



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE



GEOGRAPHY

SETTLEMENT TEST

GRADE 12

AUGUST 2022

MARKS: 120

TIME: 2 HOURS

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Answer the paragraph questions in the form of a paragraph.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER
4. Number ALL your answers in the CENTRE of the line.
5. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
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.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.8 Lack of privacy is a problem in (dispersed/nucleated) settlements. (8x1) (8)

1.2 Choose a statement from COLUMN B that matches the term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – H) next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.7) in your ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.6 J.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	dry point settlement	A	The relative location of one place in relation to another place.
1.2.2	land redistribution	B	The economic sector and economic function that dominate in rural settlements.
1.2.3	gap town	C	An area of abundant water supply but too much water may be a threat.
1.2.4	situation	D	The programme that aims to make land ownership more equal across race groups.
1.2.5	land restitution	E	The forced confiscation and redistribution of private property.
1.2.6	wet point settlement	F	Land is restored to its original owners
1.2.7	primary and unifunctional	G	A settlement that develops at a natural passage in a mountain chain.
		H	An area where water is scarce and people live close to the water supply.

(7x1) (7)

1.3 Study FIGURE 1.3 showing a rural settlement in South Africa and answer the questions that follow.



en.wikipedia.org

- 1.3.1 Identify the pattern of the rural settlement in Figure 1.3. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Identify TWO factors that influence the choice of site in rural settlements. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Provide TWO pieces of evidence from the photograph to prove that subsistence farming is practiced in the rural settlement. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.4 What economic disadvantages are experienced by farmers in this community? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Suggest strategies that can be applied to improve on the economic viability of the settlement on the picture. (3x2) (6)

[15]

1.4 Study the article below and answer the questions that follow.

Many people leaving Eastern Cape in search of better living conditions

20 December 2017 - 16:42 BY PETRU SAA



Image: Moeletsi Mabe

A lot of people are leaving the Eastern Cape in search of better living conditions and employment opportunities, it appears. Between 2011 and 2016, 326,171 people left the province. This has emerged in a report by the Institute of Race Relations in South Africa which provides a glimpse into living conditions in the nine provinces of the country.

The report was compiled by the institute's Centre for Risk Analysis and factors such as demographics, economy, education, living conditions, politics and governance were taken into account when scrutinising the provinces.

More than 40% of people in the Eastern Cape live in poverty - the highest number in the country. Only 69.8% of Eastern Cape residents live in formal houses and 13% of all homes use electricity for heating.

The report continues to paint a grim picture of the picturesque province. It has the biggest proportion of children who have lost both parents.

Many people have moved from "worse-off areas" to "better-performing provinces" such as Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Even though Gauteng is the smallest province, covering a land area of 1.5% of the entire country, the report reveals that between 2011 and 2016 close to one million people migrated to the province. Gauteng contributes more than a third of South Africa's national economy and has the highest GDP per head is at R80,945.

- 1.4.1 What is the difference between rural depopulation and rural - urban migration? (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Mention two factors in the article that cause people to leave the Eastern Cape. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.3 How will the decline in the population have an effect on the rural areas in the Eastern Cape? (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Write a paragraph and suggest sustainable strategies that could counter rural depopulation. (4x2) (8)

[16]

1.5 Study the picture and answer the questions that follow.



www.dailymaverick.co.za

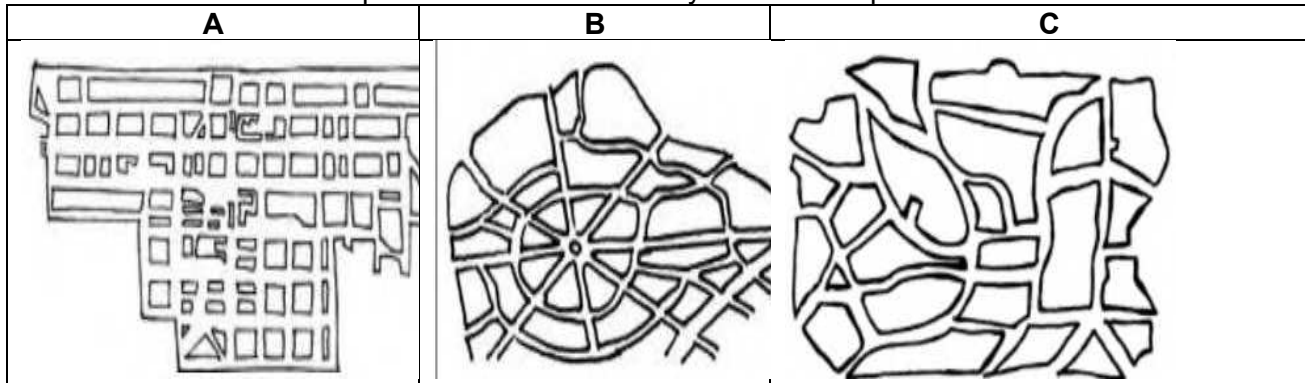
- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.5.1 | Explain the concept land restitution. | (2x1) | (2) |
| 1.5.2 | Mention two other land reform policies introduced in South Africa. | (2x1) | (2) |
| 1.5.3 | What do land reform policies aim to achieve in South Africa? | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.5.4 | What are the challenges faced by land reform in South Africa? | (3x2) | (6) |

[14]

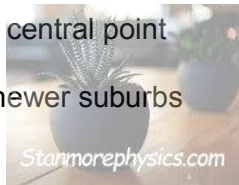
TOTAL 60

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose the description that best suites the street pattern in the diagram. Write only the letter of the correct answer next to the question number. You may choose on option more than once.



- 2.1.1 The roads have few intersections and curve a lot.
- 2.1.2 It is also found in more recently planned cities like Sasolburg in South Africa
- 2.1.3 Accommodates the nature of the topography.
- 2.1.4 Found in CBD of old cities.
- 2.1.5 More accidents because of intersections
- 2.1.6 The roads spread out from a central point
- 2.1.7 Found in modern cities and newer suburbs
- 2.1.8 It is easy to get lost.



(8x1) (8)

2.2 Choose the terms that matches the descriptions from the statements below. Write only the term(concept) next to the question number.

Trade and transport towns; Junction towns; Gateway; Resort towns, Central places; Specialised towns; Break-of-bulk points

- 2.2.1 This type of town renders the basic services to the surrounding community.
- 2.2.2 These towns develop at important transport route intersections.
- 2.2.3 This type of town develop where different types of transport methods are linked.
- 2.2.4 These towns have one dominant function.
- 2.2.5 Develop at major transport junctions.
- 2.2.6 Develop where there is only one bridge over a river or one pass through a mountain.
- 2.2.7 Some natural attraction lead to the development of the town.

(7x1) (7)

2.3

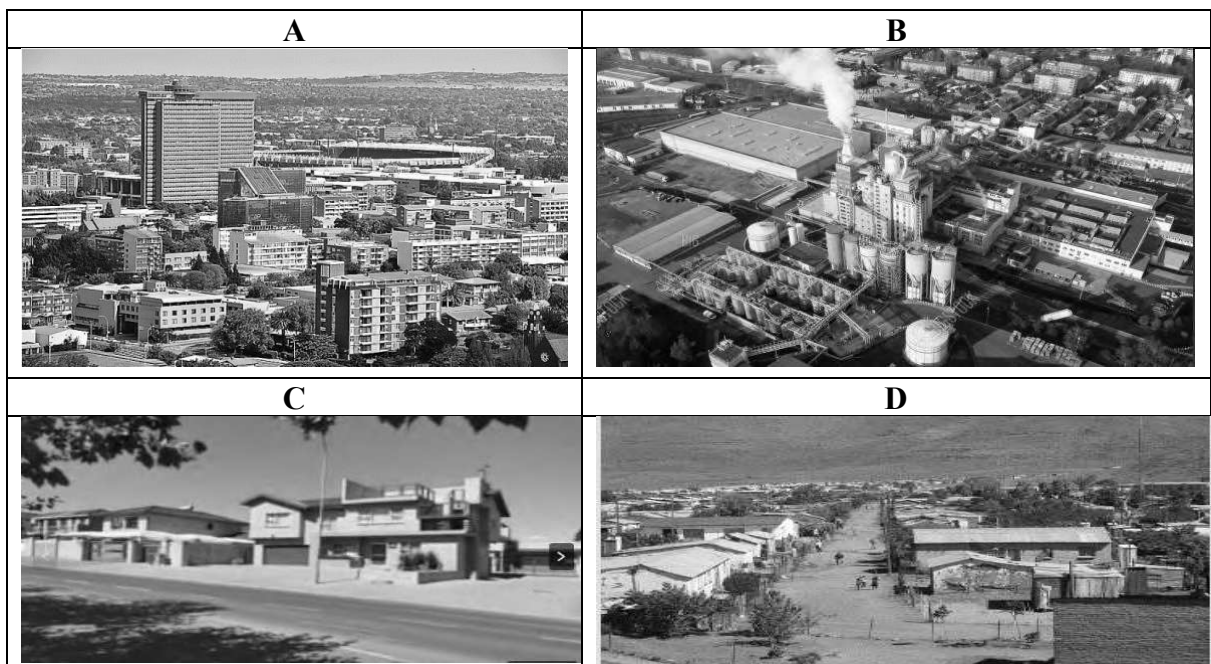


Maloti Crescent mall www.concor.co.za

- 2.3.1 Explain the concept urban hierarchy. (2x1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Does Game store higher order or lower order goods? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Provide a reason for your answer in question 2.3.2. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Which of the outlets Hungry Lion or Bears Furniture's has a higher sphere of influence? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Provide a reason for your answer in question 2.3.4. (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.6 Comment on TWO factors that may have influenced the site of this shopping mall (2X2) (4)

(15)

2.4



www.google.com

Study the images above and answer questions that follow.



- 2.4.1 Identify land use zones A to D. (4x1) (4)
- 2.4.2 What measure is used to differentiate land use zone C from land use zone D? (1x1) (1)

- 2.4.3 Refer to land use A.
- Why are the land values expensive at A? (1x2) (2)
 - Describe the challenges faced by the services at A? (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.4 What factors determine the location of land use zone B in an urban area? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5 Refer to the newspaper headline on informal settlements below and answer the questions that follow: (15)


Volume 05, 01 September 2016, Week 35 www.tametimes.co.za Tel: 011 862 8500 Fax: 011 869 7335

SAKHILE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT RESIDENTS DEMAND SERVICES

Charity Moyo
charity@tametimes.co.za

The residents don't want these solar dry toilets and they claim that they are healthy hazard.




INSIDE TODAY'S EDITION

VOSLOORUS COMPREHENSIVE WINS WAR AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE

PAGE 5

TAXIDO TO PERFORM IN MADAGASCAR



PAGE 11

FOURTEEN KATHORUS RESIDENTS BREAK THE CHAIN OF ADDICTION

ssuu.com/tametimes3

- 2.5.1 What is an informal settlement? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Explain why there are so many informal settlements in urban areas. (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Which services are the residents of Sakhile informal settlement demanding? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, suggest measures that can be implemented to improve conditions at Sakhile Informal settlement. (4x2) (8)
- (15)
- (60)



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2022

MARKS: 120

MEMORANDUM

This memorandum consists of 5 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 dispersed (1)

1.1.2 linear (1)

1.1.3 nucleated (1)

1.1.4 dispersed (1)

1.1.5 linear (1)

1.1.6 nucleated (1)

1.1.7 dispersed (1)

1.1.8 nucleated (1)

(8x1) (8)

1.2

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	dry point settlement	C	
1.2.2	land redistribution	D	
1.2.3	gap town	G	
1.2.4	situation	A	
1.2.5	land restitution	F	
1.2.6	wet point settlement	H	
1.2.7	primary and unfunctional.	B	

(7x1) (7)

1.3 1.3.1 Nucleated

(1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Arable land
 Availability of water
 Pasturage

(2x1) (2)

1.3.3 Plots are too small.
 No machinery.
 Farmland/plots in same yard with the house.
 Cows roaming next to people.

(2x1) (2)

1.3.4 Machinery cannot be used.
 Difficult to be economically successful.
 Plots are too small to be economically viable.
 Modern farming methods cannot be applied effectively.
 Crops produced for immediate consumption.
 No surplus.
 Does not specialise.

(2x2) (4)

1.3.5 Implementation of land reform policies (2)
 Practicing commercial farming (2)
 Provision of farming subsidies by the government (2)
 Improved rural infrastructure and service delivery (2)
 Land tenure to be designed for eventual ownership (2)

- Agricultural schools to sustain development and growth in farming capacity(2)
 Skills development and training of farmers on scientific methods of farming(2)
 Cooperative techniques can be used to improve crop yields and profits (2)
 (ANY THREE) (3x2) (6)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Rural Depopulation: Decline in the population in rural areas.
 Rural -urban Migration: movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Better living conditions and employment. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.3 Empty schools
 Child headed families
 Abandoned houses
 Increase in crime
 Poor service delivery
 Ageing population
 Collapse of services
 Ghost towns
 (ANY TWO) (2X2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Create work.
 Provide water and electricity.
 Introduce modern farming methods and irrigation schemes.
 The government offer incentives and tax rebates to industries located in rural areas.
 Improve productivity of rural people by first addressing their basic needs, eg. food, clean water, sanitation, housing, education, health care and employment.
 Improve local food crops, introduce new cash crops, improve irrigation systems, improve services and improve infrastructure.
 Improve support through training and reform the community ownership system.
 (ANY FOUR) (4x2) (8)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Land restitution: compensating people for the land they lost due to forced removals. (2)
- 1.5.2 Land tenure reform
 Land redistribution (2)
- 1.5.2 To redresses injustice of apartheid
 Promotes economic growth and alleviates poverty (4)
- 1.5.3 Willing buyer/seller clause delays negotiating prices.
 Lack of training given to new owners.
 Takes time to resolve disputes.
 Grey areas in land reform policies.
 Disagreement between government and traditional leaders.
 Land redistributed to those who have no interest or knowledge of farming.
 Move from subsistence to commercial farming has not occurred. (6)



QUESTION 2


- 2.1 2.1.1 C
2.1.2 B
2.1.3 C
2.1.4 A
2.1.5 A
2.1.6 B
2.1.7 C
2.1.8 C (8)

- 2.2 2.2.1 Central places
2.2.2 Trade and transport towns
2.2.3 Break-of-bulk points
2.2.4 Specialised towns
2.2.5 Junction towns
2.2.6 Gateway
2.2.7 Resort towns. (7)

- 2.3 2.3.1 Hierarchy refers to the arrangement of settlements in an area from smallest to largest. (2)
- 2.3.2 It sells high order goods. (1)
- 2.3.3 Goods that people buy less frequently.
They tend to be more expensive and people will normally compare quality and price before purchasing.
Sells television sets and home appliances. (2)
- 2.3.4 Bears furniture's (2)
- 2.3.5 Selling furniture
They attract people from a wider area because of the service they offer. (2)
- 2.3.6 It is centrally located.
Accessible roads.
Available land for development.
Business site. (4)



- 2.4 2.4.1 A: CBD
B: Industrial zone
C: High income residential zone
D: Low-income residential zone (4)
- 2.4.2 Income (1)
- 2.4.3 A: It is the most accessible part of the city.
All business is located there.
There is a high demand/competition for space
Easy access to the market
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

	B: Too many cars cause traffic congestion. High land values lead to expensive rent. High influx of people leads to overcrowding. Pollution as a result of many activities. Area deteriorates because of overcrowding and congestion. (ANY TWO)	(4x1)	(4)
2.4.4	Open space. Cheaper land values. Closer to transport routes. Proximity to water resources. (ANY TWO)	(4x1)	(4)
2.5	2.5.1 Illegally built settlements due to lack of housing by poor people.	(1x1)	(1)
	2.5.2 Shortage of housing due to overcrowding. People cannot afford housing due to unemployment. Shortage of living space. Local government cannot meet the high demand of houses. (ANY ONE)	(1X2)	(2)
	2.5.3 Provision of electricity. Provision of sanitation. Police services to protect against crime. Clinics to have access to medical care. Proper roads. Better housing. (ANY TWO)	(4X1)	(4)
	2.5.4 Strategies to address issues relating to informal settlements. Building of low-cost housing by government. Infrastructure development. Improved service delivery. Skills development. Social support programs. Poverty, child and old age grants. (ANY FOUR)	(4X2)	(8)
			TOTAL [120]