area of Rustenburg North on the orthophoto is a high income residential area. Give ONE piece of evidence from the orthophoto map to support this statement.	(1x1)(1)
	3.2.4 Refer to land-use zone 1 on the orthophoto map. Choose the answer to the following question:	
	(a) The land-use zone 1 is a/an.....zone.	
	A residential	
	B commercial	
	C transitional	
	D industrial	(1x1)(1)
	(b) State ONE factor that has influence the location of this land-use zone.	(1x1)(1)
3.3	ERMELO	
	Refer to the sewers J at block A3 on the topographical map.	
	3.3.1 The sewers are located in the...	
	(a) transition zone	
	(b) rural-urban fringe zone	
	(c) commercial zone	
	(d) industrial zone	(1x1)(1)
	3.3.2 Wesselton is a residential area located near the sewers. Why does the location of the sewers reduce the property value of Wesselton?	(1x2)(2)
	Refer to the street pattern (plan) H and I on the topographical map.	
	3.2.3 Identify street patterns (plan) H and I .	(2x1)(2)
	3.2.3 Why is street pattern I no longer popular in the new developments?	(1x2)(2)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.1.1 The extraction of raw materials is a (primary/secondary) economic activity.
- 1.1.2 The South African economy provides services and human skills as a commodity within the (secondary/tertiary) sector.
- 1.1.3 The processing of raw materials is found in the (secondary/tertiary) sector.
- 1.1.4 The (tertiary/quaternary) sector of the South African economy is mainly involved in high-tech research activities.
- 1.1.5 (Trade quotas/Trade tariffs) are regulations that protect local farmers against cheaper import prices.
- 1.1.6 (Large-scale/Small-scale) farming is predominantly commercial in nature in South Africa.
- 1.1.7 (Maize/Wheat) is the biggest large-scale crop grown in South Africa.
- 1.1.8 South Africa has the world's largest resources of (gold/manganese).

(8 × 1) (8)

- 1.2 Below is a table of data relating to the economic activities of South Africa.

% change per annum	f...projected figures								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018f
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	5.6	-8.4	-7.6	3.4	5.4
Mining & quarrying	5.3	-0.7	-2.9	4.0	-1.6	3.0	-2.9	0.1	1.6
Manufacturing	5.9	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	2.9
Electricity, gas & water	2.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-1.0	-0.5	2.1	4.1
Trade, catering & accommodation	4.4	3.8	3.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.5
Transport, storage & communication	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.2
Finance, insurance & business services	1.2	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.0	3.6
Community, social & personal services	0.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0
General government	2.7	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0
Total GDP growth	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	2.6

[Adapted from Stats SA (historical data) IDC forecasts]

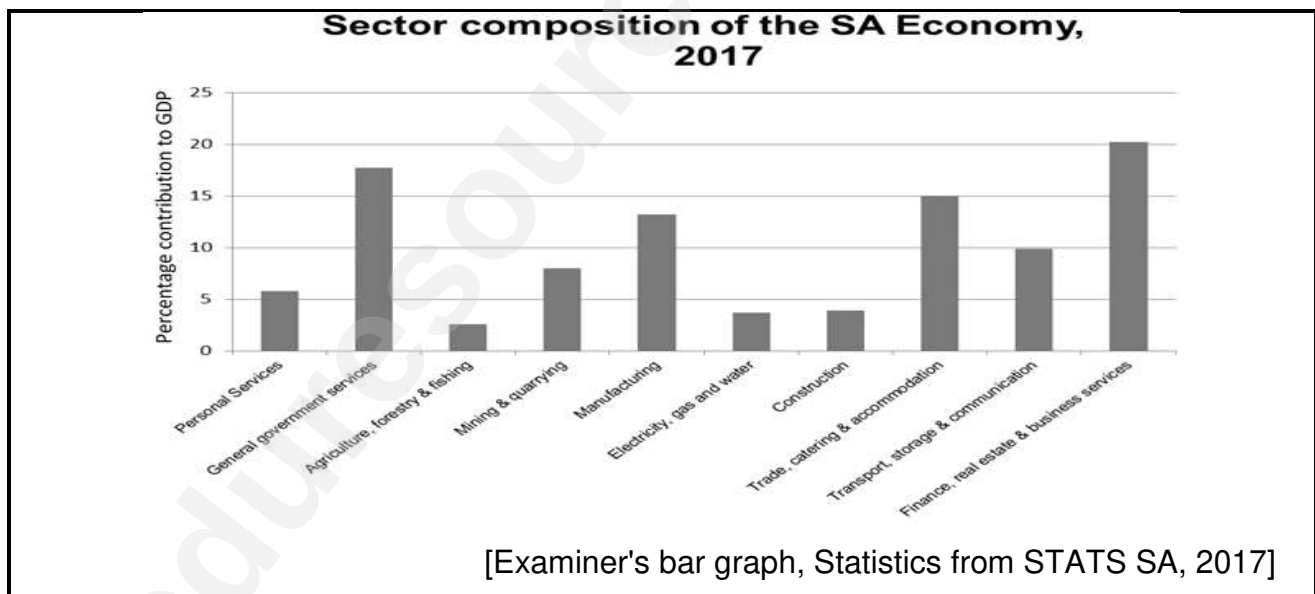
- 1.2.1 Name the economic sector into which agriculture, forestry and fishing is categorised.

- 1.2.2 Which primary economic activity has shown the lowest growth rate during the period 2010 to 2015?
- 1.2.3 Which economic activity is projected to show the lowest growth rate in 2018?
- 1.2.4 Name the tertiary activity that has the highest growth rate projected for 2018.
- 1.2.5 Into which economic sector would 'general government' be classified?
- 1.2.6 Which year shows the highest total GDP growth of all economic activities?
- 1.2.7 Calculate the GDP growth rate of finance, insurance and business services from 2016 to 2018.

(7 × 1) (7)

- 1.3 Refer to the graph below depicting the sector composition of the South African economy in 2017.

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 (1.3.1 to 1.3.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.3.8 A.



- 1.3.1 The total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year:
A GNP
B GDP
C GPP
D RDP
- 1.3.2 Which tertiary activity contributed the most to the South African economy?

- A General government services
 - B Manufacturing
 - C Trade, catering and accommodation
 - D Finance, real estate and business services
- 1.3.3 ... form(s) part of the tertiary sector of the economy.
- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - B Electricity, gas and water
 - C Mining and quarrying
 - D Manufacturing
- 1.3.4 Name the category that contributed the least to the primary sector in 2017:
- A Mining and quarrying
 - B Construction
 - C Transport, storage and communication
 - D Agriculture, forestry, fishing
- 1.3.5 This category dominated the secondary sector in 2017:
- A General government services
 - B Manufacturing
 - C Trade, catering and accommodation
 - D Finance, real estate and business services
- 1.3.6 Which tertiary activity contributed the least to the South African economy in 2017?
- A Personal services
 - B General government services
 - C Electricity, gas and water
 - D Transport, storage and communication
- 1.3.7 What percentage did the tertiary sector contribute to the South African economy in 2017?
- A 10%
 - B 25%
 - C 77%
 - D 91%

(7 × 1) (7)

1.4 Refer to economic sectors. Match the statements below with the primary, secondary or tertiary economic sectors. Write only the sector next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.4.1 Mining is an example of this economic sector
- 1.4.2 This sector is concerned with the provision of services
- 1.4.3 The extraction of raw materials from the Earth's surface
- 1.4.4 Concerned with the processing of raw materials
- 1.4.5 The provision of electricity is an example of this sector
- 1.4.6 The manufacture of textiles, footwear and clothing
- 1.4.7 Contributes the least to the GDP of South Africa

(7 × 1) (7)

1.5 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.5.9 D.

- 1.5.1 The economic sector associated with the provision of transport is referred to as the ... sector.
 - A Primary
 - B Secondary
 - C Tertiary
 - D Quaternary
- 1.5.2 The total value of all goods and services produced in one year within a country is called the ...
 - A Per capita income.
 - B Gross domestic product.
 - C Gross national product.
 - D Gross domestic income.
- 1.5.3 An example of an economic activity concerned with the extraction of raw material is ...
 - A Transport.
 - B Construction.
 - C Mining.
 - D Research.

- 1.5.4 An exchange of goods and services between countries is referred to as ...
- A International trade.
 - B Domestic trade.
 - C Foreign exchange.
 - D Trade balance.
- 1.5.5 ... refers to goods that are brought into the country.
- A Exports
 - B Imports
 - C Market
 - D Trade
- 1.5.6 The domestic market is also known as the ... market.
- A Regional
 - B Foreign
 - C Provincial
 - D Home
- 1.5.7 Income generated by a country through exports refers to ...
- A Per capita income.
 - B Foreign exchange.
 - C Export-orientated industries.
 - D Export market.
- 1.5.8 An example of a quaternary economic activity is ...
- A Fishing.
 - B Ship building.
 - C Service provision.
 - D Research.

(8 × 1) (8)

- 1.6 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.6.8 D.
- 1.6.1 ... is the staple food of many people in South Africa.
- A Fruit
 - B Maize
 - C Wheat
 - D Beef
- 1.6.2 Agricultural activities are associated with the ... economic sector.
- A Quaternary
 - B Secondary
 - C Tertiary
 - D Primary
- 1.6.3 ... is when people in a country have access to enough nutritious food.
- A Food insecurity
 - B Malnutrition
 - C Famine
 - D Food security
- 1.6.4 An advantage of genetically modified (GM) crops is that they ...
- A Have less nutritional value.
 - B Produce more food per hectare.
 - C Have a shorter storage life.
 - D Are less expensive.
- 1.6.5 Monoculture is a characteristic of ... farming.
- A Small-scale
 - B Traditional
 - C Large-scale
 - D Subsistence
- 1.6.6 Sugar cane farming is mainly practised in ...
- A The Eastern Cape.
 - B The Western Cape.
 - C Kwazulu-Natal.
 - D North west.

1.6.7 ... are factors that favour agricultural production in South Africa.

- A Floods and climate change
- B Research and climatic differences
- C Crime and labour strikes
- D Fluctuating prices and subsistence farming

(7 × 1) (7)

1.7 The photographs below show TWO types of farming. Match the descriptions in QUESTION s 1.7.1 to 1.7.7 with the photograph A or B. Write only the letter, (A or B) next to the question numbers (1.7.1 to 1.7.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.7.8 B.



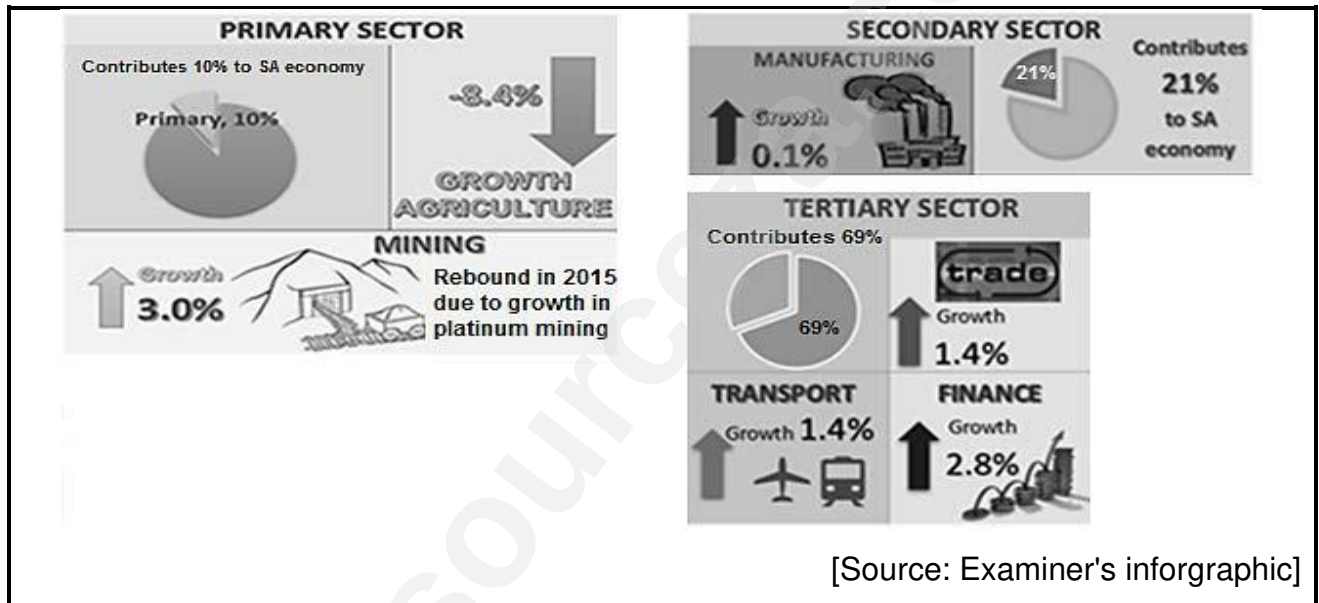
<http://www.theeducators.co/2017/10/16/small-scale-farming/> and <https://geneticliteracyproject.org/2016/09/08/large-scale-farms-using-pesticides-can-sustainable-organic-farming/>

Adapted: from google images

- 1.7.1 Farming that produces a low yield per hectare
- 1.7.2 Farming that focuses on food security in local communities
- 1.7.3 Farming that is capital – intensive and uses advanced technology
- 1.7.4 Farming associated with monoculture
- 1.7.5 Farming described as a small scale farming
- 1.7.6 Products for the home and export market
- 1.7.7 Associated with extensive farming practices

(7 × 1) (7)

- 1.8 Refer to the infographic below. Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. Write only the word next to the question number (1.8.1–1.8.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.



- 1.8.1 The (secondary/tertiary) sector refers to the provision of services.
- 1.8.2 After extraction, value is added to raw materials in the (secondary/Tertiary) sector.
- 1.8.3 Economic growth in the primary sector declined due to the decrease in (agriculture/mining).
- 1.8.4 The service sector that has shown the biggest growth is (mining/finance).
- 1.8.5 The mining sector has grown due to increased production in (gold/platinum).
- 1.8.6 The growth in trade is linked to a growth in (manufacturing/agriculture).
- 1.8.7 The sector to which tourism makes a contribution is the (secondary/tertiary) sector.
- 1.8.8 The (secondary/tertiary) sector contributes the least to the SA's economy.

(8 × 1) (8)

- 1.9 Choose a term in COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question numbers (1.9.1 to 1.9.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 J.

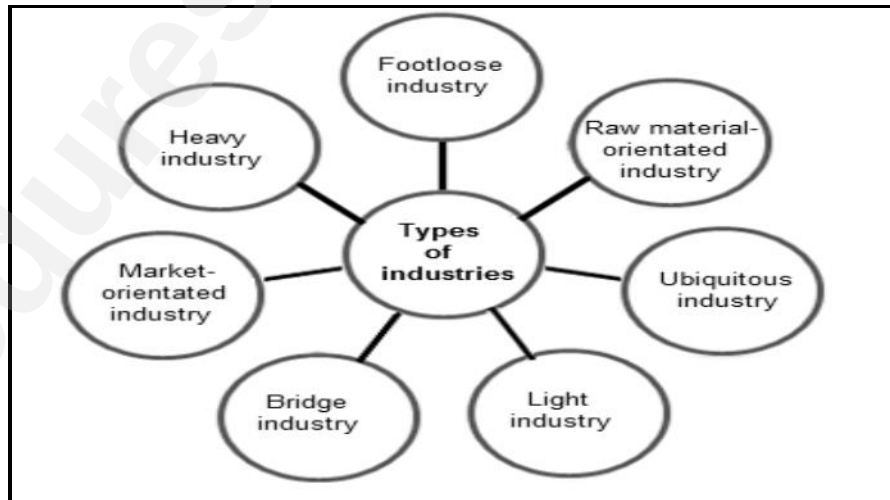
COLUMN A

COLUMN B

1.9.1	Exchange of goods and services between countries	A	transportation network
1.9.2	Income generated by a country by means of exports	B	formal
1.9.3	Facilitates the movement of people, goods and information from one place to another	C	home market
1.9.4	Refers to goods that are brought into the country	D	trade
1.9.5	Legally registered businesses	E	beneficiation
1.9.6	Also known as the domestic market	F	GDP
1.9.7	Total value of goods and services produced by a country per year	G	foreign exchange
1.9.8	Value added to a raw material by means of processing	H	GNP
		I	Import

(8 × 1) (8)

- 1.10 Refer to the types of industries below and match the types of industries in the diagram with the statements below.



[Source: Examiner's own graphic]

- 1.10.1. Industries that produce perishable goods

- 1.10.2. Industries that can be located anywhere and are not restricted by the location of markets or raw materials
- 1.10.3 Industries that can be located anywhere without an effect from factors such as resources or transport
- 1.10.4 Industries that process bulky raw materials
- 1.10.5. Industries located on the outskirts of the built-up areas because of noise and air pollution
- 1.10..6 Industries located between the source of the raw material and the market (customers)
- 1.10.7 Industries that occupy small spaces and can be located in the city centre
(7 × 1) (7)
- 1.11 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.11.1 to 1.11.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.11.1.(A)
- 1.11.1 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.
- 1.11.2 The concept ... is used to refer to products sold within South Africa
- A Export market
 - B Import market
 - C Home market
 - D International market
- 1.11.3 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.

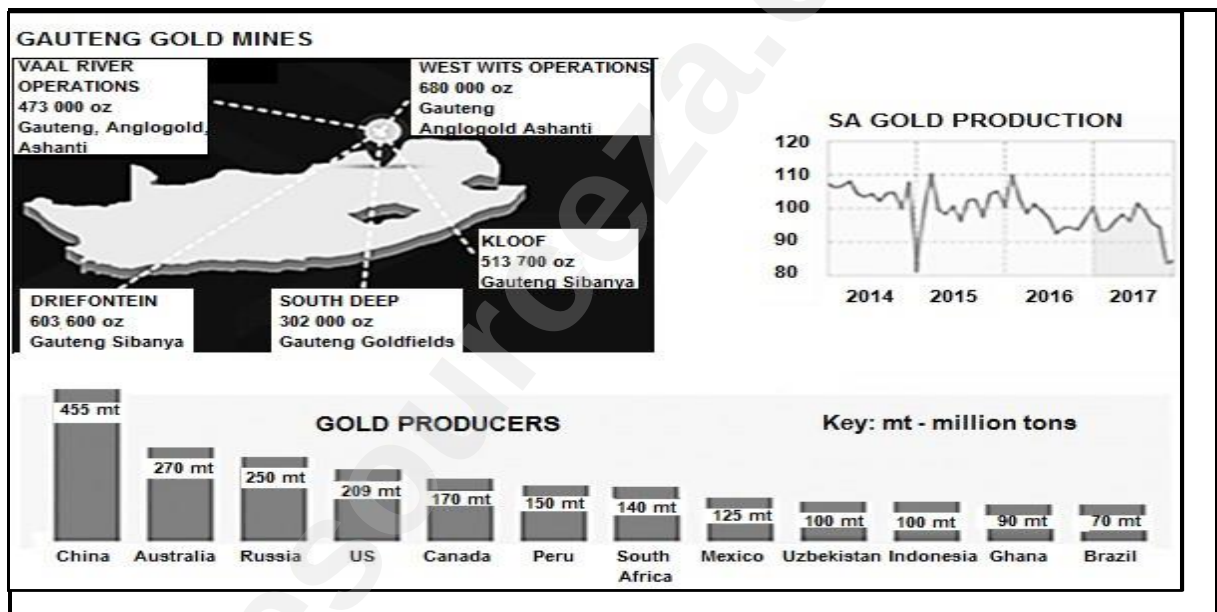
- 1.11.4 ... is a physical factor that affects food security in South Africa.
- A Research
 - B Trade
 - C HIV/Aids
 - D Rainfall
- 1.11.5 TWO types of industries associated with bulk transport:
- (i) Ubiquitous
 - (ii) Heavy
 - (iii) Light
 - (iv) Raw-material orientated
- A (i) and (ii)
 - B (ii) and (iii)
 - C (i) and (iii)
 - D (ii) and (iv)
- 1.11.6 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)
- 1.11.7 ... is an example of a tertiary activity
- A Mining
 - B Motor vehicle assembly
 - C Transport
 - D Information technology
- 1.11.8 ... refers to the difference in value between imports and exports

- A Trade agreement
- B Balance of trade
- C Local trade
- D International trade

(8 × 1) (8)

1.12 Refer to the infographic below showing statistics on gold mining in January 2017.

GOLD MINING STATISTICS FOR 2017



[Adapted from http://www.kitco.com/ind/Media/images/South_Africa.jpeg and http://www.statssa.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Infographic_v04-1]

- 1.12.1. Name the province where the most gold is mined in South Africa.
- 1.12.2. Which gold mine in Gauteng produces the most gold per ounce (oz) in South Africa?
- 1.12.3. Name the mining company that produced the most gold.
- 1.12.4. Name the country with the highest production of gold in the world.
- 1.12.5. What is the ranking of South Africa in terms of gold production in the world?
- 1.12.6. Determine the contribution that Africa made to the world's gold production in January 2017.

- 1.12.7. At the end of which year did South Africa's gold production drop to its lowest point?
- 1.12.8 Is the most recent production of gold in South Africa showing an increasing or decreasing trend?

(8 × 1) (8)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Refer to the table below about agricultural trade in South Africa

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Unprocessed	Maize, sugar cane,	Rice, wheat
Processed	grapes Wine, syrup, mealie meal	Flour, breakfast cereal
[Adapted from News24 Wire]		

- 2.1.1 Name an agricultural product that is exported in an unprocessed form (1 × 1) (1)
from South Africa
- 2.1.2 State the difference between an unprocessed and a processed (2 × 1) (2)
agricultural product.
- 2.1.3 What is the disadvantage of exporting unprocessed agricultural goods? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Give a physical factor that hinders agriculture as a future development (1 × 2) (2)
path for South Africa.
- 2.1.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, provide reasons for the (4 × 2) (8)
huge decline in the number of people employed in the agricultural
sector and the likely impact thereof on these people.

2.2 Study the photograph below on small-scale farming



SMALL SCALE FARMING

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-swaziland-2006-rural-farming-practices-and-problems-faced-by-subsistence-59437237.html>

- 2.2.1 Define the term small-scale farming. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.2.2 What evidence in the photograph suggests that these are small-scale farmers? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.2.3 Why can one say that these small-scale farmers are farming the land intensively? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 The profit margin of the farmers in the photograph above will be low. Explain this statement. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.2.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline the problems experienced by small-scale farmers, as seen in the photograph. (4 × 2) (8)

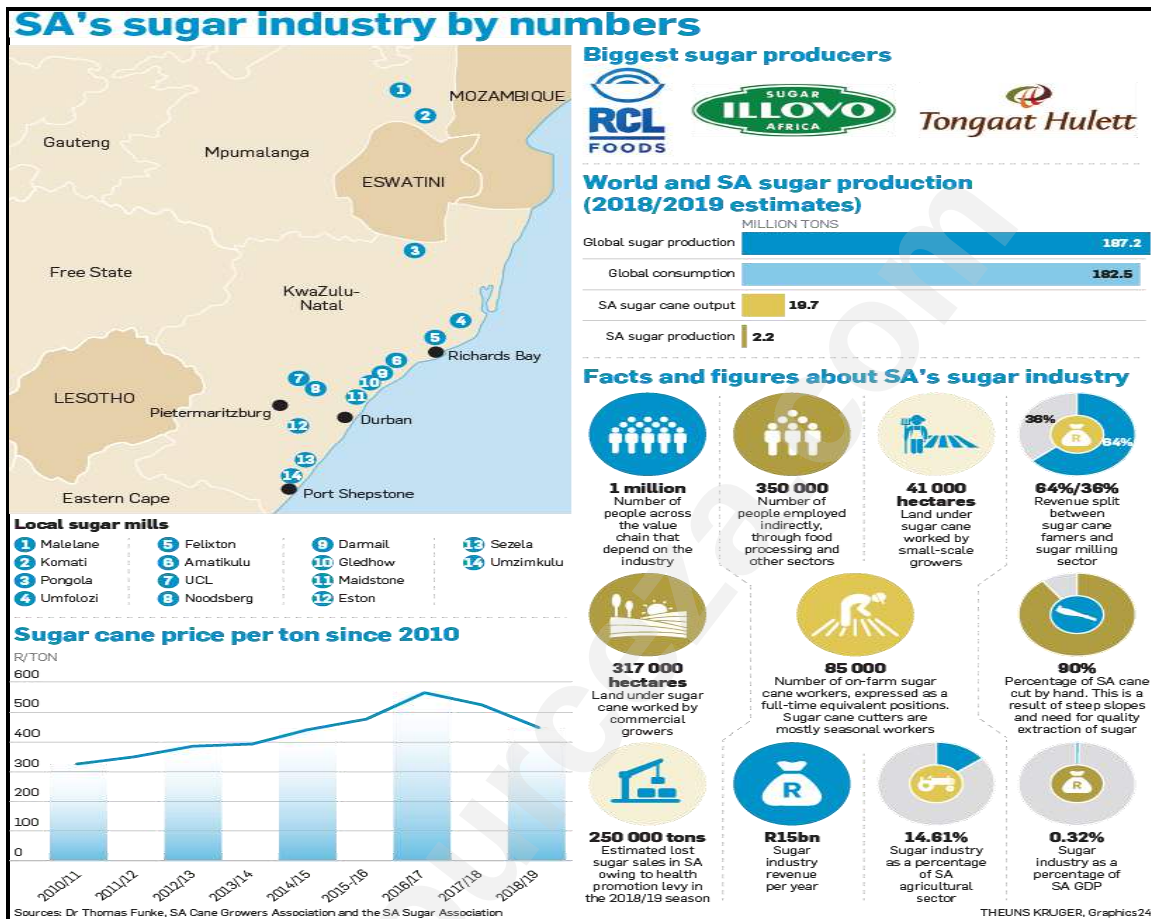
2.3 Read the extract on sugar cane farming below and answer the questions that follow

Sugar cane is grown along the KwaZulu-Natal coast due to the ideal climatic conditions in this area. The industry is composed of 14 sugar mills, 12 of which are scattered from the southern border of KwaZulu-Natal to its northern border. Most of the sugar cane supplied to these mills (85%) is produced by over 20 711 small scale growers and 1 126 large scale growers, the balance being supplied by the mill estates. The production of sugar cane on communally held land has expanded significantly over the past 25 years. Many sugar mills are located right next to a main arterial route.

[Adapted from <http://www.saf.safsuger.co.za>
and http://www.tikzn.co.za/open.php?page=Key_Sectors/Agriculture]

- 2.3.1 According to the case study, determine the number of large scale growers of sugar cane in South Africa? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Differentiate between small scale and large scale farming (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.3.3 Discuss why the sugar mills are ideally located. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Explain how sugar cane farming has stimulated the economic development of the province in of KwaZulu Natal. (4 × 2) (8)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below on SA's sugar industry



[https://www.news24.com/citypress/business/sugar-industry-in-grip-of-a-bitter-crisis-](https://www.news24.com/citypress/business/sugar-industry-in-grip-of-a-bitter-crisis-20190710)

[20190710](https://www.news24.com/citypress/business/sugar-industry-in-grip-of-a-bitter-crisis-20190710)

- 2.4.1 Determine SA's sugar cane output for 2018/2019 as reflected in the infographic above. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Provide the size of land worked by small scale farmers for cane production according to the above infographic (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Identify the province in the infographic where most sugar mills are located. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.4.4 Explain TWO climatic conditions that make this part of the province suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 The infographic depicts (shows) a steep rise in sugar cane price per ton in 2016/2017. Explain TWO possible factors responsible for this trend. (2 × 2) (4)

- 2.4.6 Use the infographic above to discuss the contribution of sugar cane industry to South African economy. (2 × 2) (4)

2.5 Read the extract below on food security in South African urban areas

South Africa's population is already more than 60% urbanised. Whereas food poverty has historically been associated with rural communities, this is no longer the case. With sustained urbanisation, the locus of poverty is now shifting from rural to urban areas in the country. In addition, the recent sharp rise in food prices, coupled with an economic downturn, all suggest that poor urban households are experiencing a widening food gap. However, there is little empirical evidence that quantifies the prevalence of food insecurity

Source: Google

- 2.5.1 Define the term food insecurity (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 According to the extract, what has contributed to food insecurity in South African urban areas? (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 Why is it important to improve food security in a country? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Why are people living in urban settlements more likely to have higher levels of food security than those living in rural areas? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, outline strategies that must be implemented to improve food security in South Africa. (4 × 2) (8)

2.6 Read the extract below on food security and answer the questions that follow

ENDING GLOBAL HUNGER

Toni Muir

As many as 795 million people around the world suffer under food insecurity. The majority of these people live in developing countries. There are a lot of empty, rumbling bellies mainly in the rural areas of Asia and Africa. 75% of the world's hungry live in rural areas. 50% of the small-scale farmers grow subsistence crops relying on family labour.

This type of farming makes them vulnerable.

The good news, according to the United Nations World Food Programme, is that hunger is a completely solvable problem.

[Source: SAWUBONA, September 2015]

- 2.6.1 Define the term food security (1 × 2) (2)

- 2.6.2 According to the article, **why** does food insecurity affect mostly people from South Asia and Africa? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.6.3 Discuss TWO characteristics of subsistence farmers that make them vulnerable (at risk) to food insecurity. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.6.4 Provide solutions to reduce the problem of global hunger. (3 × 2) (6)
- 2.7 Below is the extract based on the instability at Mponeng's mine. The instability has had a negative impact on South Africa's GDP.

CARLETONVILLE MINERS' STRIKE

Mponeng owns a gold mine near Carletonville in Gauteng. A recent strike for increased wages has led to a breakdown of trust between the union and workers. There has been much violence and killing of workers over the past few months.

According to the Bench Marks Foundation, the benefits of mining are not reaching the workers or the surrounding community. They claim that workers are exploited and exposed to safety hazards such as falling rocks, dust, high noise levels and dangerous fumes.

[Source: Adapted by examiner]

- 2.7.1 What initiated the Carletonville strike? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.7.2 State TWO safety hazards that the miners are exposed to. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.7.3 Besides industrial activities, discuss why the instability at Carletonville mine will impact negatively on the GDP. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.7.4 How can the owners of the Mponeng mine improve working conditions at the mine? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.7.5 Describe the factors that might have led to the development of Mponeng gold mine. (2 × 2) (4)

2.8 Read the extract below based on mining in South Africa.

RENEWAL OF THE SA MINING INDUSTRY

Friday 06 November 2020, 18:21

The South African mining and minerals industry has been the basis of the South African economy for more than a century. Mining contributes approximately 17% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, both directly and indirectly.

The South African mining sector faces significant challenges under the current downturn in commodity prices. Gold markets are affected. The increase in input costs, such as labour and direct and indirect energy-related costs, coupled with lower productivity levels, has impacted negatively on the sector.

While there have been improvements in mining along the way, it is still very reliant on traditional methods of extraction, which are labour-intensive and costly, and have elements of risk to employees' safety and health.

[Source: google]

- 2.8.1 Give TWO reasons in the extract for the decrease in the contribution of mining to the GDP. (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.8.2 State ONE physical factor that could endanger a miner's life below surface. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.8.3 Discuss TWO possible reasons for the increasing input costs of labour. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.8.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and discuss the direct and indirect contribution of mining to the GDP of South Africa. (4 × 2) (8)

2.9 In terms of the contribution of mining to a country's GDP, South Africa is ranked fifth in the world.

Source: Google

- 2.9.1 Why is mining considered to be a primary activity? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.9.2 Which mineral contributes the most to South Africa's GDP? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.9.3 Discuss TWO physical factors that promote mining in South Africa. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.9.4 Suggest ONE way in which South Africa can address labour issues, in order to improve its world ranking. (1 × 2) (2)

- 2.9.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the economic importance of mining for infrastructure and industrial development in South Africa. (4 × 2) (8)

- 2.10 Refer to the extract below showing statistics on gold mining in South Africa.

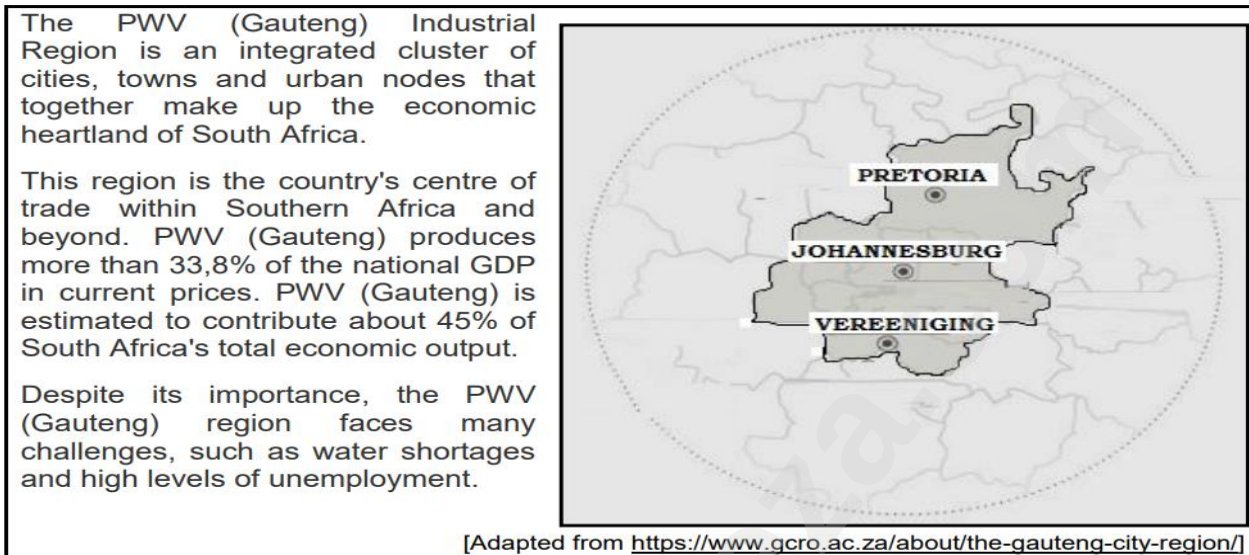
FACTS ON GOLD MINING

- The Witwatersrand Basin remains the world's largest gold resource.
- Gold profits increased by 3,7%, from R70 billion in 2018 to R72,6 billion in 2019.
- Gold production decreased from 117 tonnes in 2018 to 101,3 tonnes in 2019.
- Due to the current gold price, more than half of the South African gold mining industry is marginal (making minimal profits).
- South African gold only accounts for 4,2% of the global gold production. Employment in the gold sector has declined over the years.
- The gold industry currently employs 95 130 people compared to 100 189 people in 2018.
- Total employee earnings have soared from R15,9 billion in 2008 to R24,3 billion in 2019.

Source: Google

- 2.10.1 According to the extract above, where are the world's largest gold resources found? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.10.2 Calculate the difference in monetary value (rands) in gold profit between 2018 and 2019. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.10.3 Give ONE reason why gold profits increased whilst gold production decreased in 2019. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.10.4 Explain the factors responsible for the decline of employment opportunities in the gold mining sector over the last few years. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.10.5 Explain how gold mining contributed to industrial development. (3 × 2) (6)

- 2.11 Refer to the figure below and study the information on the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region.



- 2.11.1 Which of the urban settlements in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region shown in the FIGURE started out as a gold mining settlement? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.11.2 Quote TWO statistics from FIGURE above, which indicates that the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region is the economic heartland of South Africa. (2 × 1) (1)
- 2.11.3 Discuss TWO factors that have favoured the development of industries in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.11.4 The PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region faces many challenges, including high levels of unemployment and water shortages.
- a) Why has water supply hindered the development of the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region? (2 × 2) (4)
- b) How did the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region overcome the shortage of water supply for industries? (2 × 2) (4)

- c) Why does the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region face challenges of unemployment despite the high concentration of industries in this industrial region?

(2 x 2) (4)

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GAUTENG TO REMAIN DOMINANT IN SA ECONOMY UNTIL 2017

By Leandi Kolver

Gauteng continued to dominate the South African economy, contributing nearly 35% to the national gross domestic product, until at least 2017. It is noted that Gauteng's provincial economy was 75% and was made up of tertiary sector industries, including trade, transport, finance and community services. The province was also regarded as the natural destination for international investors wishing to establish a springboard into Africa.

The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region's diversified manufacturing sector produced more than 50% of South Africa's manufactured exports. The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region has a number of copper-processing industries, which is supported by raw materials from the Phalaborwa SDI. The diversified manufacturing sector, including copper, will face major challenges in the next three years, including challenges related to energy provision, labour, underinvestment in capital equipment and technology.

[Adapted from http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/gauteng-to-remain-dominant-sa-economy-until-2017-2014-05-14/rep_id:4136]

- 2.12.1 Quote evidence from the article to support the statement that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region is a core industrial region. (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.12.2 Discuss ONE factor that has contributed to the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region being a preferred destination for international investors. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.12.3 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explaining how energy provision and labour will become major challenges that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region will experience in the processing of copper in the next three years. (4 × 2) (8)
- 2.13. Refer to the cartoon below showing the role of international trade in the South African economy.



[Source: www.google/Business_Day; 26 January 2017]

- 2.13.1 What is international trade? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.13.2 Name the product that is being imported into South Africa in large quantities. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.13.3. Which government department is represented as the referee in the cartoon? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.13.4 Explain why the cartoon suggests that the fight cannot be nice, clean and fair. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.13.5 Name ONE way in which cheap imports negatively impact on the GDP of South Africa. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.13.6 Why are cheap imports allowed into South Africa despite its negative impact on the economy of South Africa? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.14 Refer to the extract below which is an article about the Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region.

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is the second largest in the country, after PWV/Gauteng. The manufacturing sector is geared for export, with nearly a third of South Africa's manufactured exports being produced in KwaZulu-Natal. Its diversified nature is significant in the KwaZulu-Natal's economic growth rate, and generates 20 per cent of provincial employment.

The largest manufacturing industries are the automobile and component sector, pulp and paper products, chemicals and petrochemicals, and food and beverages.

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region has a competent shipbuilding and repair sector with an excellent skills base. Over the years a variety of ocean going vessels have been built as well as renowned luxury motorised yachts. At present the shipbuilding industry has good basic infrastructure. There are immense possibilities around the Durban shoreline, especially in the construction of ships or parts. World demand for ships is on the increase and such an investment would create many jobs in the area.

[Source: <http://kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/manufacturing>]

- 2.14.1 Where would you rank Durban-Pinetown in terms of industrial output in South Africa? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.14.2 Quote evidence from the passage to show that secondary economic activities make a big contribution to the GDP. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.14.3 Which word in the article describes the significant role of the manufacturing sector in KwaZulu-Natal's economic growth? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.14.4 Discuss reasons why the Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is ideal for the ship building and repair industry. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.14.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the positive impact of the Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region on the economic development in KwaZulu-Natal. (4 × 2) (8)

- 2.15 Refer to the case study below showing the role of international trade in economic development.

BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AN ECONOMY

The purpose of international trade is to allow countries to exchange their goods and services with other countries.

Countries with the strongest international trade practices have become prosperous (well-off) and have the power to control the world economy. It is a fact that global trade can become one of the major contributors to the reduction of poverty.

International trade accounts for a good part of many developing countries' revenue, positively affecting their gross domestic product. International trade is growing at a rapid rate due to some of the following reasons: use of modern production techniques; highly advanced transportation systems and outsourcing (contract out) of manufacturing and services.

[Adapted from <http://www.ariafilalo.com/blog/benefits-international-trade-economy/>]

- 2.15.1 Quote from the extract why international trade is growing rapidly. (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.15.2 According to the extract, global trade contributes to the reduction of poverty. Explain this statement. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.15.3 Explain how distance from major trading partners restricts South Africa from competing in world markets. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.15.4 Explain how international trade can limit local production in a country. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.16 Refer to the extract below 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>]

- 2.16.1 Define the concept informal sector. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.16.2 Give an example of an informal activity in the extract. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.16.3 why is the informal sector considered part of a 'shadow' economy?
Quote from the extract. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.16.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest sustainable strategies that government and businesses could implement in order to strengthen the informal sector. (4 × 2) (8)

2.17. Refer to the infographic below based on Informal sector.

CAR GUARDING AS A LIVELIHOOD IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

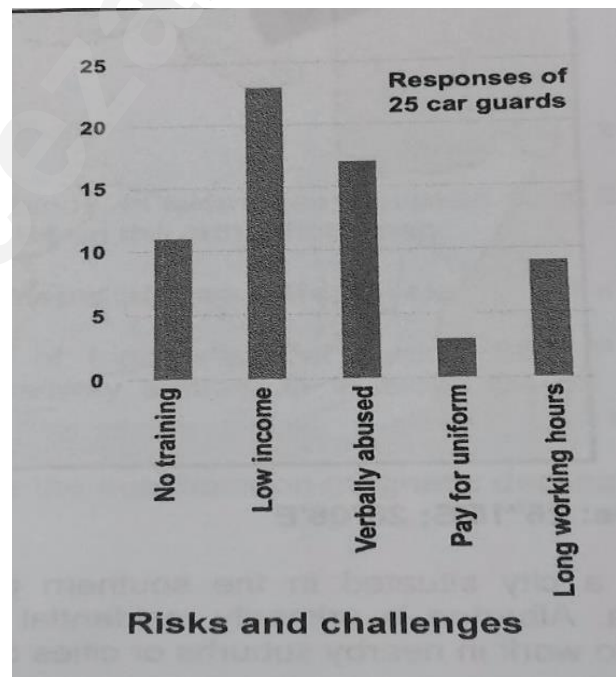
Car guarding is a distinctly South African informal sector employment activity. A car guard is someone who, in exchange for a donation, offers to guard vehicles in a public or private parking area. The amount of the donation is at the discretion of the motorist.

Many South Africans are unemployed. Foreigners come to South Africa seeking a better life, but they struggle to find employment. Car guarding, therefore, is an opportunity through which many people may be able to earn at least some income.

Profile of a car guard



- Average age: 38
- Average number of years working as car guard: 6
- Average working days per week: 5,4
- Average working hours per day: 8,5
- Average income per day: R98,33

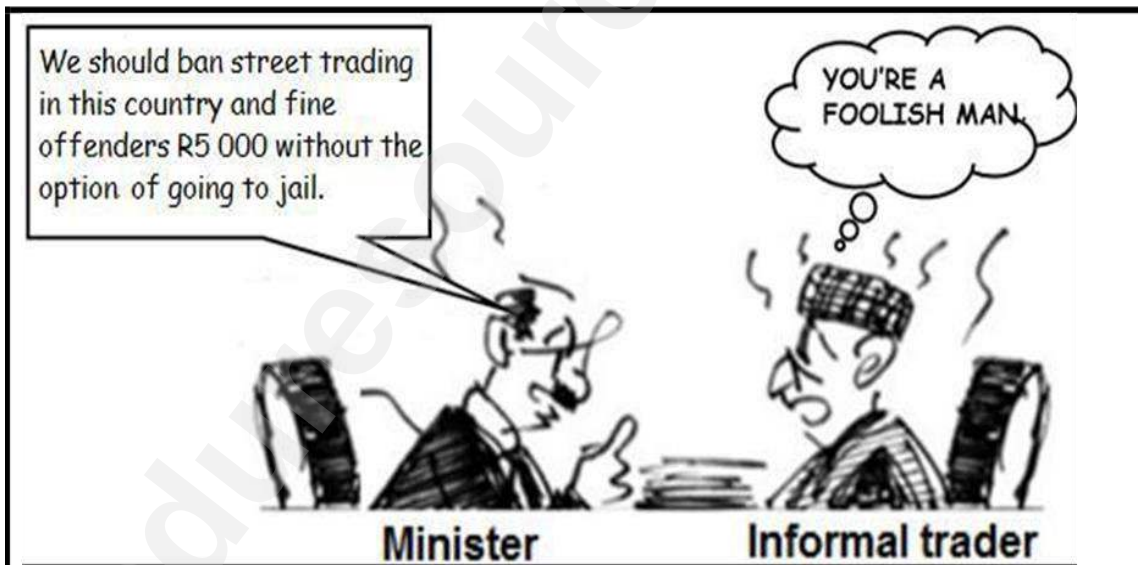


Risks and challenges

[Source: Examining car guarding as a livelihood in the informal sector, article in Local Economy, September 2017]

2.17.1 Why do car guards fall within the informal sector? (1 × 2) (2)

- According to the graph, what is the greatest risk and challenge for car guards?
- 2.17.2 (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.17.3 Why is the income of a car guard dependant on the number of hours worked? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.17.4 Give reasons why the number of car guards increased in Durban areas over the last few years. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.17.5 What can be done by the local government to improve the working conditions of south Africans and foreigners in the informal sector? (3 × 2) (6)
- 2.18 Refer to the cartoon below based on informal sector.



[Adapted from <https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&sa=street+trading+cartoons&oq>]

- 2.18.1 Define the term informal sector. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.18.2 What evidence in the cartoon indicates that the minister is not in favour of the informal sector?

(1 × 1) (1)

- 2.18.3 Suggest a possible reason for a minister not wanting informal street trading taking place.

(1 × 1) (1)

- 2.18.4 Give TWO reasons why the informal sector is important for the informal trader.

(2 × 2) (4)

- 2.18.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss reasons for the growth of the informal sector in South Africa.

(4 × 2) (8)

- 2.19. Refer to the article below on informal sector.

	Informal trade is dominated by women in most countries. South Africa's informal retail sector is made up of around 750 000 informal micro-retailers (mostly women) operating from home ('spaza' shops) and street vendors. They generate a total revenue of R31,8 billion per year. Providing support to the informal sector could help South Africa relieve some of its unemployment pressures. There are few barriers to entering the informal sector. It provides in many of the local community's basic needs. [Source: jol.co.za] [Adapted from Citizenmatters-post-covid-16671].
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- 2.19.1 What example of informal trade, according to the extract, in the article above (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.19.2 How many people in South Africa are involved in the informal retail sector? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.19.3 Quote evidence from the extract to suggest that the informal sector is a much easier option to gain employment. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.19.4 According to the extract, why are so many women employed in the informal sector? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.19.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the positive impact that the informal sector has on the economy of South Africa. (4 × 2) (8)

2.20 The extract below is based on informal trading

THE SLEEPING GIANT – INFORMAL TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA
19/04/2017

The SA food market is worth R485 billion. Of this, 66% is accounted for by the major supermarkets and branded superettes (R320 billion); while informal and wholesalers account for the rest of the total market.

Informal retail outlets have recorded the highest turnover growth in the retail food market in 2016, especially those who focus their attention on the township counter-service and spaza outlets.

Counter-service stores cropped up in many parts of the country and many of the owners of such stores are foreigners. Today it is estimated that over 85% of informal stores are run by foreigners. South Africans have chosen to rather rent their premises to these foreigners instead of using them for their own purpose. Informal traders often live on the premises and trade between 05:00 and 22:00 seven days a week.

[Source: <http://www.supermarket.co.za/news-article.asp?ID=6851&CatTags=16-Economic%20factors>]

- 2.20.1 Define the term informal trading. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.20.2 What is the total worth of the South African food market? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.20.4 What percentage of the figure stated in QUESTION 4.6.2 is accounted for by the formal trade market? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.20.5 Give TWO reasons for the high turnover (amount of goods sold) that spaza outlets in townships experience. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.20.6 Write a paragraph of approximately eight lines and explain why 85% of informal traders are foreigners. (4 × 2) (8)

2.21 Figure below is article on informal trading.

INFORMAL TRADERS PLAY A BIG ROLE IN SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMY
Contributed: by Farhaanah Mahomed, 12 February 2015



It is estimated that the informal sector contributes around 29 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

This is according to panelists speaking at the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA) Summit 2014 on the importance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) including informal businesses. However, this industry continues to face a number of challenges.

Education is seen to be important in order to get small-business owners to implement better, more effective business models. 'Some small-business owners develop their companies to a point where it is only viable to look after their families; they don't take into account expansion strategies and creating more jobs for others.'

[Adapted from <http://www.cnbcafrica.com/news/southern-africa/2014/10/29/smes-informal-sector>]

- 2.21.1 State TWO general characteristics of informal trading evident in the photograph. (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.21.2 State a reason why the contribution of the informal sector to the GDP is estimated at 29%. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.21.3 Why do small businesses not have effective business models and expansion strategies as mentioned in the article? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.21.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines to explain the advantages and disadvantages of informal trading on the South African economy. (4 × 2) (8)

2.22. Refer to the extract below on informal sector

METRO RAIL BURNS DOWN HAWKERS' STALLS
Nombulelo Damba/WCN



A hawker determinedly sets up her sweets stand amid the burnt-out remains of hawkers' stalls that were set alight at Khayelitsha Station by Metrorail security guards.

Metrorail security guards stand accused of burning down about 50 stalls from which hawkers traded at the Khayelitsha railway station, resulting in many of the traders losing the stock they had locked up there at night.

Metrorail has claimed that the hawkers were illegally trading on Metrorail property and 'rubble and waste' were burnt. Metrorail said the lack of formal trading amenities led to excessive littering, which posed a health hazard and had become an 'additional financial burden'.

[Adapted from www.wcn.co.za]

- 2.22.1 Why did the Metrorail security guards burn down hawkers stalls? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.22.2 Give a reason why the Khayelitsha railway station is deadly located for informal trading. (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.22.3 Why does Metrorail view informal trading as an 'additional financial burden'? (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.22.4 What do the words, 'A hawker determinedly sets up her sweets stand' reveal about her socio-economic condition? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.22.5 Suggest TWO ways in which informal traders could be assisted. (2 × 2) (4)

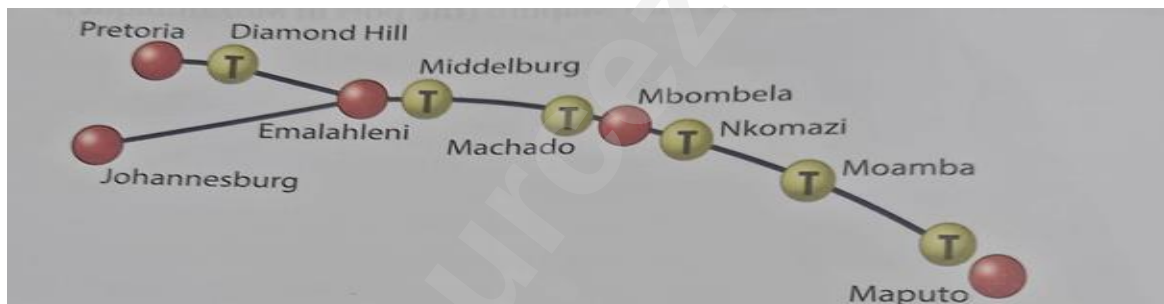
2.22.6 Evaluate why the South African government should encourage Informal trading in future. (2 × 2) (4)

2.23. Refer to the case study below and answer the question that follow.

CASE STUDY OF THE MAPUTO CORRIDOR

In July 1996 the governments of Mozambique and South Africa signed a bilateral agreement for the development of the Maputo corridor. The N4 national highway was the first major infrastructure project to be completed after the implementation of the agreement.

The N4 stretches from close to South Africa's boarder with Botswana to Maputo in Mozambique via Pretoria. It provides a world-class road route between the three countries. The N4 is a toll road and is maintained by a company called TRAC.



[Adapted from: Platinum Geography learner's book grade 12]

2.23.1 Besides Gauteng, name other TWO South African provinces that will benefit from the Maputo corridor.

(2 × 1) (2)

- 2.23.2 How far is Maputo from Johannesburg? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.23.3 Explain ONE advantage of using the N4 by businesses. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.23.4 If you were an industrialist, where would you put your light industry and heavy industry? (2 × 1) (2)
- 2.23.5 Provide reasons for your choices in question 2.23.3 above. (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.23.6 Discuss TWO benefits of locating a business in the Maputo corridor. (2 × 2) (4)

2.24 Refer to the extract below on the Maputo Development Corridor

THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

The Maputo Development Corridor (MDC) is the largest and most successful development corridor initiative in Southern Africa. It is the result of a bilateral agreement between the government of South Africa and Mozambique. The MDC links Gauteng and Mpumalanga with the port of Maputo in Mozambique. The MDC is a transport corridor. It extends over a distance of 600 kilometres. It comprises roads, rail, border posts, port, and terminal facilities. The Corridor runs through the most highly and productive regions of South Africa.

One hundred and thirty investment opportunities have been identified within the MDC. These include the provision of infrastructure, agriculture, mining, energy, chemicals, tourism and manufacturing sectors. The key infrastructure projects are the N4 Maputo Corridor toll road, the upgrading of the railway line from Ressano Garcia to Maputo, upgrading of the Maputo Port, the dredging of the harbour and telecommunications. The transport route through the MDC offers Gauteng, the industrial heart of South Africa, the shortest link to an export harbour.

The main objectives of the MDC include the following:

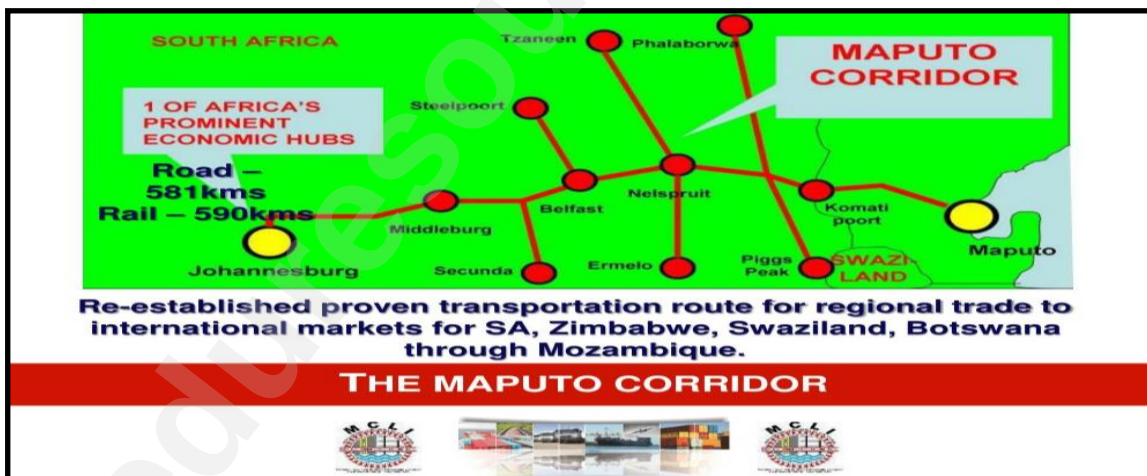
- Upgrading of the existing infrastructure
- To attract investment to the corridor and region
- To promote trade
- To open up neighbouring markets to one another
- Creating access to global markets
- Encouraging cross-border tourism
- Encouraging private investment
- Job creation
- Skills development

[adapted from: Geography grade 12 Caps a handbook for learners]

2.24.1 What is a spatial development initiative? (1 × 2) (2)

2.24.2 What do you understand by a bilateral project? (1 × 1) (1)

- 2.24.3 What was the main reason for the establishment of the Maputo Development Corridor? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.24.4 How will the development of tourism within the Maputo Development Corridor benefit local people? (1 × 1) (1)
- 2.24.5 Which TWO countries does the Maputo Development Corridor serve? (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.24.6 Explain TWO ways in which Gauteng industrial region will benefit as a result of the upgrading of the port of Maputo. (2 × 1) (4)
- 2.24.7 How will the provinces of Mpumalanga and Limpopo benefit as a result of the Maputo Development Corridor? (2 × 2) (4)
- 2.25 The infographic below shows the Maputo Development Corridor



[Adapted from MCL]

- 2.25.1 Define industrial decentralisation. (1 × 2) (2)
- 2.25.2 In which African country is Maputo? (1 × 1) (1)

- 2.25.3 Which other African country that will benefit from the Maputo Corridor besides South Africa and Mozambique? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.25.4 Some businesses might prefer to use the railway than the road. Suggest a possible reason for that. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.25.5 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, discuss how the Maputo Corridor will economically help South Africa and Mozambique. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.26 Refer to the photographs below which shows Dube Trade Port IDZ



www.dubetradeport.co.za

- 2.26.1 Define the term industrial development zone? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.26.2 In which province is the Dube Trade port IDZ? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.26.3 State TWO main economic activities in this IDZ (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.26.4 A hi-tech industry wants to locate in this IDZ. Explain ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage for the people in this area. (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.26.5 The Dube Trade Port is strategically located. Discuss THREE factors to support this statement.

(3 x 2) (6)

- 2.27 Read the case study below based on Dube Trade Port IDZ and Durban Pinetown Industrial region

DUBE TRADE PORT: INFLUENCE ON THE DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION

TRADE PORT A MAJOR BOOST FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

'The Dube Trade Port is set to be a major logistics platform for Southern Africa, as the Port of Durban provides connectivity to 53 international destinations and access to local distribution networks,' said President Jacob Zuma.

The President launched the state-of-the-art (very modern) multibillion rand cargo terminal, trade zone, agriculture zone (the largest climate-controlled glass-covered growing area in Africa) and IT and telecommunication platform at La Mercy, KwaZulu-Natal.

Located between the two largest seaports in the Southern Hemisphere, Durban and Richards Bay, the Dube Trade Port has huge potential to boost economic growth and job creation in the province. KwaZulu-Natal premier, Zweli Mkhize, also speaking at the launch, said the Dube Trade Port would greatly expand the province's import and export capacity.

Adapted from <http://www.vukuzenzele.gov.za/book/export/html/962>

- 2.27.1 In which province is the Durban-Pinetown industrial region located?

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.27.2 What, according to President Jacob Zuma, played an important role in developing the Dube Trade Port?

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.27.3 Name any TWO major industrial products produced in the Durban-Pinetown industrial region that may benefit from the development of the Dube Trade Port.

(2 x 1) (2)

- 2.27.4 Excluding coastal location, discuss any TWO factors that favoured the development of the Durban-Pinetown industrial region

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.27.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline the importance of launching the agriculture zone and cargo terminal for future industrial development in the Durban-Pinetown industrial region.

(4 x 2) (8)

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 The questions below are based on the 1: 50 000 topographical map (2329 BB LOUIS TRICHARDT) and a 2329 BB 04 ORTHOPHOTO MAP of the mapped area. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) in the block next to each question.
- 3.1.1 The dominant economic activity covering the north of the mapped area on the topographical map is...
- A crop farming
 - B forestry
 - C mining
 - D quarrying
- 3.1.2 The diggings in block F3 on the topographical map is part of the...sector.
- A primary
 - B secondary
 - C tertiary
 - D quaternary
- 3.1.3 The communication towers in block G4 of the topographical map is typically of the...sector.
- A primary
 - B secondary
 - C tertiary
 - D quaternary

3.1.4 1.1.4. The silos (block F10/G10) on the topographical map fall under the...activity.

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

(4 × 1) (4)

3.2 The questions below are based on the 1: 50 000 topographical map (3224 BC GRAAFF REINET (SOUTH) and a 3224 BC 01 ORTHOPHOTO MAP of the mapped area. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) in the block next to each question.

3.2.1 Crop farming in blocks **F9/10** and **G9/10** is restricted by...

- A air pollution
- B drought
- C soil erosion
- D steep slopes

3.2.2 Farming at Zonnebloem (block H6/7 and J6/7) is typically large scale due to...

- A Variety of water supplies
- B nearest manufacturing industry
- C mixed farming
- D fertile soils

3.2.3 The landing strip in block F8 enhances transport in the...sector

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

3.2.4 Graaff Reinet is a town which is known for...

- A mining
- B fishing

- C tourism
- D education

(4 × 1) (4)

- 3.4 The questions below are based on the 1: 50 000 topographical map (2329 BB LOUIS TRICHARDT) and a 2329 BB 04 ORTHOPHOTO MAP of the mapped area.
- 3.4.1 Discuss how the main road (522) supports forestry in the north part of the mapped area of the topographical map. (2 × 2) (4)
- 3.4.2 Is the industry in block H10 and J10 on the topographical map a raw material orientated or market oriented? Give a reason for your answer. (1 + 2) (3)
- 3.4.3 3.1.3 Explain how the transportation network promotes the functioning of the heavy industry in block H10/J10. (2 × 2) (4)
- 3.5 The questions below are based on the 1: 50 000 topographical map (3224 BC GRAAFF REINET (SOUTH)) and a 3224 BC 01 ORTHOPHOTO MAP of the mapped area.
- 3.5.1 Identify and explain the environmental injustice taking place in block F9/10 and G9/10 of the topographical map. (1 + 2) (3)
- 3.5.2 Discuss the impact that the construction of the national road (N9) has had on the economic development of Graaff Reinet (SOUTH). (2 × 2) (4)