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ST BENEDICT'S

Geography department

cover sheet

Name:	CLASS:	DATE: Nov 2017
November Examination	MARK TOTAL: 200	Teacher:
Assessor: Mr Cimme	Moderators: Mt Gregory; Mr Brouard	

SECTION:	SECTION MARK:	SCORE:
Q 1: Resource utilisation	100	
Q 2: SA economics	100	

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1 This paper consists of 16 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
- 2 Read the questions carefully.
- 3 ANSWER **BOTH** QUESTIONS.
- 4 Credit will be given for
 - interpretation and explanation, and
 - evidence of personal observation in the field where this is appropriate to the question.
- 5 You are encouraged to use sketch maps, diagrams and other explanatory drawings to support your answers whenever relevant.
- 6 Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.

- 7 Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid response. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two responses.
 - 8 It is in your own interests to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
 - 9 Answer on paper and remember to draw in a marker's margin. Leave ALL margins blank.
 - 10 There is a GLOSSARY of words below explaining what the words in **bold** used in the questions mean.
-

GLOSSARY

WORD	MEANING
Account for	To explain why, by giving reasons.
Analyse	To separate into parts or elements and to describe or examine each in detail; To break down into parts and then give and account.
Annotate	To add explanatory notes to a diagram, map or sketch.
Argue	To present reasons for or against.
Assess	To estimate or judge.
Calculate	To workout the value of something using a mathematical method.
Classify	To arrange or organise information into groups based on similarities.
Comment	To give your opinion or to make a statement about something; to write about generally.
Compare	To point out or show both similarities and differences.
Compile	To draw up or put a list together
Contrast	To point out only the differences.
Define	To give the precise meaning of
Demonstrate	To show that you understand something, to illustrate and explain; [can give examples].
Describe	To briefly give an account of something; to explain something and give reasons. (Note a map or diagram maybe part of a description).

Design	To make drawings, sketches or plans of something.
Determine	To discover as a result of investigation; To come to a decision or resolution.
Discuss	To explain by argument the various aspects of a statement.
Distinguish	To recognise or note differences between.
Draw	To create a picture with lines.
Elaborate	To add details or expand and answer.
Estimate	To make an approximate judgement or calculation.
Evaluate	To make an appraisal or express an opinion. To define, analyse and discuss.
Examine	To look at something carefully. To analyse and to discuss.
Explain	To make clear or plain or to make sure that the reader understands what is being said.
Explore	To comment on something in detail
Flow chart	A number of ideas which are linked together by means of a process
Give	To state or present the information.
Identify	To give the details or characteristics of something; to name
Indicate	To show or mark the position of something
Justify	To support an answer by giving reason, argument or evidence.
Label	To mark a diagram or sketch with simple information.
List	To present a series of names, facts, aspects or items.
Match	To connect similar things or things that belong together.
Mind Map	A diagram showing how different components of a system or topic relate to one another
Motivate	To provide valid reasons
Name	To state something; to give; to mention; to identify.
Opinion	To provide a personal view or attitude.
Outline	To give the essential features or main aspects.
Predict	To tell something in advance; to foretell of a future event.

Prove	To test by means of argument or evidence, so that something guessed at can be shown to be true and correct
Provide	To put forward; to give
Review	To make a survey of, examining the subject critically.
Select	To choose
Show	To make clear, to point out, to explain
State	To present information or details plainly, directly and simply, without discussion.
Substantiate	To support an answer with proof or evidence.
Suggest	To propose an idea, explanation or solution by way of a plan.
Tabulate	To arrange information or figures in a table.

Question 1: Resource utilisation.

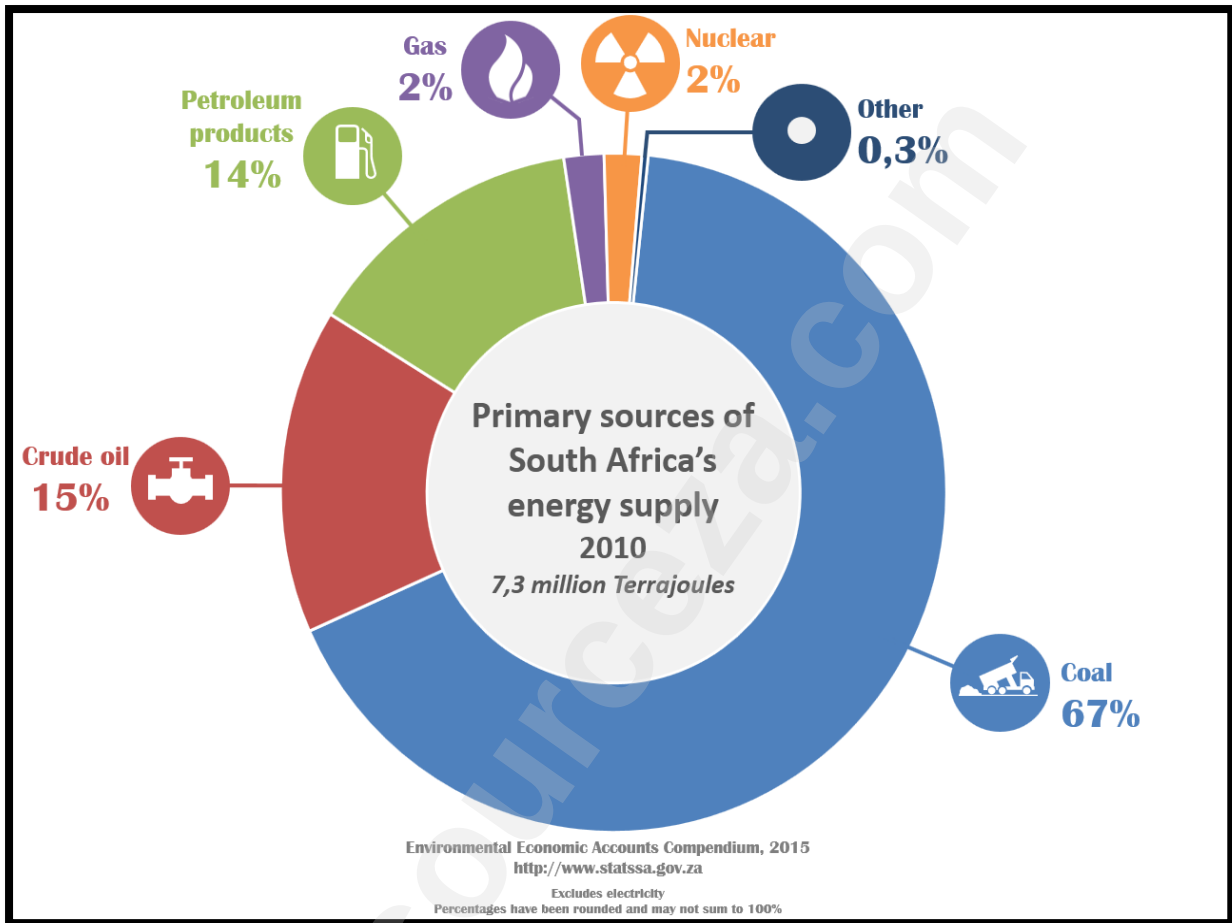
1.1 **Concepts and definitions.** Write down only the number from column A and the letter of your choice from column B. eg. 1 – D (10)

Column A:	Column B:
1. Sustainable resource	A. A resource that cannot be impacted upon by human activities.
2. Perpetual resource	B. The inevitable 'using up' of a non-renewable resource.
3. Non-renewable resource	C. When a particular resource is indiscriminately consumed.
4. Resource depletion	D. A resource that will eventually 'run out' after a period of time.
5. Resource exploitation	E. A resource that can only be used indefinitely if it is correctly managed.

1.2 Energy consumption in South Africa.

Refer to Figure 1 below and answer the questions that follow.

Figure 1. Primary sources of South Africa's energy supply 2010.



1.2.1 **List** in ascending order, by name and quantity, the bottom three named energy sources in South Africa. (6)

1.2.2 According to Figure 1. Coal contributes 67% to South Africa's energy supply. **Provide** TWO reasons why coal is the most important single source of energy in South Africa. (4)

1.2.3 **Name** the province in which most of South Africa's coal reserves are mined. (2)

1.2.4 **Outline** TWO socio-environmental impacts that coal burning power stations and TWO Socio-environmental impacts that coal mining would have on the immediate areas around the mines and power stations. (8)

1.2.5 The global use of coal as a source of energy has come under much criticism in recent years as environmentalists blame coal use the most significant contributor to the problem of climate change and global warming.

a) **Name** the gas released during the combustion of coal that is said to contribute to climate change. (2)

b) **Review** the link between the gas you have mentioned in b) above and the problem of climate change. Use the terms supplied below in your answer. (6)

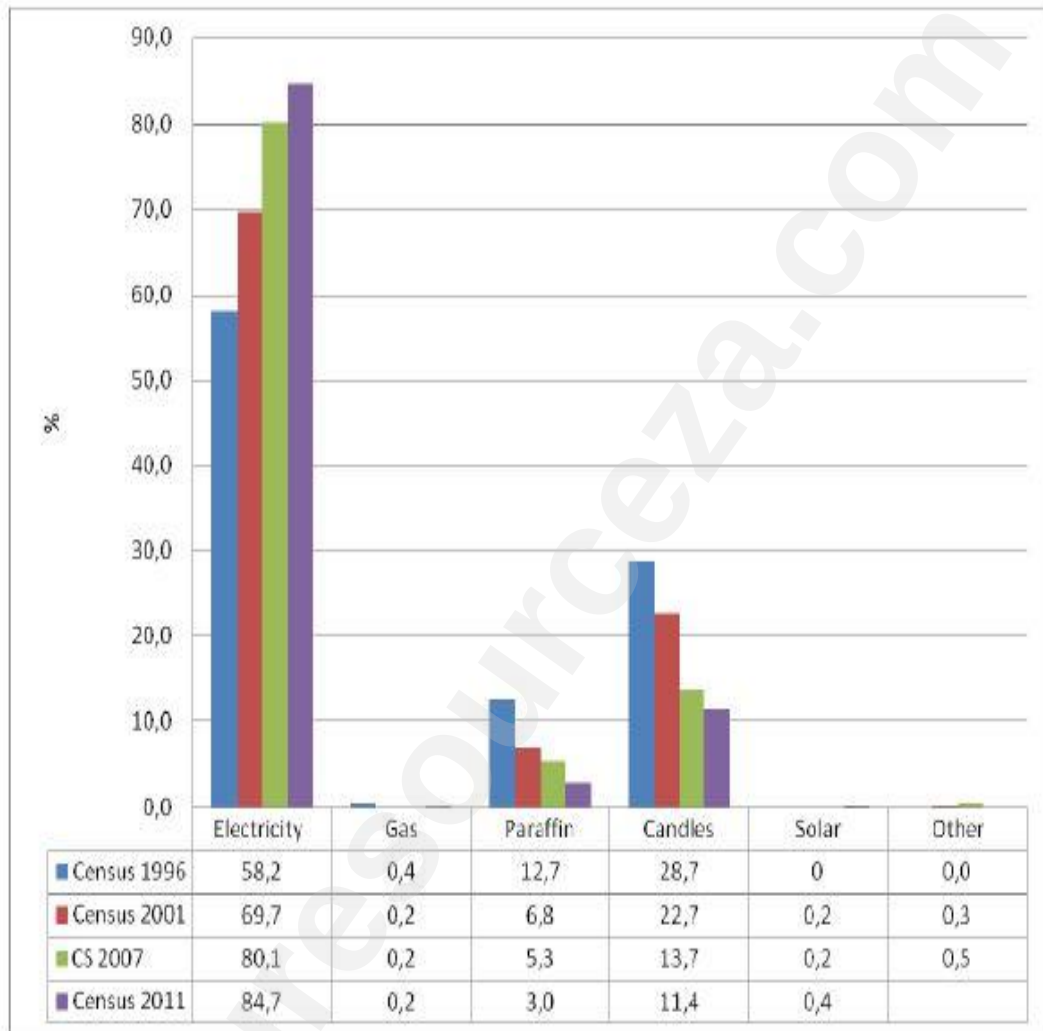
- Greenhouse gas; outgoing terrestrial radiation; greenhouse effect.

1.2.6 Alternate energy sources for producing electricity have been making inroads into the energy markets on both local and national scale. These types of energy sources include solar; nuclear; hydro-electric; wind and biogas. Redraw the table below in your answer booklet. **Complete** fill in and compare the relevant spaces outline the information required. (24)

Type of energy source.	Level of application. Scale:- small to large	Advantages Good points	Disadvantages Bad points
Nuclear			
Solar (photovoltaic)			
Wind turbines			
Hydro-electric			

1.2.7 Refer to Figure 3.52 below which has been extracted from the data obtained through the 2011 National census. Use the data given in the graph to answer the questions.

Figure 3.52: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



1.2.7.1 **Calculate** the percentage increase in households using electricity between 1996 and 2011. (2)

1.2.7.2 **Calculate** the percentage decrease in households using candles between 1996 and 2011. (2)

1.2.7.3 **Suggest** what impact that the trends shown in Figure 3.52 would have on electricity demand in the future. (4)

1.3 Power supply and economic development.

Analyse the graph below and answer the questions that follows.



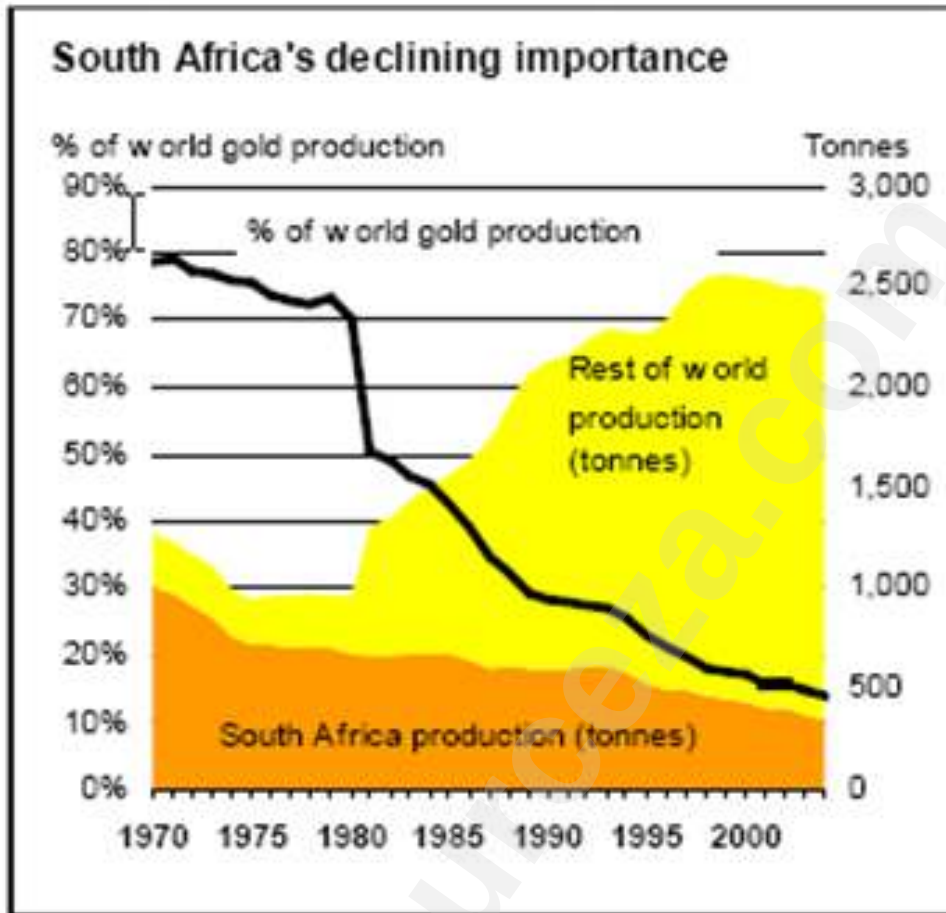
1.3.1 **Describe** the relationship between Electricity consumption and GDP. (4)

1.3.2 **Analyse** the statement below in light of the data given in the graph above. (6)

Electricity supply can be seen as a strategic service for the development of a country.

1.4 The Gold mining industry in South Africa.

Refer to the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



1.4.1 **Describe** the percentage change in South Africa's contribution to global gold production between 1970 and 2000. (2)

1.4.2 **Compare** South Africa's gold production in tonnes with the rest of the world between 1970 and 2000. (4)

1.4.3 Write an essay in which you critically integrate the concepts given below to predict the future importance of gold mining to the South African economy. (14)

- Production volume
- Labour market instability
- Rand to US Dollar exchange rate

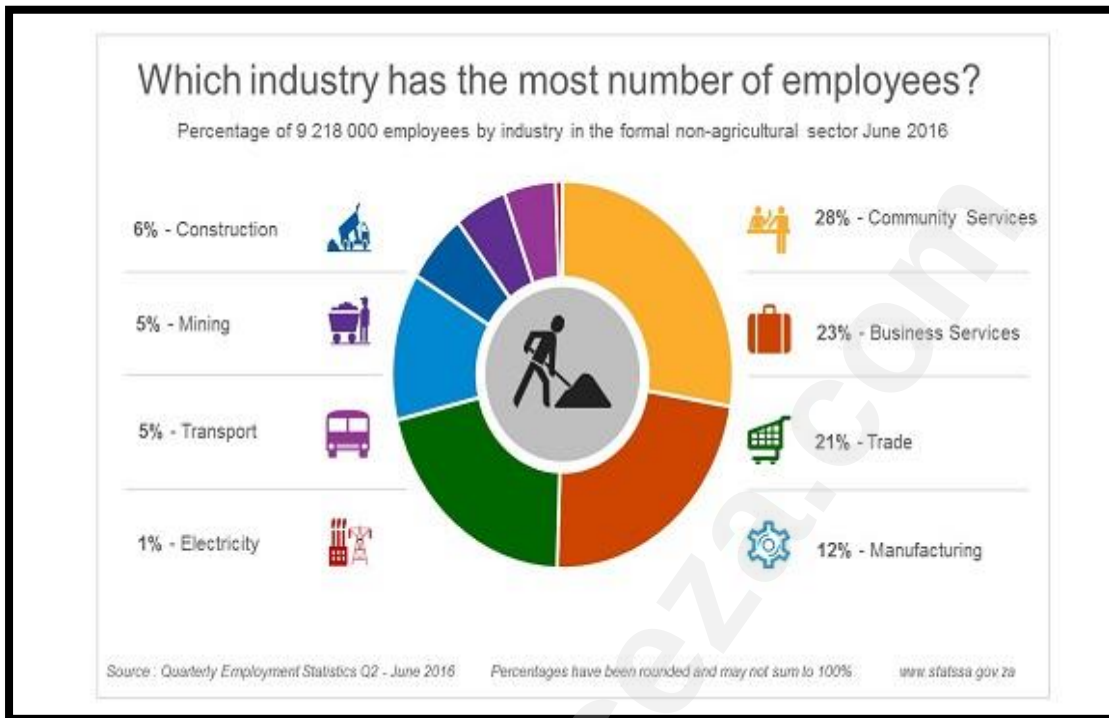
Total question 1 = 100 marks

Question 2: South African Economics.

2.1 Definitions and terminology. Write down only the number from column A and the letter of your choice from column B. eg. 1 – D (20)

Column A:	Column B:
1. Quaternary sector	A. The process whereby value is added to a product by changing it's form.
2. Footloose industry	B. A form of primary food production based in water.
3. Market oriented	C. A specialised service industry.
4. Beneficiation	D. An industry that is not location bound.
5. Aquaculture	E. A processing plant that has to near to urban areas.
6. Subsistence farming	F. A policy by government to change the demographic makeup of land ownership.
7. Dualistic economy	G. A policy by government to redress the inequalities legislated by apartheid.
8. Land reform	H. A farming economy that emphasises survival only.
9. Land restitution	I. The ability of a country to provide it's people with a reliable supply of food.
10. Food security	J. An economic structure commonly found in emerging markets that has both characteristics of developed and developing economies.

2.2 The **occupational structure** of South Africa's formal economy. Refer to the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



2.2.1 **Categorise** each of the following below into primary, secondary or tertiary sectors. (6)

- a) Mining
- b) Electricity
- c) Manufacturing

2.2.2 The graph above shows percentages of employees in the various sectors of the economy. It does NOT show the value of those sectors in their contribution to the economy. **Suggest** which of the sectors listed below would contribute most to the economy and **substantiate** your answer with appropriate examples. (6)

Community services; Business services; Trade

2.2.3 **Tabulate** the differences between formal sector employment and the nature of work in the informal sector, include the following concepts in your table:- (8)

Labour laws; government regulation; taxable income; job security.

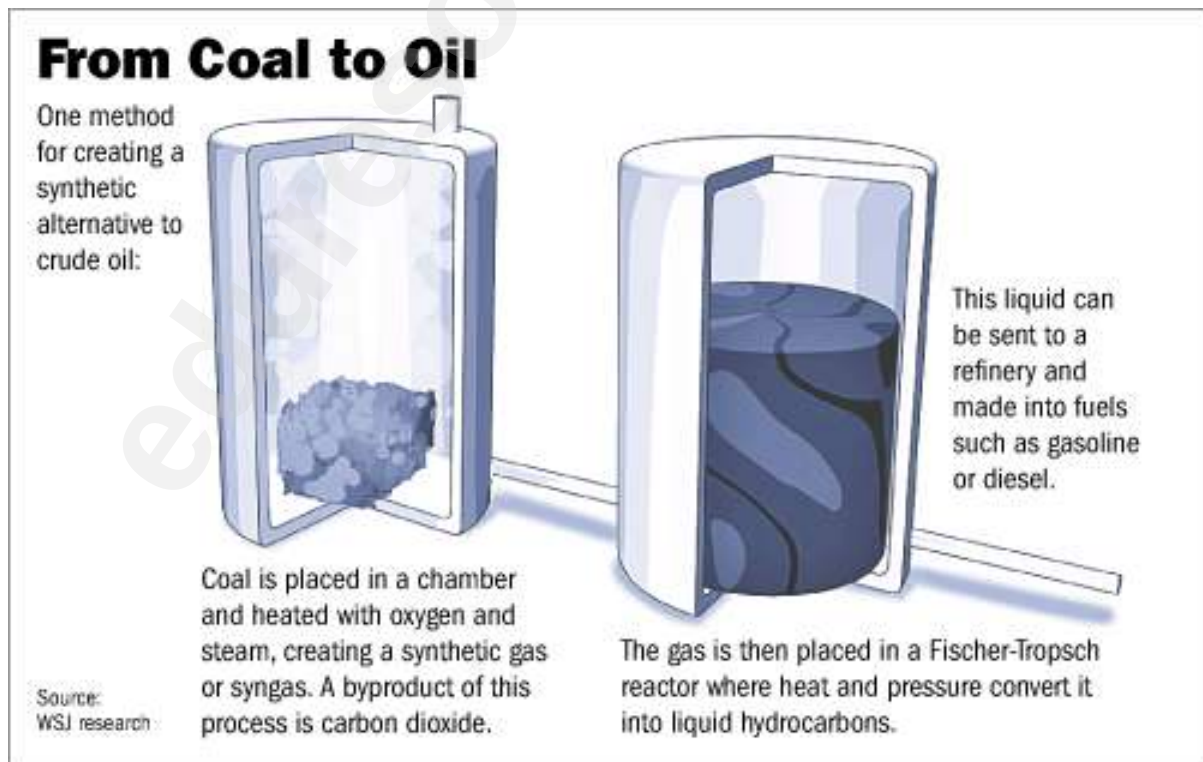
2.3 Case-study: SASOL

"In 1950, the government set up Sasol as a state-owned research company and authorized funding for its first project, a coal-to-liquids facility called Sasolburg in the South African countryside.

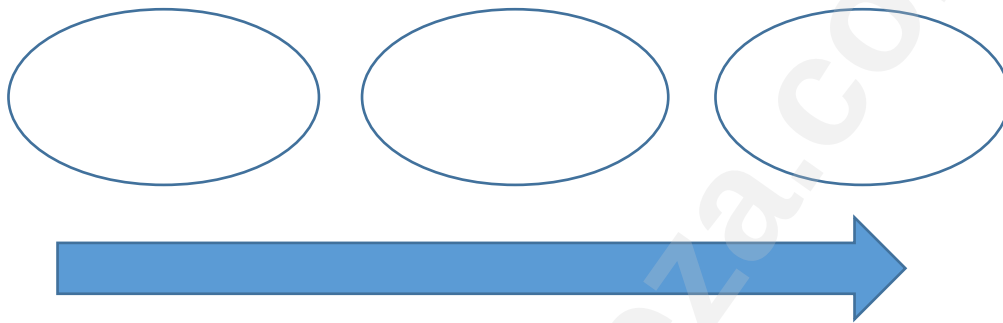
When oil prices soared in the 1970s, Sasol used \$6 billion to build two new facilities at Secunda -- each 10 times as large as Sasolburg. The government also privatized the company, listing it on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in 1979. (The government maintains a 23.5% stake).

Sasol Ltd., became the world's leading purveyor of coal-to-liquids technology. It spits out something extraordinary: 160,000 barrels of oil a day."

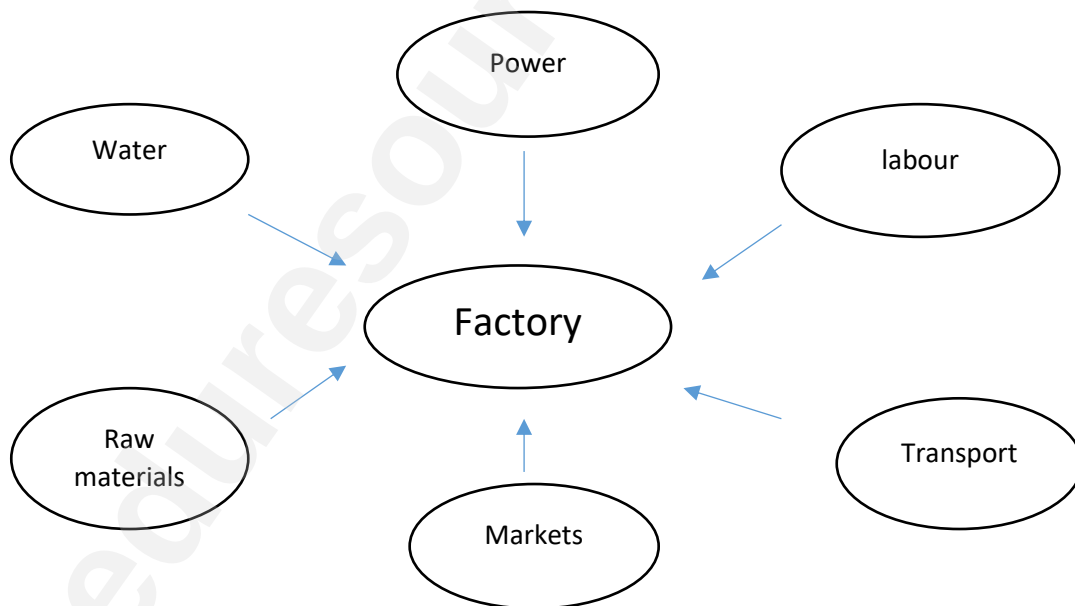
Source: <http://hughbartling.blogspot.com/2006/08/south-africa-has-way-to-get-more-oil.html>



- 2.3.1 a) **Identify** which economic sector Sasol belongs to. (2)
- b) Briefly **outline** the importance of the sector you have identified above to the development of an economy. (4)
- 2.3.2 **Account** for the significance of Sasol to the economy with respect to meeting some of the energy requirements of South Africa. (4)
- 2.3.4 Copy the flow chart below into your answer book to help you to **explain** the concept of a value chain. Use Sasol as the example. (6)



2.4 The location of industry.



- 2.4.1 Using the mind map above **differentiate** between resource oriented and market oriented industries using appropriate examples. (8)
- 2.4.2 For each of the following below **suggest** how each are limiting factors in the development of industry in South Africa. (4)
- a) water
- b) power

2.4.3 South Africa has an unemployment rate of 25% yet has a shortage of skilled labour.

Review the importance of labour to the development of industry in light of the abovementioned statement. (6)

2.5 The effect of policies on industrial development.

2.5.1 The Reconstruction and Development Plan [RDP 1994] was a development plan that emphasised providing the 'basic needs' to previously disadvantaged communities in South Africa when the policies of apartheid were dismantled in the early 1990's. **Name** four basic needs that this plan aimed at supplying. (4)

2.5.2 In 1996 the RDP was superseded by the Growth Employment and Redistribution plan [GEAR] that was based on Macro-economic concepts. One these concepts is the provision of hard infrastructure. **List** four types of hard infrastructure that local and regional government provide. (4)

2.5.3 According to GEAR, the country was divided into areas that needed development to boost industrialisation. Spatial Development Initiatives [SDI's] were implemented. Within these SDI's were industrial development zones [IDZ's]

Carefully study the information pamphlet below and answer the questions that follow. (6)

- a) **Name** the province in which this IDZ is located.
- b) In **which** metropolitan area is Coega found?
- c) What is the main city in this metropolitan area.
- d) **Identify** the new deep water harbour in this IDZ.
- e) **Name** the planned activity in zone 10.
- f) From the brochure **identify** one of an example of green energy.

2.5.4 From the investors listed in the brochure **select** and name one which is compatible with the existing dominant form of industry found in the Greater port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. (4)

2.5.5 **List** four of the main infrastructure developments that have taken place in the IDZ. (4)

2.5.6 Using the 'Fast facts' section on the brochure, **outline** TWO benefits for possible investors in terms of location of the IDZ. (4)

Total Q2 = 100 marks

COEGA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE AND DEEP WATER PORT

OPERATING SA'S FIRST & LEADING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE - NELSON MANDELA BAY

Since 1999

The Coega Development Corporation (CDC) is a state-owned entity formed in 1999 and mandated to develop and operate the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), located adjacent to the modern deep water port facility, Port of Ngqura, in Nelson Mandela Bay in the Eastern Cape. Coega's vision is to be the leading catalyst for socio-economic growth.

COEGA IDZ INFRASTRUCTURE

41km of roads	184km electrical cable
37km of stormwater	1 138 street lights
40km of sewer with 5 pump stations	83 x MV electrical substations
38km potable water	5 x 132kv
178km service ducts (telecoms)	1 peaking power plant

2014 ACHIEVEMENTS

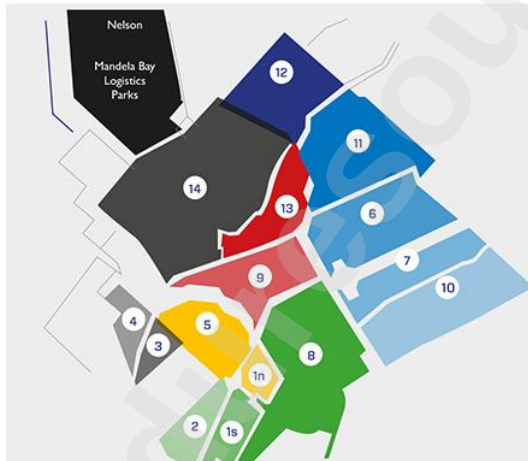
- Infrastructure Development, Top Performing Public Service awards, along with its head of marketing and communications, Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, was named the country's 2014/2015 Top Executive of the Year (under forty years).
- Job Creation Award at the 13th Annual Oliver Empowerment Awards
- The CDC made investment history signing 10 clients at an investment value of just over R1.8-billion in the 2013/14 financial year.
- Winner of prestigious 12th Annual National Business Awards (NBA):

FAST FACTS

- BIGGEST IDZ IN SA AT 11 500HA**
- 14 ZONES** BUILT ALONG CLUSTER MODEL
- 6 443HA** OF PRIME LETTABLE INDUSTRIAL SPACE
- WITHIN 15 MINUTES** OF ROAD, RAIL, AIR & SEA
- 20 MINUTE** DRIVE TO PE CBD main substations
- AUTO, RENEWABLES, BPO & AGRO-PROCESSING HUB**
- 30 MINUTE** DRIVE TO BIGGEST WIND ENERGY GENERATING FARM
- 62 142 JOBS** CREATED SINCE INCEPTION IN 1999
- 71 445 PEOPLE** TRAINED
- 28 OPERATIONAL** INVESTORS
- ACCESS TO 3 PORTS** (PE, NGQURA, EAST LONDON)
- HUGE LOGISTICS ZONE** CONNECTED SEAMLESSLY WITH PORT
- DIRECT LINKAGE** WITH DEEP WATER PORT OF NGQURA
- NEIGHBOURS WITH FASTEST GROWING PORT** IN SOUTH AFRICA

580 SMILING FACES AT CDC READY TO MAKE YOUR INVESTMENT DREAMS A REALITY

6 443HA OF PRIME LETTABLE INDUSTRIAL SPACE



- | | |
|---|---|
| ZONE 1n
Commercial Cluster | ZONE 8
Port Area |
| ZONE 1s
Logistics Cluster | ZONE 9
Materials Handling Cluster |
| ZONE 2
Automotive Cluster | ZONE 10
Mariculture & Aquaculture Cluster |
| ZONE 3
General Industries Cluster | ZONE 11
Petrochemical Cluster |
| ZONE 4
Training/Academic Cluster | ZONE 12
Advanced Manufacturing Cluster |
| ZONE 5
Metallurgical Cluster | ZONE 13
Energy Cluster |
| ZONE 6
Ferrous Metals Cluster | ZONE 14
Advanced Manufacturing Cluster |
| ZONE 7
Chemical Cluster | |

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