KZN – DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

JUNE EXAMINATION – 2018

GEOGRAPHY P1

GRADE	: 12	**DATE**	: 20/06/2016
EXAMINER	: D. RAMASAMI	**TIME**	: 3 HOURS
	R. RANGANATHAN	**MARKS**	: 225
	F. PARUK		
MODERATOR	: S. SINGH		

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE questions.
2. Answer ALL THREE questions of 75 marks each.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the ANNEXURE.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
8. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
9. Write clearly and legibly.

This question paper consists of 11 pages and

a 10 page ANNEXURE.

SECTION A : CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1

1.1 Study FIGURE 1.1 indicating a certain climatic condition in the atmosphere and answer the following questions. Only select the correct answer between brackets.

1.1.1 The climatic condition illustrated in the valley is termed (conversion / inversion).

1.1.2 The condition represented in the sketch occurs during (day / night) slope.

1.1.3 The bottom layer of the atmosphere shows a/an (increase / decrease) in temperature.

1.1.4 The temperature usually decreases by (1°C / 10°C) for every 100 metre increase in height.

1.1.5 This climatic condition can easily lead to the formation of (frost / fog) if the dew point temperature is below 0°C.

1.1.6 This condition is also known as (valley / mountain) breeze.

1.1.7 The type of lapse rate at the bottom of the valley is (positive / negative). [7X1] [7]

1.2 Study the drainage basin in FIGURE 1.2 and match the letters **A** to **H** to EACH description below.

1.2.1 High-lying area that separates two drainage basins

1.2.2 The upper reaches or source of a river

1.2.3 A second-order stream

1.2.4 Where two or more streams join, it forms a confluence

1.2.5 A tributary is a single stream that joins a main river

1.2.6 The mouth of a river forms where it enters the sea

1.2.7 Water that seeps underground and forms the base flow of a river.

1.2.8 The high lying area separating two streams of the same drainage basin. [8X1] [8]

TRAVELLING DISTURBANCES

1.3 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 showing travelling disturbances.

1.3.1 Describe the moisture content of winds at **A** and **B** respectively. [2X1] [2]

1.3.2 Describe the temperature of the winds at **A** and **B**. [2X1] [2]

1.3.3 Name the season during which this phenomenon takes place. [1X1] [1]

1.3.4 Name front **C**. [1X2] [2]

1.3.5 This travelling disturbances will result in line thunderstorms. Explain how line thunderstorms are formed. [2X2] [4]

1.3.6 Line thunderstorms can be a blessing and a curse to farmers. Evaluate this statement. [2X2] [4]

URBAN CLIMATE

1.4 Study the FIGURE 1.4 based on urban climate.

1.4.1 Define the term *urban heat island.* [1X1] [1]

1.4.2 Identify one factor from the resource that led to the development of an urban heat island. [1X2] [2]

1.4.3 Why was the Mayor concerned about the urban heat island issue? [2X2] [4]

1.4.4 The increase in the rate of urbanisation has an effect on the intensity of a heat island. Refer to FIGURE 1.4 and write a report based on the findings of the thermal efficiency experts, suggesting strategies to the Mayor that could be implemented to reduce the effects of an urban heat island. [4X2] [8]

DRAINAGE PATTERNS

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.5 which shows drainage patterns.

1.5.1 Name the drainage pattern in diagram **B**. [1X1] [1]

1.5.2 Determine the stream order at point **3**. [1X2] [2]

1.5.3 Give ONE characteristic of the drainage pattern in diagram **A**. [1X2] [2]

1.5.4 Compare the drainage density of diagram **A** and **B**. [2X1] [2]

1.5.5 Describe the underlying rock structure that influenced the development of the drainage pattern in diagram **A**. [2X2] [4]

1.5.6 Discuss any TWO factors that may result in a high drainage density in a drainage basin. [2X2] [4]

REJUVENATION

1.6 FIGURE 1.6 shows the process of rejuvenation.

1.6.1 Define the term *rejuvenation*. [1X1] [1]

1.6.2 Identify slopes **A** and **B**. [2X1] [2]

1.6.3 Compare slopes **A** and **B** in terms of the predominant geomorphological activity. [2X1] [2]

1.6.4 Mention TWO landforms that is associated with rejuvenation. [2X1] [2]

1.6.5 Write a paragraph (approximately 8 lines) in which you discuss the possible environmental impacts that rejuvenation will have on the area downstream. [4X2] [8]

SECTION B : CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 2

2.1 Study FIGURE 2.1 based on cyclones of the temperature latitudes. Choose the correct answer that best suits the introductory sentence or statement. Write down only the correct letter next to the question number in your answer book. (e.g. 1.1.9 B).

2.1.1 The air pressure at **P** is low because of the ...

A convergence of horizontally moving air
B circulation of air in the Hadley cell
C divergence of air moving vertically
D effect of Coriolis force

2.1.2 The latitude at **P** is approximately ... south.

A 0° - 5°
B 70° - 90°
C 55° - 65°
D 25° - 35°

2.1.3 **Q** is known as a/the ... front.

A warm
B moisture
C cold
D polar

2.1.4 The winds at **R** is known as the ... winds.

A subtropical easterly
B tropical easterly
C polar westerly
D subtropical westerly

2.1.5 The mid-latitude cyclone developing in FIGURE 2.1 is in its ... stage of development.

A occlusion
B warm sector
C initial
D mature

2.1.6 The air mass at **T** is …

A cold and moist
B cold and dry
C warm and moist
D warm and dry

2.1.7 A cold front occlusion is likely to develop in the region represented by FIGURE 2.1 will occur because the air … the cold front is …

A behind; very cold
B ahead; very cold
C behind; warm
D ahead; very cold

2.1.8 When a mid-latitude cyclone approaches, the air pressure and temperature will respectively … and …

A decrease; decrease
B increase; decrease
C increase; increase
D decrease; increase [8X1] [8]

2.2 Study FIGURE 2.2 based on river capture and write down only the correct word from list provided that matches the statements below next to the question number (2.2.1 – 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.8 rapid.

wind gap	waterfall	captured stream	elbow of capture
captor stream	watershed	misfit stream	headward erosion

2.2.1 The point where the stream piracy has taken place. **[1]**

2.2.2 The stream that has more energy and is rejuvenated. **[2]**

2.2.3 The river that had its water diverted. **[3]**

2.2.4 The river valley is dry with river gravel. **[4]**

2.2.5 The stream which flows in a valley that is too big for the stream. **[5]**

2.2.6 The river feature that can develop at **1** because of a difference in height.

2.2.7 The feature at **6**. [7X1] [7]

TROPICAL CYCLONE

2.3 Study FIGURE 2.3 which shows a satellite image and an article on tropical cyclone Fanele.

2.3.1 Define the term *tropical disturbance*. [1X1] [1]

2.3.2 State how many tropical cyclones occurred prior to this cyclone. [1X1] [1]

2.3.3 Give a reason for your answer in 2.3.2. [1X]1 [1]

2.3.4 State the general direction in which Fanele will move. Give a reason for your answer. [2X1] [2]

2.3.5 Describe two weather conditions experienced in feature **A**. [1X2] [2]

2.3.6 Explain what you understand by a *category 4 storm*. [2X1] [2]

2.3.7 Explain why the cyclone dissipated when it moved over land. [1X2] [2]

2.3.8 Discuss the importance of using satellite images to track cyclones. [2X2] [4]

BERG WINDS

2.4 Refer to FIGURE 2.4 showing a Berg wind.

2.4.1 Why are Berg winds known as local winds? [1X1] [1]

2.4.2 Name the high pressure and low pressure cells labelled **A** and **B** respectively. [2X1] [2]

2.4.3 Explain the temperature characteristics of the Berg wind that is being experienced along the west coast of the country. [2X1] [2]

2.4.4 Discuss how an approaching cold front south west of the country will change the current weather conditions caused by the Berg winds. [2X1] [2]

2.4.5 Explain the impact of the Berg wind conditions on :
(a) People along the west coast of South Africa. [2X1] [2]
(b) The environment. [2X1] [2]

2.4.6 Suggest TWO preventative measures that could be introduced by farmers to reduce the devastating impact of berg winds on farmlands. [2X2] [4]

RIVER PROFILES

2.5 Study FIGURE 2.5 illustrating the longitudinal profile of a river from its upper to its lower course. Various base levels of erosion are shown.

2.5.1 Define the term *base level of erosion.* [1x1] [1]

2.5.2 From the diagram in FIGURE 2.5, identify :
(a) the permanent base level of erosion. [1X1] [1]
(b) any ONE temporary base level of erosion. [1X1] [1]

2.5.3 Give ONE reason to confirm that the river profile illustrated in FIGURE 2.5 is ungraded. [1X2] [2]

2.5.4 Draw a simple free hand sketch to show the shape of a graded river profile. [1X2] [2]

2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, account for a graded river having a steep gradient in the upper course and a more gradual gradient in the lower course. [4X2] [8]

HUMAN IMPACT ON DRAINAGE BASIN

2.6 FIGURE 2.6 illustrates features of a drainage basin before and after the influence of human activities.

2.6.1 Explain the term *drainage basin management.* [1X1] [1]

2.6.2 Mention ONE negative impact on water quality at the mouth of the river after development in the drainage basin. [1X2] [2]

2.6.3 Identify TWO changes to the drainage basin in FIGURE 2.6 as a result of human activities. [2X2] [4]

2.6.4 Due to the human activities in FIGURE 2.6, the natural balance in the river and the surrounding drainage basin has been disturbed and degraded. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the importance of managing drainage basins. [4X2] [8]

SECTION C : RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

QUESTION 3

3.1 Refer to FIGURE 3.1 which shows different types of rural settlements. Match the type of settlements in the diagram with the descriptions below. Write only the letter (A – H) next to the question number (3.1.1 – 3.1.8) in your ANSWER BOOK. You may NOT use the same letter for more than one question.

3.1.1 A settlement with farming practiced intensively.

3.1.2 A traditional settlement practiced by a certain tribe in South Africa.

3.1.3 Settlement showing pastoral farming.

3.1.4 A settlement formed because of forestry.

3.1.5 A highly accessible settlement with roads forming a cross shaped pattern.

3.1.6 A largest rural settlement.

3.1.7 A dispersed rural settlement.

3.1.8 A linear settlement associated with a man-made feature. [8X1] [8]

3.2 Refer to FIGURE 3.2 showing an urban profile with the different land-use zones. Match the letters A, B and C with each of the descriptions below. Write only the letter next to the question number (3.2.1 – 3.2.7) in your ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 Area of low cost housing.

3.2.2 Zone with the highest land value.

3.2.3 The land-use zone characterised by dilapidated buildings.

3.2.4 Mostly high-order functions are found here.

3.2.5 Industries are located close to this land use for labour force.

3.2.6 Zone that is characterised by mixed functions.

3.2.7 Zone with the highest building density. [7X1] [7]

RURAL SETTLEMENT

3.3 Refer to FIGURE 3.3 to answer the following questions.

3.3.1 Define the term *land reform.* [1X1] [1]

3.3.2 Explain why the land reform process was implemented in South Africa. [2X1] [2]

3.3.3 Describe TWO challenges faced in implementing the land reform process. [2X2] [4]

3.3.4 Give two ways in which TSB provided support to newly settled growers. [1X2] [2]

3.3.5 "Land redistribution without compensation".
There has been a lot of debate around this issue. Do you agree with this? Provide three reasons to support your answer. [3X2] [6]

RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES

3.4 Study FIGURE 3.4 based on cycle of rural decline and answer the questions that follow.

3.4.1 Define the term rural urban migration. [1X1] [1]

3.4.2 The distance on the sign board is decreasing. What does this imply about the urban area? [2X1] [2]

3.4.3 Discuss two push factors that result in rural urban migration. [2X2] [4]

3.4.4 There is a view that quality housing and employment opportunities are pull factors to urban areas. In a paragraph of approximately 8 lines, critically evaluate the extent to which this is true or not true. [4X2] [8]

URBAN LAND-USE ISSUES

3.5 Study FIGURE 3.5 based on Urban Problems.

3.5.1	Identify three problems mentioned in the article.	[3X1] [3]
3.5.2	Why is the "going not easy" in the township.	[1X1] [1]
3.5.3	What does 'furrow' in the article refer to?	[1X1] [1]
3.5.4	What is an informal settlement?	[1X2] [2]
3.5.5	Suggest two social problems experienced in an informal settlement.	[2X1] [2]
3.5.6	Discuss three sustainable strategies that can be implemented to improve the lives of people in this area.	[3X2] [6]

URBAN HIERARCHY

3.6 Study FIGURE 3.6 showing urban hierarchy.

3.6.1	Define the term *urban hierarchy*.	[1X1] [1]
3.6.2	Explain the relationship between the number of functions and population.	[1X2] [2]
3.6.3	Explain TWO differences between high-order services and low-order services.	[2X2] [4]
3.6.4	Compare settlement A and F in terms of the following :	
3.6.4.1	Threshold population	[2X1] [2]
3.6.4.2	Range	[2X1] [2]
3.6.4.3	Order of goods	[2X1] [2]
3.6.4.4	Name the following :	
	(a) Smallest of urban settlements	[1X1] [1]
	(b) Largest of urban settlements	[1X1] [1]

TOTAL MARKS : [225]

GEOGRAPHY P1

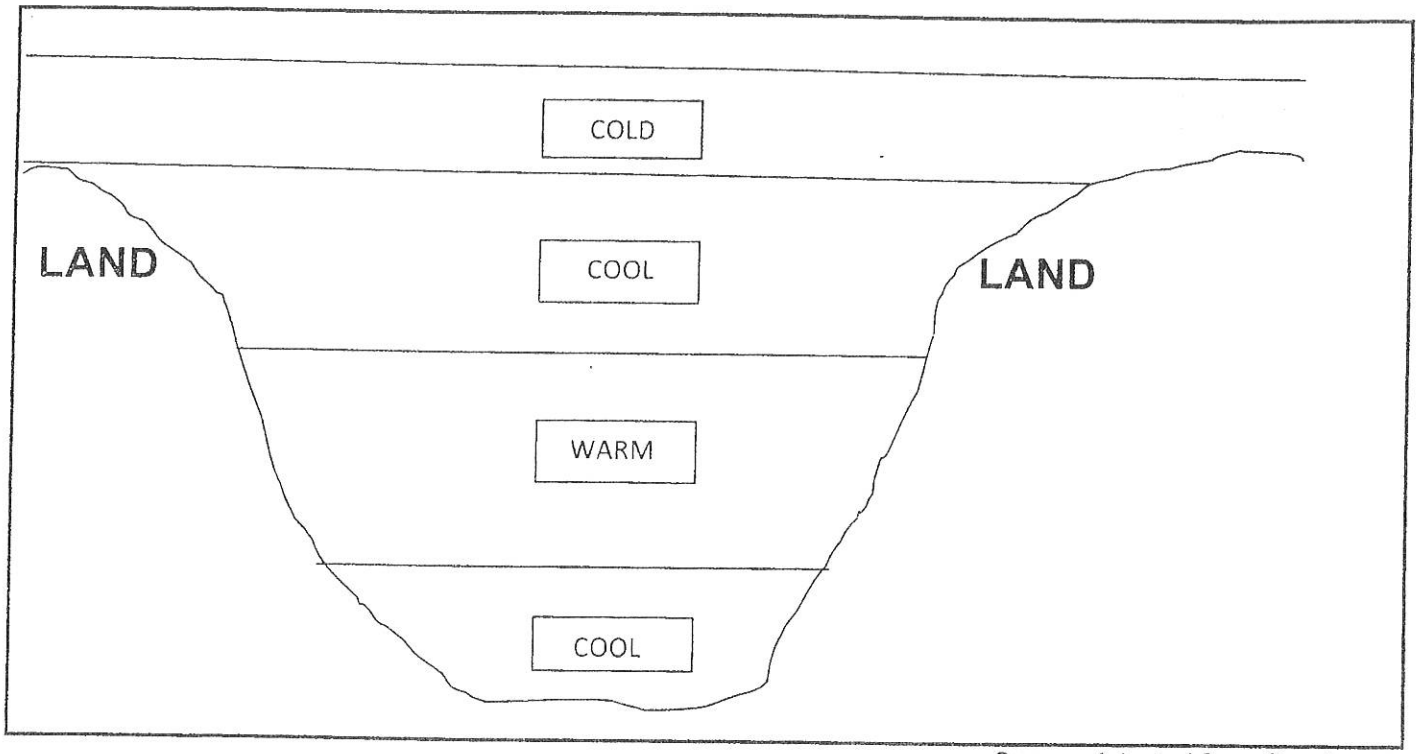
GRADE 12

JUNE 2018

ANNEXURE

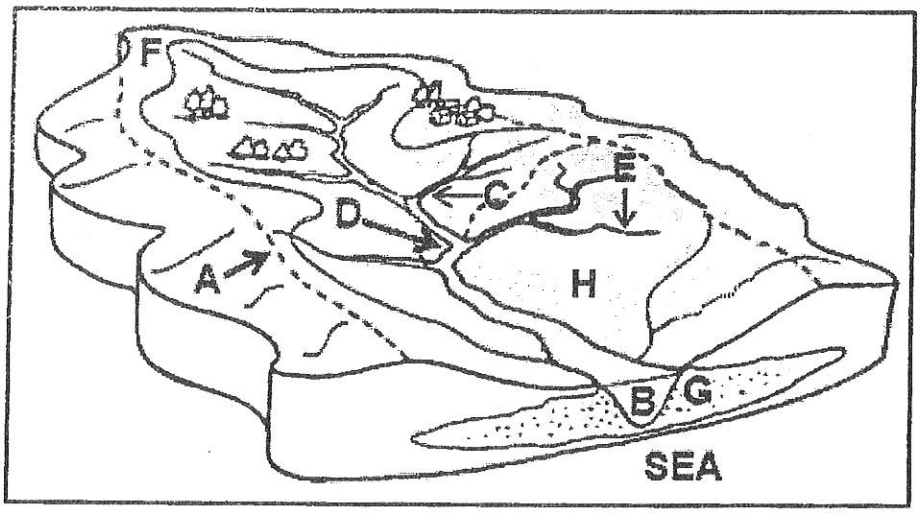
This Annexure consists of 10 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: TEMPERATURE INVERSION



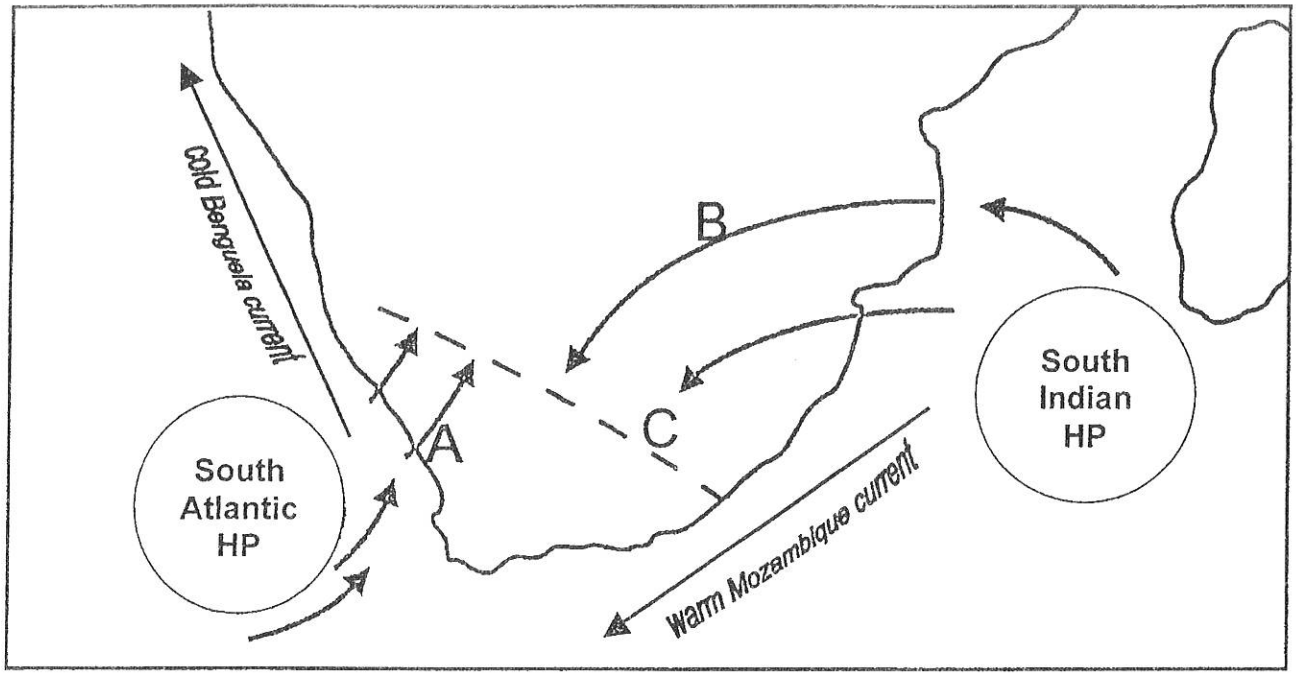
Source: Adapted from Google

FIGURE 1.2: A DRAINAGE BASIN



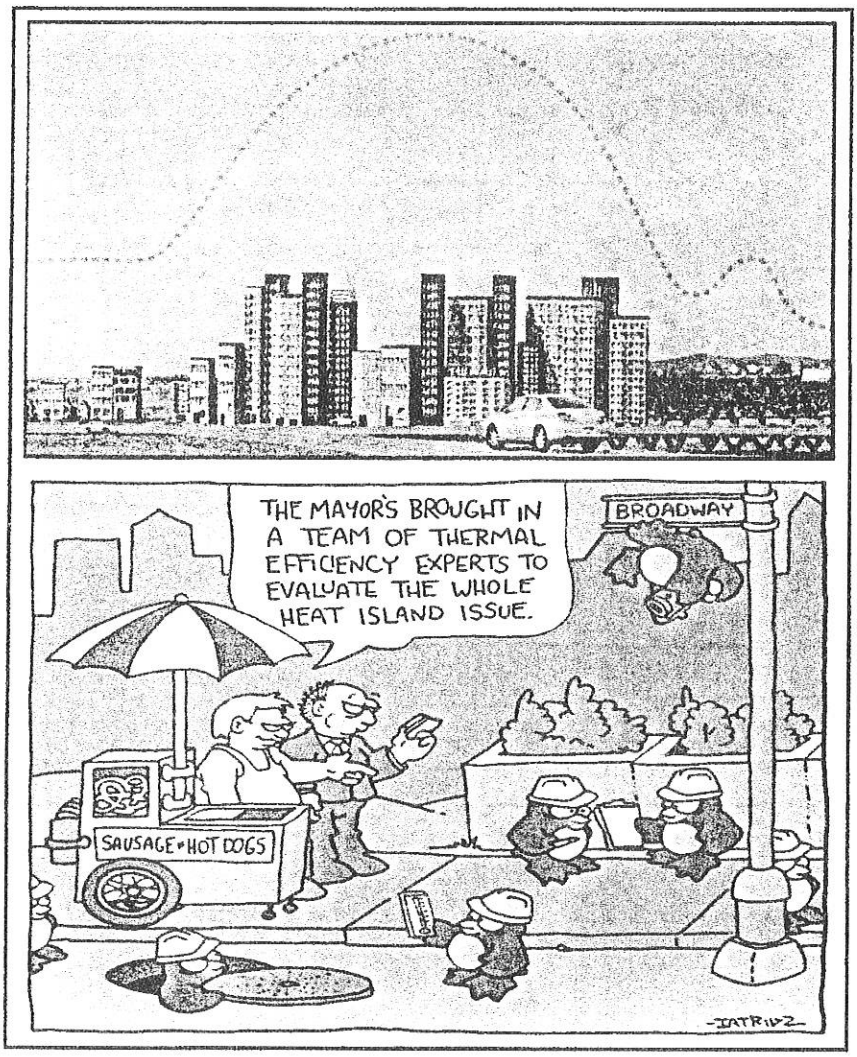
[Adapted from
http://www.waterwise.co.za/export/sites/water-wise/images/water/catchment.jpg]

FIGURE 1.3: TRAVELLING DISTURBANCES



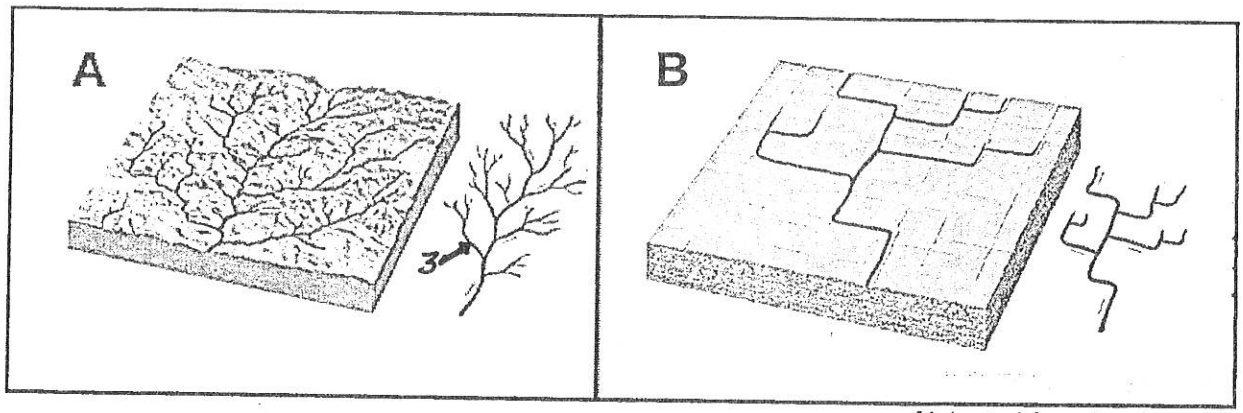
Source: Adapted from South African Weather Patterns

FIGURE 1.4: URBAN CLIMATE



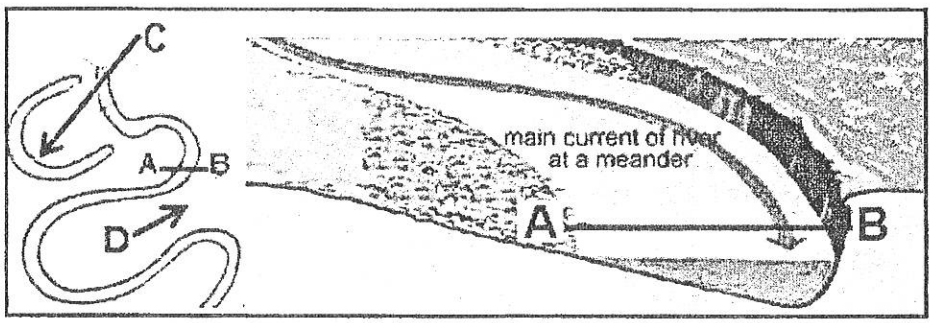
Source: Adapted from Google

FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS



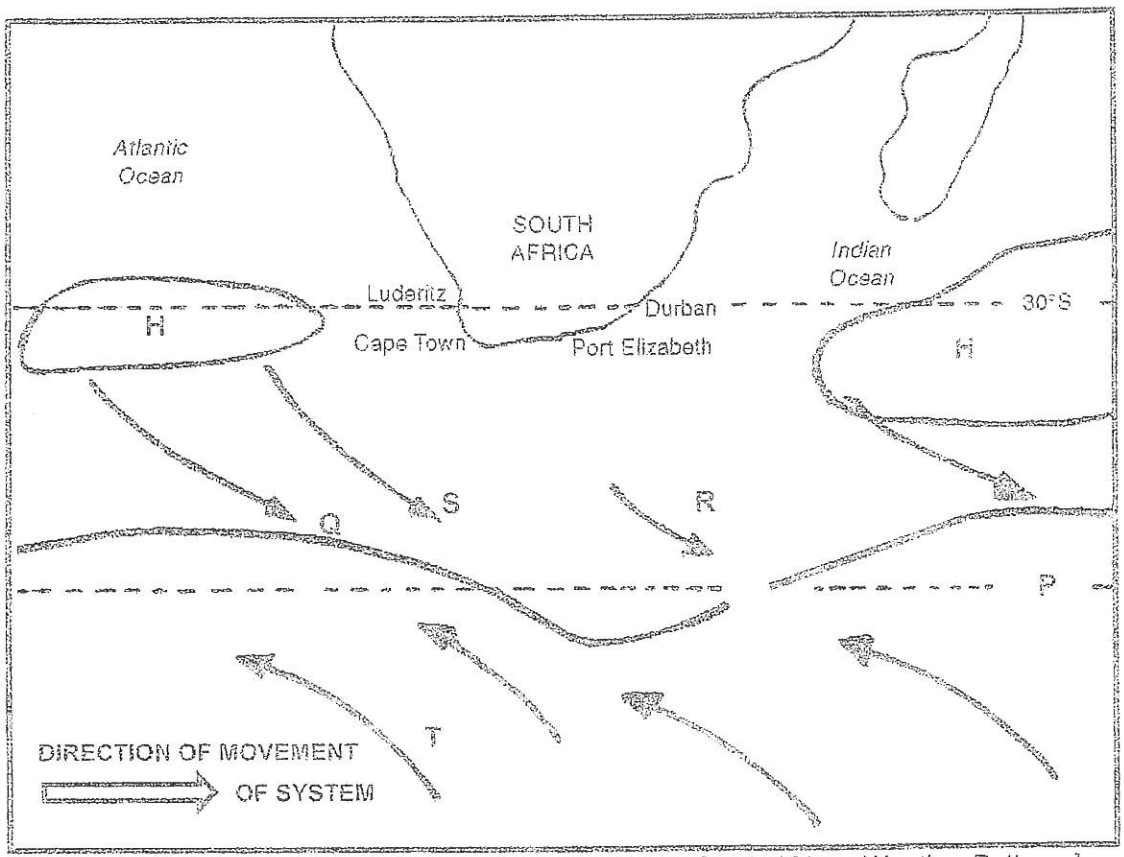
[Adapted from kgs.ku.edu]

FIGURE 1.6 SECTION OF A RIVER



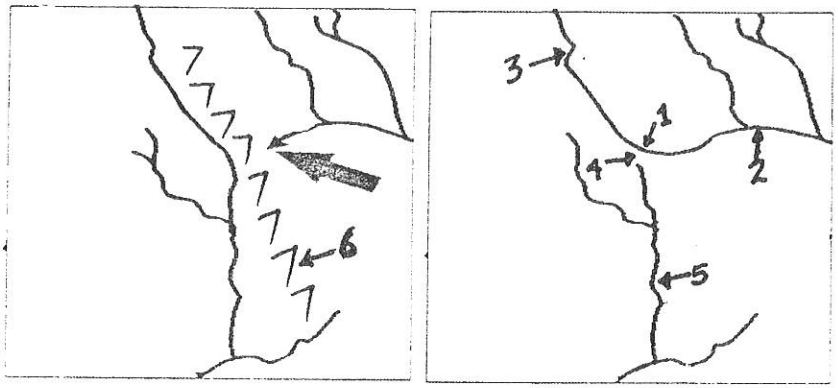
[Adapted from easymapwork.blogspot.com]

FIGURE 2.1 ORIGIN OF A MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE



[Source: Adapted from South African Weather Patterns]

FIGURE 2.2 RIVER CAPTURE



ORIGINAL DRAINAGE PRESENT DRAINAGE

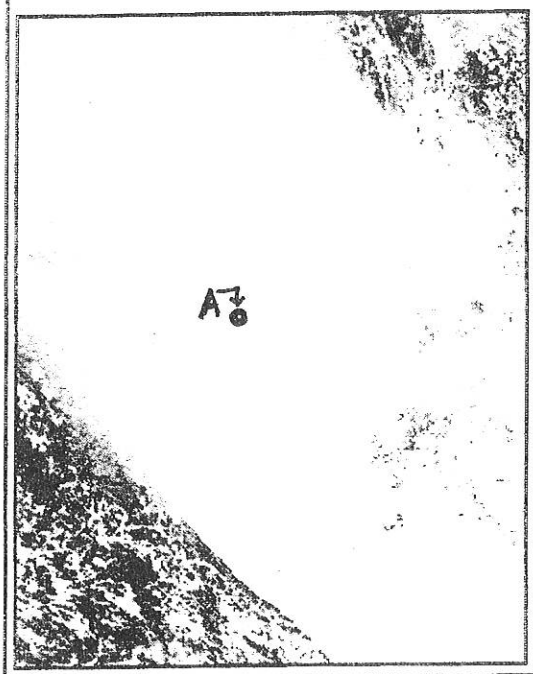
Source: [illegible]

Fig 2.3

Tropical cyclone Fanele leaves trail of destruction in Madagascar

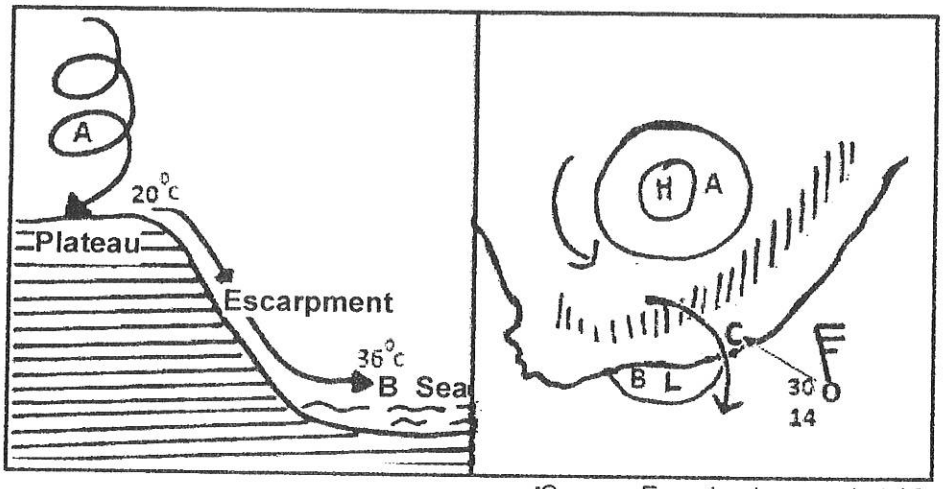
For several days in the middle of January 2009, a very weak low-level circulation persisted in the Mozambique Channel. Environmental conditions favoured the rapid development of the cyclone. Fanele quickly strengthened, developing an eye feature late on 19 January.

Fanele slammed into Madagascar in the early hours of Wednesday morning at wind speeds of up to 260 kilometres per hour. As it passed over the southern highlands it weakened quickly over the land. Within four hours of moving ashore its wind speed decreased and the eye feature dissipated.



Formed	18 January 2009
Dissipated	23 January 2009
Highest winds	185 km/h (115 mph) (10 minutes sustained) 185 km/h

FIGURE 2.4: BERG WIND CONDITIONS



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.5: LONGITUDIONAL PROFILE OF A RIVER

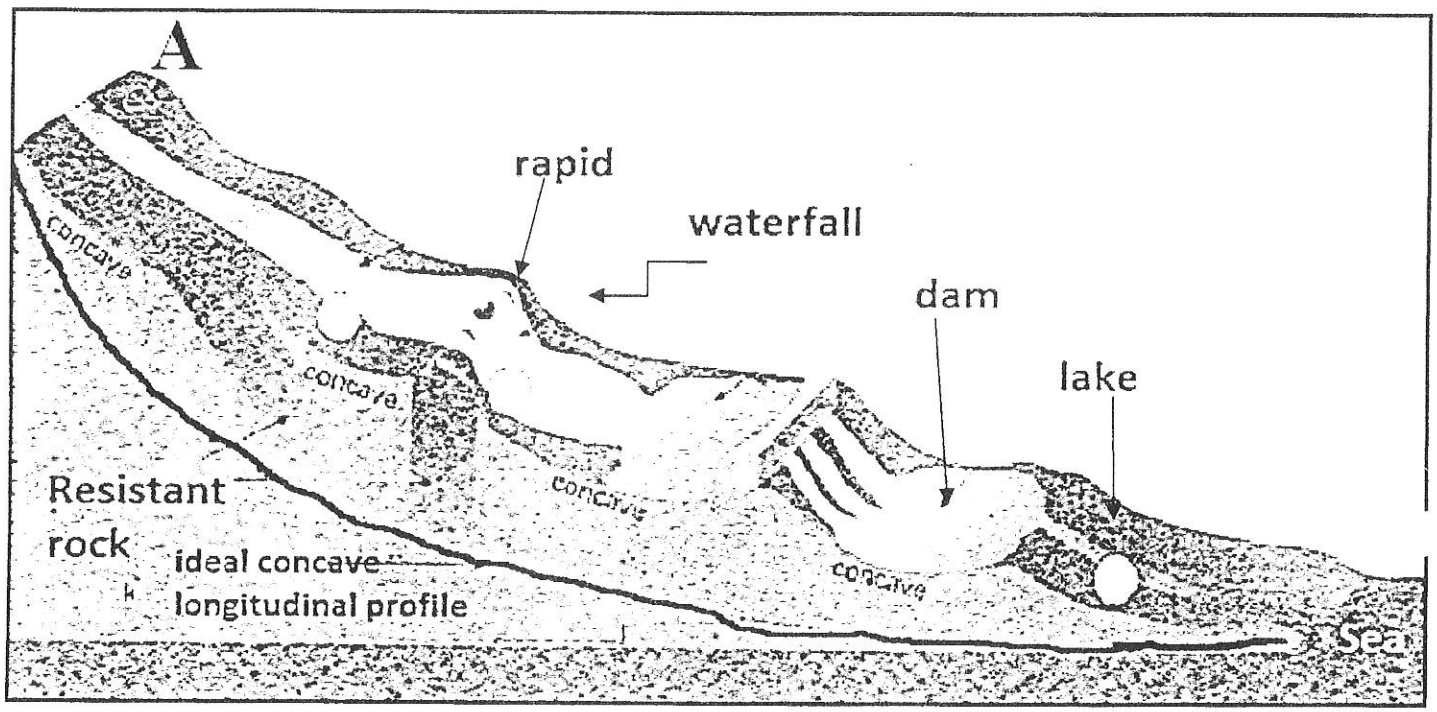


FIGURE 2.6

DRAINAGE BASIN MANAGEMENT

In hydrology, the drainage basin is a logical unit of focus for studying the movement of water within the hydrological cycle, because the majority of water that discharges from the basin outlet originated as precipitation falling on the basin. A portion of the water that enters the groundwater system beneath the drainage basin may flow towards the outlet of another drainage basin, because groundwater flow directions do not always match those of their overlying drainage network.

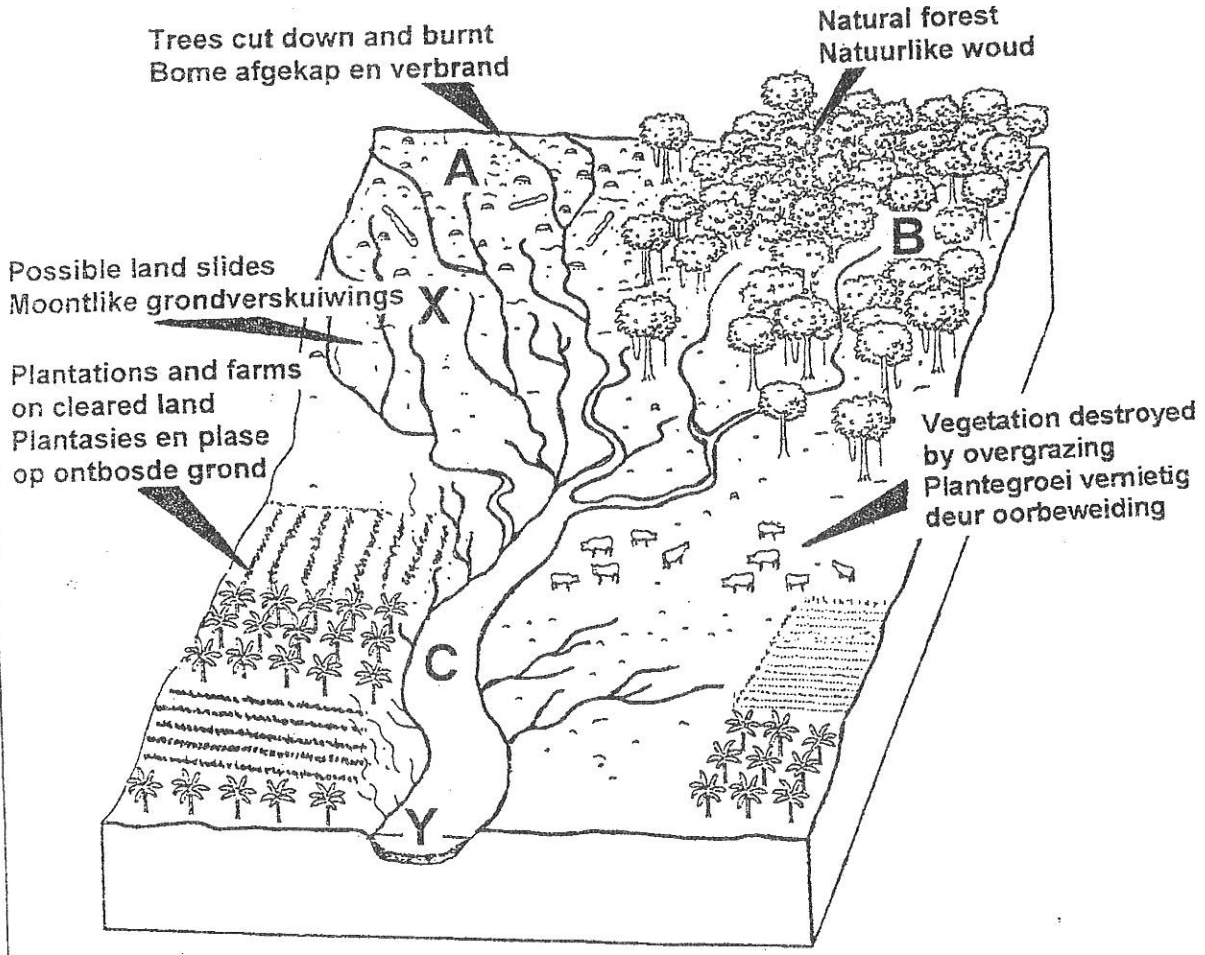
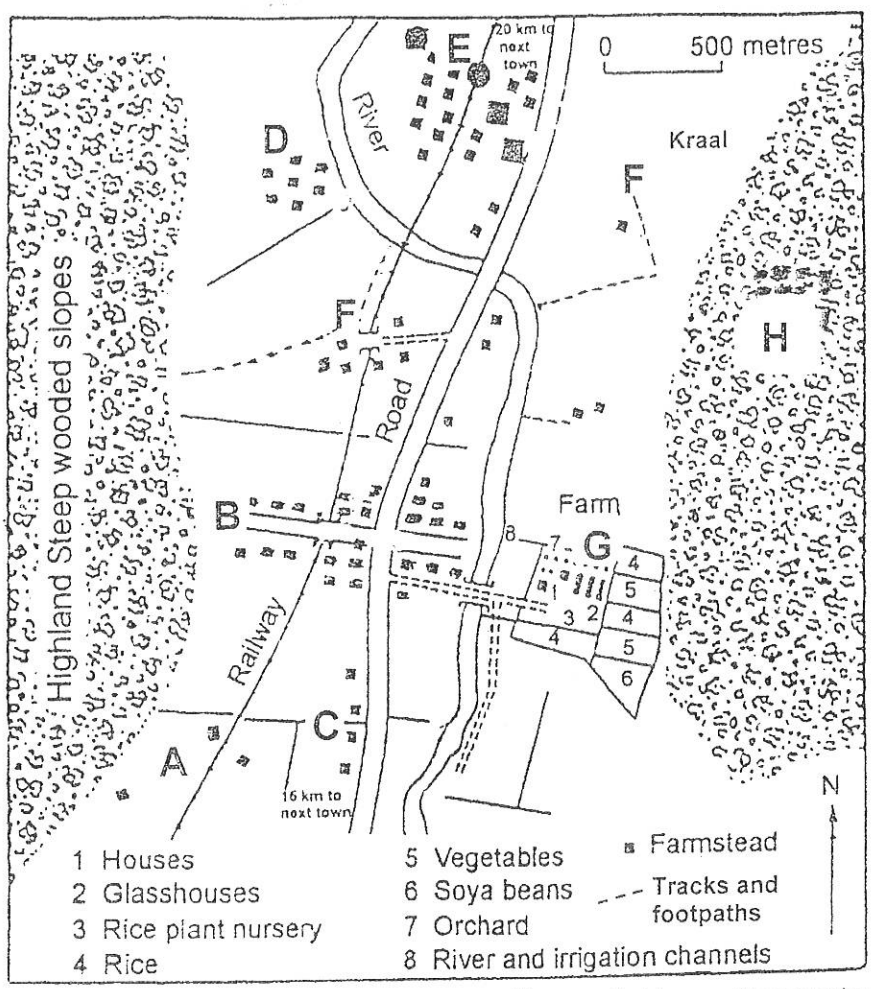
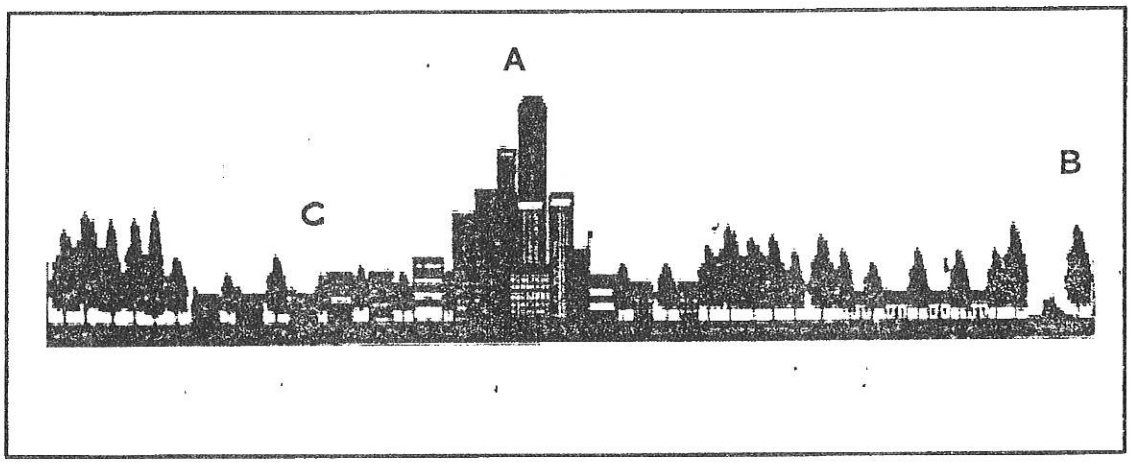


FIGURE 3.1: DIFFERENT TYPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS



Source: Adapted from Themes in Human Geography

FIGURE :3.2 URBAN PROFILE



Source: *google*

FIGURE 3.3 LAND REFORM

LAND REFORM

Several years ago the Government of South Africa embarked upon a process to create an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that results in social and economic development by providing land rights to all South Africans, with a particular emphasis on black people. The pillars of the process are land restitution, land redistribution and land tenure reform.

TSB Sugar Holdings views the successful implementation of land reform as an opportunity to involve local communities in its core business. The land reform projects that have so far been implemented by TSB, in partnership with the Department of Land Affairs, bear testimony to TSB's commitment to see the transfer of land rights to black people. TSB's support to newly settled growers includes credit finance and technical services to ensure the transfer of the critical skills required to underpin their success as emerging farming entrepreneurs.

[Source: http://www.tsb.co.za/cane_farming.cfm#]

FIGURE 3.4

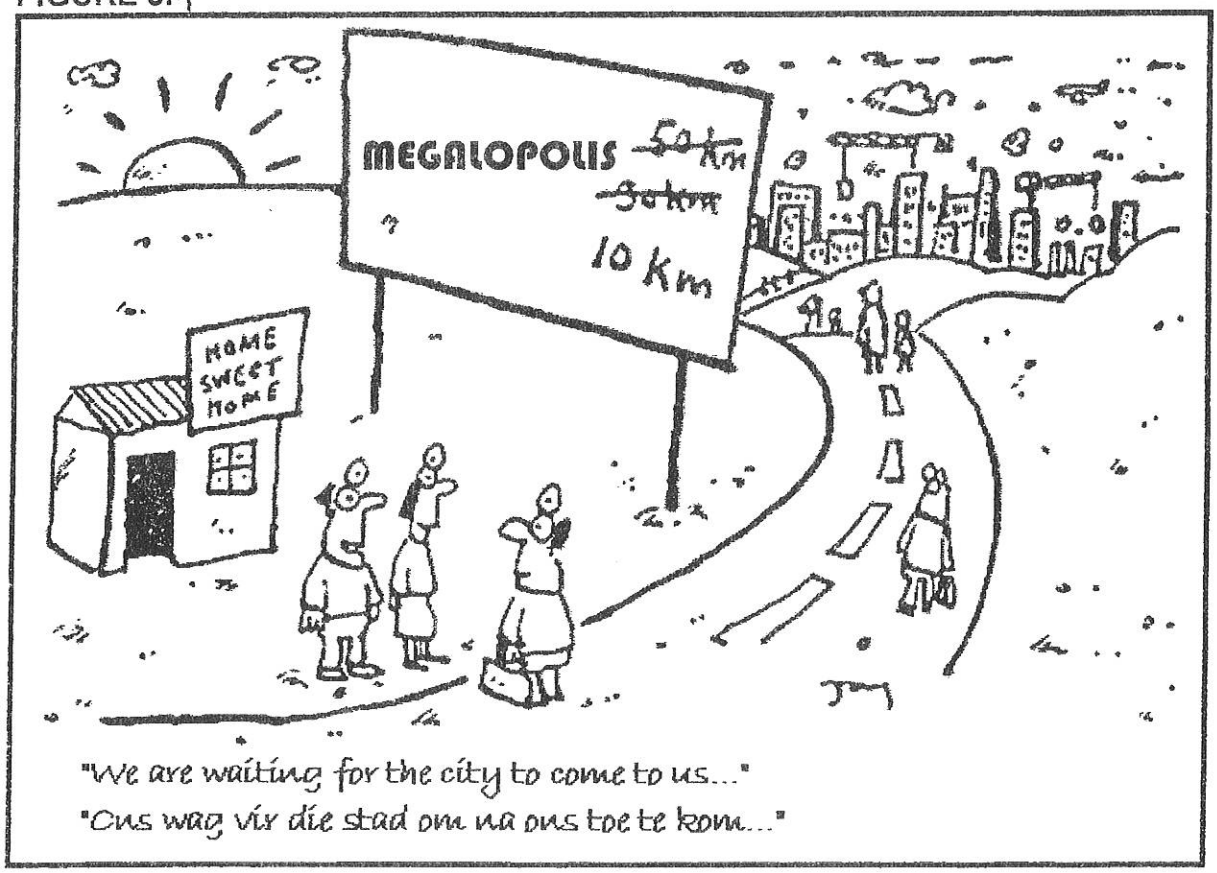
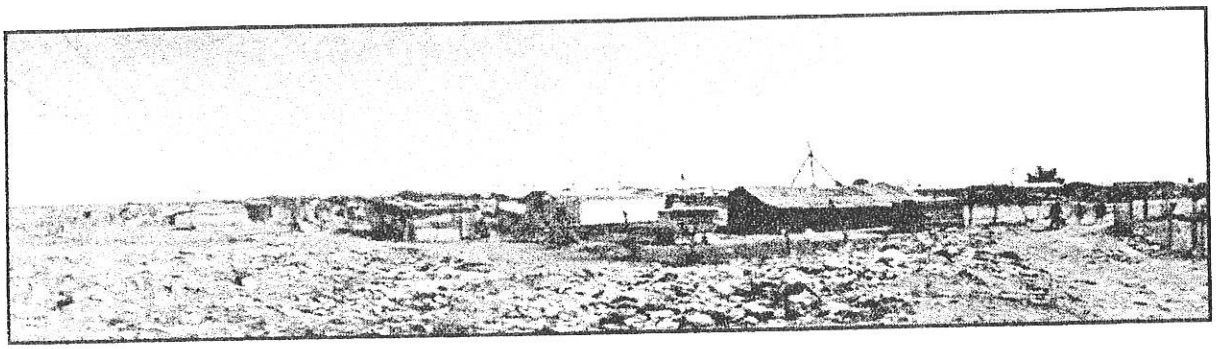


FIGURE 3.5 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

BUCKETS, PITS AND POVERTY

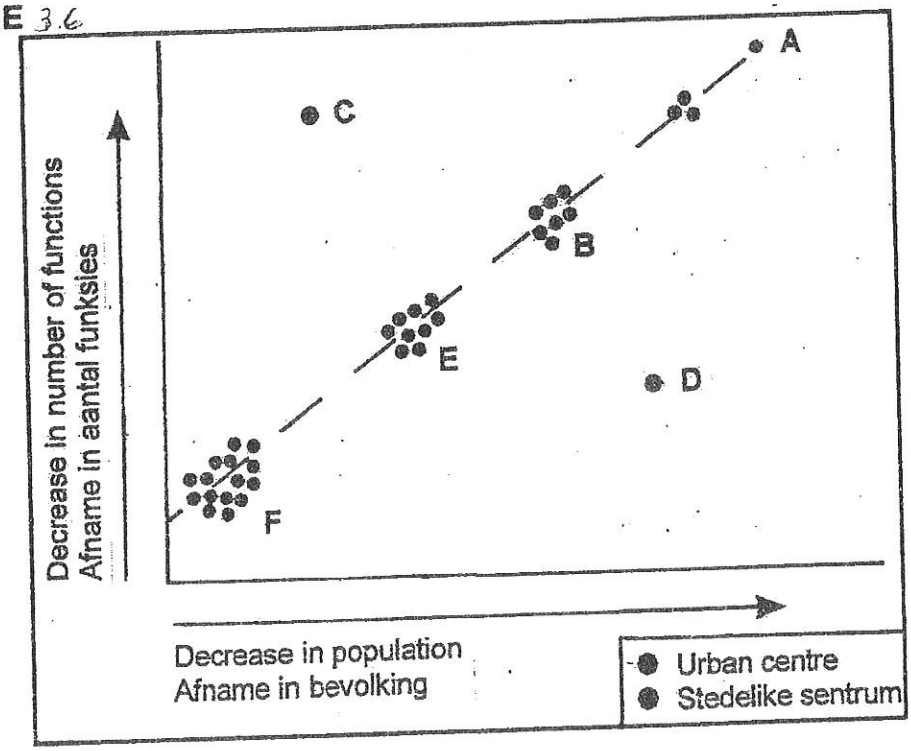
26 September 2014, 00:00
By Tiisetso Makube



The first thing you notice as you enter Tsakana Extension Six is that the road, or whatever they call it, is almost impassable. But we *hesh* (as they say in the township, meaning 'hustle') in our small car, to get around. But the going is not easy. There are furrows here and there from soil erosion. There are stones, small boulders even, that really make driving here a difficult exercise. Thousands of residents in various informal settlements across the Western Cape also have no proper access to water and sanitation. Many households, mostly in rural areas and townships, continue to use the bucket system, or remain without access to adequate sanitation services.

[Source: *Mail & Guardian*, Tiisetso Makube, 26 September 2014]

FIGURE 3.6



JUNE 2018

GEOG P1 – Gr: 12 – MEMO

1.1.1 Inversion.
1.1.2. Night.
1.1.3 decrease
1.1.4 1°C
1.1.5 Frost.
1.1.6 Mountain
1.1.7 Negative

1.2.1 ~~Divide~~. A.
1.2.2 F.
1.2.3 C
1.2.4 ~~E~~. D.
1.2.5 E.
1.2.6 B
1.2.7 G.
1.2.8 H.

1.3.1 A - Dry / less moisture.
B. - Moist. / Wet / High moisture content.

1.3.2 A – cold / Low Temp / cool
B – ~~m~~. warm / high T°

1.3.3. Summer
1.3.4. Moisture Front
1.3.5. These are Summer storms -
- Occur when a trough of low Pressure develops over interior between thermal low and coastal low
- N. West / S. East trending axis
- Warm moist air is fed into the interior from (N.E) Indian Ocean

and collides with cold dry air (S-West) from the Atlantic Ocean
- Warm moist air - forced to rise over cool dry Air
- Condensation takes place - Cb clouds
- Line Thunderstorms - form along the MOISTURE FRONT.

1.3.6. Blessing.
- Brings in much needed R/Fall -
- Useful in agricultural practices / Farming -
  Curse
- Heavy R/Fall - can damage crops
- Flooding - damage to crops as well as infrastructure
- Flooding - Loss of livestock

1.4.1. Warmer temp around city centre than surrounding rural areas.

1.4.2. - Vehicles - exhaust fumes (→ Emmissions) → lead to higher T°
- Building Density - Reflective
- Building Materials - Artificial surfaces
- Clouds - pollutant particles - Hygroscopic nuclei
- Windspeed is less - buildings act as Windbreaks
- Industrial Activities - emits more pollutant eg Sulphur di-oxide, lead, carbon etc.

1.4.3. - Heat Island - Warmer T° is problematic for Urban Areas
- Impact negatively on people → cause heatstrokes
- Dehydration / heart Attacks
- Discolouration of buildings, paintwork.

1.4.4. The findings would have been that the temperatures
- are very high in urban Areas - causing Urban Heat Island.
- The Rate of Urbanisation would have been the Major cause of the above.

Strategies:
- Prevent uncontrolled Urban expansion.
- Create buffer zones
- Greening the City.
- Eco friendly buildings
- Greenbelts. / Rooftop gardens.
- Reduce Urbanisation - how? By developing / Improving Rural Areas.
- Encourage Counter-Urbanisation
- Give incentives to people that are willing to go back to Rural Areas

Also - use gas instead of Coal
- Fewer vehicles - Lift Clubs Park & Ride etc.

1.5.1. B - Rectangular
1.5.2. 3rd order
1.5.3. - Resembles branches of tree
- Tributaries join main Stream at acute angles.
1.5.4. A - higher drainage density.
B - Lower drainage density.

1.5.5. Rock - uniform resistant to erosion / Sedimentary Rock or Igneous Rock.
- Distinct interfluves present

1.5.6. - Greater the number of streams - greater density.
- The finer the texture, the greater the density.
- Impermeable Rock
- Greater amt of R/Fall → greater density.
- Steeper gradient → " "
- More Veg. Cover - less drainage density.

1.6.1. Process by which a river is able to cut vertically downwards due to an increase in energy.

1.6.2. A - Slip off slope
B - Undercut slope

1.6.3. A - deposition
B - erosion

1.6.4. Knick Points, Terraces, incised meander - canyon ?? entrenched Meander

1.6.5. - Faster flowing rivers - cause more Erosion and result in destruction of flora + fauna.
- Faster flowing rivers - more erosive power upstream - more deposition downstream.
- " " " - alter the biodiversity of Ecosystem
- " " " - create more vertical erosion - creating deeper valleys - this also occurs in lower course

- Vertical erosion - cause incised Meanders as well as Oxe-bow-Lakes.

- Change the form of River channels - River channels will now be deeper as the result of vertical Erosion.

Question 2.

2.1.1. A
2.1.2. C
2.1.3. C
2.1.4. D
2.1.5 C
2.1.6. B.
2.1.7 A
2.1.8. D

2.2.1. Elbow of Capture
2.2.2. Captor Stream.
2.2.3 Captured Stream.
2.2.4. Wind gap.
2.2.5 Misfit Stream.
2.2.6. Water fall.
2.2.7. Watershed.

2.3.1. Weak low pressure cell developing over the oceans in tropical regions (concept) Accept Weak low pressure cell.

2.3.2. 4

2.3.3 - F - fifth letter of Alphabet - T.Cyclones occur in order of Alphabets

2.3.4. East to West - (Westerly) -
Reason - Steered by the easterly Wind Belt (Easterlies)

2.3.5. Calm, cloudless, clear skies

2.3.6 Category 4 - 2nd Most destructive storm
Lots of Damage / Extensive damage
Loss of lives / Wave height - 10m.
Farms destroyed.

2.3.7 - - Friction
- Land - cooler surfaces

2.3.8. - Entire hurricane can be seen from space
- Inaccessible areas can be monitored.
- Data can be monitored
- Used to predict path of Cyclone - based on trends
- Early warning & precautions.
- Establish Magnitude of ~~Data~~ disaster management operations.

2.4.1. Occur over small / localised area

2.4.2. A - Kalahari High / Continental
B - Coastal Low

2.4.3. Hot and Dry.

2.4.4. Cold front - result in cooler conditions

2.4.5. a) Respiratory Problems / Worker become lethargic / less output
- Smoke - visibility poor - cause accidents

b) Causes veld fires
Destroy valuable pastures
Death of livestock / Unbearable temp for animals.

2.4.6. - Fire precautions
- Warnings
- Use of fire danger Index
- Fire lookout Towers
- Fire breaks

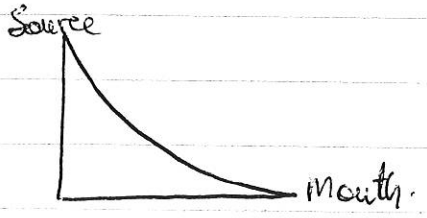
2.5.1. Lowest level at which erosion takes place.

2.5.2. a) Sea.

b) lake / Dam.

2.5.3. There are disturbances or obstructions eg. rapids or Waterfalls

2.5.4.



2.5.5. - Source of River - on Mountain Top. - Rivers flows from high to low
- Hence steep → upper course - Gre-
- River flows towards sea
- Sea level is the lowest level.
- Therefore River more gentle at lower course as it leads towards / into the sea.

2.6.1. Management / controlling / Protecting the Drainage basin

2.6.2. - Water contaminated by domestic Waste
- Untreated sewage released into River
- Industries pollute Water
- Littering / Pollution of River eg. Urinating.

2.6.3 Removal of veg. / Deforestation
Soil Erosion / gully formation
Silting Rivers
Damage to Aquatic life.
Destroy Scenic beauty.

2.6.4. - Protection of bio diversity
- Supplies water - protection of Water Resources
- Maintaining Aquatic Ecosystem.
- Maintain Aesthetics
- Protecting tourism.

Question 3.

3.1.1 G
3.1.2. D
3.1.3 F
3.1.4. H
3.1.5 B
3.1.6. E
3.1.7 A
3.1.8 C

3.2.1. C
3.2.2 A
3.2.3 B
3.2.4 A
3.2.5 - C
3.2.6 B
3.2.7 A.

3.3.1 ~~To~~ It was a law to bring about equitable distribution of Land ownership.

3.3.2. To correct the injustices of the past whereby whites owned majority of the Land.

3.3.3 (i) Willing seller willing buyer - process is long drawn out - takes a lot of time
(ii) Lack of reliable monitoring system.
(iii) Claim disputes - long process - mediation
(iv) Huge costs
(v) Grey areas / gaps in the policy.

} any 2.

3.3.4 - Credit Finance
- Technical services

3.3.5. Yes - (open Ended)
- Cannot compensate for something that belonged to you in the first place.
- Black population - too poor to compensate / pay for land.
- Morally & Ethically ~~are~~ wrong.

(If learner says "NO" - Award marks for reasonable argument)

3.4.1. Movement of people from Rural to urban Areas

3.4.2. - Implies that urban area is expanding
- Now - its only 10km away as opposed to previously, it was 50 km.

3.4.3. - Poor housing / jobs / facilities / amenities / Services (any 2)

3.4.4. True - Quality housing is a human priority
- Poor quality housing in rural areas force people to urban areas to acquire better quality houses. =
- Good quality houses with proper building material eg strong walls and roofs are priority for human occupation. =

- Employment opportunities are very important so that people can earn an income. =
- With ~~the~~ the lack of job opportunities as well as quality jobs, people are ~~forced~~ to urban areas in search of better jobs. =

3.5.1. - Unworthy roads (unpassable)
- furrows - soil Erosion
- No proper access to water & Sanitation (bucket System)

3.5.2. - Life is difficult (accept any reasonable answer)

3.5.3 - Trenches

3.5.4 - Unplanned poorly built settlements
- Made of corrugated iron, Wood, plastic & Cardboard.

3.5.5. Social Ills
(Prostitution and Crime + Drugs + Violence.

3.5.6. (i) Improve the quality of houses
(ii) " " " " Services
(iii) Provide jobs.
(ix) Provide Education.

3.6.1. Refers to ranking or ordering of Settlements according to Size / function and population. / Series or levels of Orders.

3.6.2. ↓ Decrease in function ⇒ decrease in Population
Conversely - More functions - Greater population.

3.6.3. High order Services - More Expensive.
- Travel further distance
- Bought infrequently.

low order - Cheaper
- bought more frequently
- Travel shorter distance.

3.6.4.1 - A - Lower Pop (Threshold)
F - higher Threshold pop.

3.6.4.2. A - Smaller Range
F - Larger Range

3.6.4.3. A - low order goods
F - high order goods.

3.6.4.4 - A - Town
B - Megalopolis → Accept Metropolis