



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

EXEMPLAR 2022

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS.

SECTION A:
QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60 MARKS)
QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA (60 MARKS)

SECTION B:
QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30 MARKS)
2. Answer ALL THREE questions.
3. All diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions you 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 the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except where you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answers, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may make use of a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographic map 2527CA RUSTENBURG (WEST) and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2527 CA 15 TLHABANE are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for this.
17. You must hand in the topographic and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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 1.1.7), e.g. 1.1.8 trade.

1.1.1 Settlements that are located on higher ground because of the possibility of floods in low-lying areas are (wet-point/dry-point) settlements.

1.1.2 Dispersed settlements generally occur where (fertile/infertile) soils are found over a large area.

1.1.3 The availability of water in an area will give rise to (nucleated/dispersed) settlement patterns.

1.1.4 Some settlements are located at the (top of hills/foot of hills) in order to be sheltered from strong winds.

1.1.5 (Private/Communal) land ownership promotes nucleated settlement patterns.

1.1.6 Settlements that are located along a canal can be described as (linear/square).

1.1.7 Coastal settlements generally have a (circular/semi-circular) shape. (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Select ONE term/word for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

green belt; central business district; hotels and flats; high-income residential area; rural-urban fringe; low-income residential area; industrial zone; recreational zone; informal settlement

1.2.1 The land-use zone where the tallest buildings are found

1.2.2 The land-use zone with the lowest building density and larger plots

1.2.3 The land-use zone where the highest level of air pollution is found

1.2.4 Characterised by the use of a variety of building materials and a lack of basic services

1.2.5 A second concentration of high-rise buildings away from the city centre

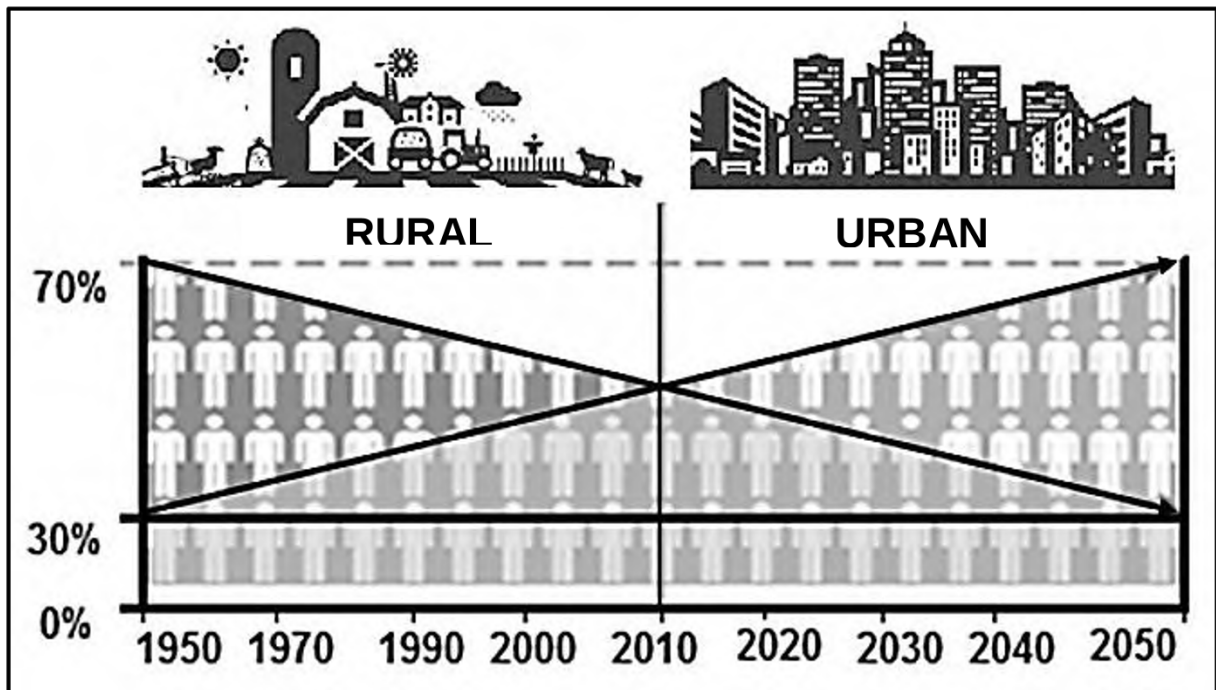
1.2.6 Formal residential area with the highest building density

1.2.7 Land-use with natural vegetation that is used as a buffer

1.2.8 Has a combination of rural and urban functions found on the outskirts of a city (8 x 1) (8)



1.3 Refer to the graph below showing rural-urban migration.

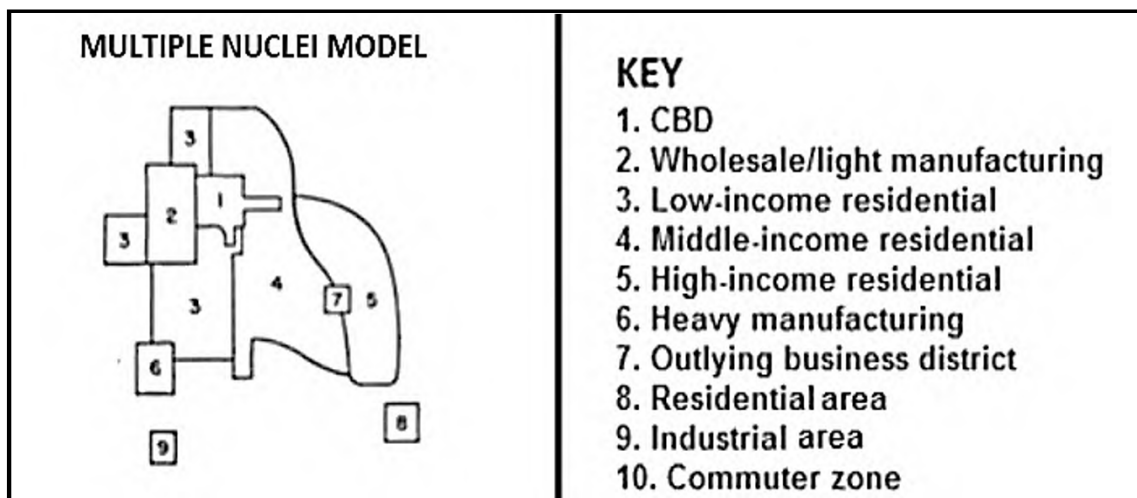


[Adapted from https://ui-ex.com/images250_/earning-clipart-internal-migration-2.png]

- 1.3.1 Give the percentage of the population living in rural areas in 1950. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 What trends does the graph show for the rural and urban areas with relation to the percentage of people between 1950 and 2050? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Suggest TWO reasons why people moving from rural to urban areas expect their economic status to improve. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how rural-urban migration will have a negative impact on the provision of services in rural areas. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below showing a model of an urban structure.

1.4



[Adapted from Davies 1981: <https://geographycasestudysite>]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 1.4.1 | Give evidence from the sketch to show that this is the multiple nuclei model of an urban structure. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.4.2 | Identify the land-use zone at 6 . | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.4.3 | Name the physical location of land-use zone 6 . | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.4.4 | Explain TWO locational advantages of the main activity practised in land-use zone 6 . | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 1.4.5 | Why are land-use zone 5 and land-use zone 6 located far apart from each other? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 1.4.6 | Explain why the multiple nuclei model can be applied to many modern cities. | (2 x 2) | (4) |

1.5 Refer to the photograph below showing a social justice issue.



[Adapted from
https://www.google.co.za/search?rlz=1T4RVEB_enZA748Z=service+delivery+protests]

- 1.5.1 Define the concept *social justice*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Give ONE example of a basic service that the protestors are demanding to be addressed. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Why is the lack of service provision considered to be a social injustice? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Many settlements in South Africa experience protests due to a lack of basic services. Give TWO reasons for these protests evident in the photograph. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Suggest THREE possible strategies that the government should consider in order to reduce the occurrence of service delivery protests as seen in the photograph. (3 x 2) (6)



[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 2.1 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

raw-material orientated; heavy; market-orientated; centralisation;
footloose; ubiquitous; bridge; light; decentralisation

- 2.1.1 Industries that can be located in any geographical location
- 2.1.2 Type of industry that are located close to the customer
- 2.1.3 Industries that require large amounts of cheap, flat land
- 2.1.4 A location that is not determined by access to markets or raw materials
- 2.1.5 Located between the source of raw material and the customer
- 2.1.6 Industries that are located close to the primary resource
- 2.1.7 Industries that are not associated with much pollution
- 2.1.8 A grouping of industries in a core area (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.2 Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. Write only the word next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 2.2.1 (Primary/Tertiary) economic activity is associated with the distribution of commodities to businesses and consumers.
- 2.2.2 Goods sold to foreign countries are referred to as the (home/export) market.
- 2.2.3 The (primary/secondary) economic sector consists of activities that involve the extraction of raw materials.
- 2.2.4 The (secondary/quaternary) sector of the economy provides information and expert knowledge, e.g. on research and development.
- 2.2.5 The value of all goods and services produced in a country annually is known as the (GNP/GDP).
- 2.2.6 The (secondary/tertiary) sector involves the processing of raw materials into products required by the consumer.
- 2.2.7 (Gauteng/KwaZulu-Natal) is the most industrialised province in South Africa. (7 x 1) (7)

- 2.3 Refer to the extract on small-scale beef cattle farming below.
*(Rotational topic)

A SURVEY OF SMALL-SCALE CATTLE-FARMING SYSTEMS IN NORTH WEST IN SOUTH AFRICA



A survey was conducted among a sample of 60 small-scale cattle farmers in the Mopeane-Rustenburg district of North West in South Africa, all of whom owned five or more head of cattle. Livestock production is a major component of Southern African rural agriculture. Beef is a staple food for many South Africans. It was concluded that for most farmers the small-scale cattle-farming activities in Mopeane-Rustenburg are a way of investing or saving money in a form that is easily converted to cash if needed.

Small-scale farming in other regions of Southern Africa is usually a full-time activity performed at a subsistence level for livestock products (beef and milk), providing food for home consumption, and is only a small source of income.

In the Mopeane-Rustenburg area the cash income from cattle-farming activities was low, with 75,4% of all farmers earning an income of R1 000 or less per month from their cattle-farming activities. This low income created challenges for farmers to increase their production.

[Adapted from *South African Journal of Animal Science in North West*]

- 2.3.1 In which province was the survey of small-scale cattle farmers conducted? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Quote from the extract to indicate that beef cattle farming is important to the people of South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Which type of small-scale farming is dominant in the Mopeane-Rustenburg district? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.4 Give TWO pieces of evidence from the extract to support your answer to QUESTION 2.3.3. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 According to the extract a large percentage of the small-scale farmers earn an income of R1 000 or less a month. Explain the negative impact that this low income will have on the productivity of the small-scale farmers. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.6 Suggest TWO possible ways in which the South African government can assist small-scale farmers to improve their productivity levels. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4 Refer to the extract on the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) below. *(Rotational topic)

THE SALDANHA BAY IDZ HAS ATTRACTED MORE THAN R3 BILLION IN INVESTMENTS

The Saldanha Bay IDZ was developed as part of the Department of Trade and Industry's programme to establish special economic zones in each of the nine provinces.

There were new investment agreements on construction-based fabrication workshops for steel and other metals, equipment and marine repair facilities, oil/lubricant and fuel plants. Specialised engineering services with a value of more than R3 billion, has already been signed by investors from the UK, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and local companies for a period starting March 2019 and March 2020.

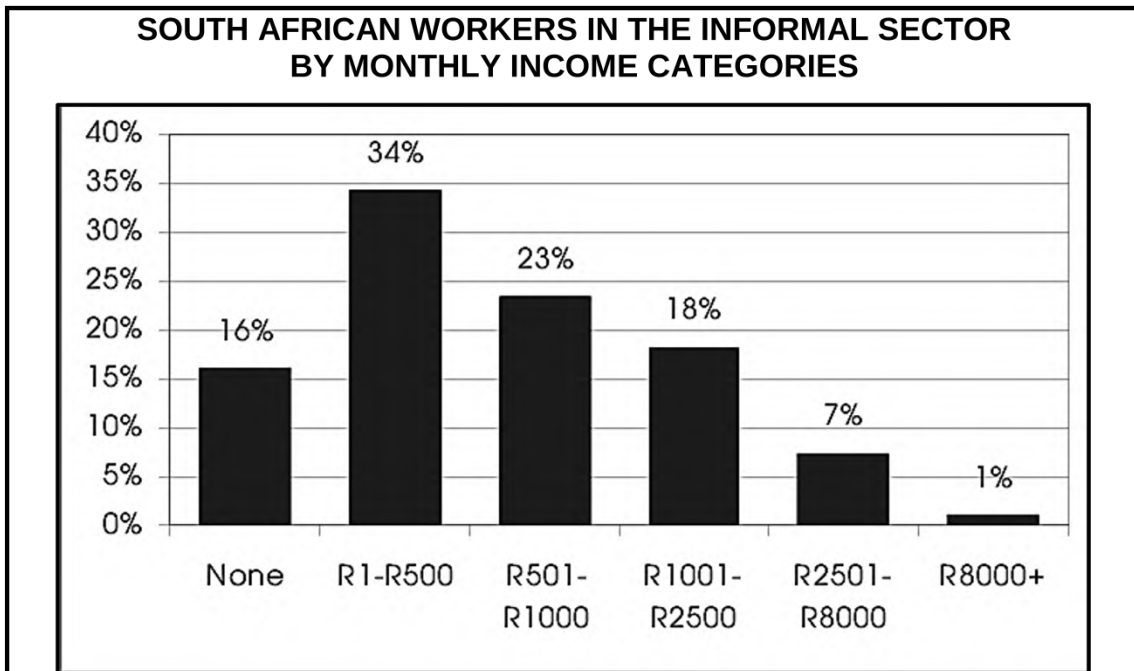
In partnership with the Transnet National Ports Authority, most of the major land-based infrastructure and some of the marine infrastructure for the zone have already been established.

The design and commercial work for expanding the infrastructure with additional port facilities have begun. This is seen as an increased confidence in the oil, gas and maritime sector.

[Adapted from ensorl@businesslive.co.za]

- 2.4.1 What is an *industrial development zone*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Name ONE major new investment agreement in the extract based on the periods 2019 and 2020. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 How will the new investment agreements (named in QUESTION 2.4.2) assist local companies? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Describe TWO physical (natural) factors that favoured the development of the Saldanha Bay IDZ. (4)
- 2.4.5 Explain TWO ways in which the local community would benefit from the establishment of the Saldanha Bay IDZ. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the infographic on the informal sector below.



NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORKING IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA:

2013: 4,2 MILLION

2019: 5,0 MILLION [no figure for 2020 available due to Covid-19]

The informal sector is referred to as the 'forgotten' sector as they are not registered. However, it provides livelihoods, employment and income for many workers in South Africa. Many challenges cause hardship and failure, pointing to the need for well-designed policies to enable and support the sector, rather than suppress it.

The same goes for formalisation. Recognising the informal sector as an integral part of the economy is a crucial first step towards strengthening the informal sector.

[Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/South-African-Workers-in-the-Informal-Economy-by-Monthly-Income-Categories-March-2005_fig1_228384737]



- 2.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Which category of monthly income makes up the largest percentage of South African workers in the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 The informal sector is considered to be the 'forgotten' sector. State TWO economic challenges the workers in the informal sector will face due to this. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.4 Explain why the informal sector remains vital for the social well-being of many workers in this sector. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain strategies that the government could implement to meet the needs of this sector. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON RUSTENBURG



Coordinates: 25°40'00"S; 27°14'34"E

Rustenburg was established in 1851 as a central place town to support a fertile farming area producing citrus fruit, tobacco, peanuts, sunflower seeds, maize, wheat and cattle. The area became a primary agricultural region with vast citrus estates due to the favourable climate.

Rustenburg is home to the two largest platinum mines in the world and the world's largest platinum refinery, which processes around 70% of the world's platinum.

Lately, the vast citrus estates in the region have been in constant decline due to pollution from increased smelting and beneficiating processes by the mines. (Beneficiation is when value is added to the raw materials.)

[Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/rustenburg>]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographic map:

ENGLISH

Diggings
River

AFRIKAANS

Uitgrawings
Rivier

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Various options are provided as possible answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (3.1.1 and 3.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 3.1.1 The difference in height between **F** in block **D5** and **G** in block **C5** on the topographic map is ... metre(s).
- A 1
 B 831
 C 1,8
 D 832,8 (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.1.2 The straight line distance between **F** in block **D5** and **G** in block **C5** on the topographic map is ... metres.
- A 1 950
 B 19 500
 C 1,95
 D 19,5 (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.1.3 Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 to calculate the average gradient between **F** in block **D5** and **G** in block **C5** on the topographical map.

Formula: **Average gradient** = $\frac{\text{vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$ (2 x 1) (2)

- 3.1.4 How did the average gradient impact positively on the development of the TOWNLANDS PLATINUM MINES? (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.1.5 Calculate the magnetic declination of Rustenburg West for 2022. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be awarded for calculations.

Use the following steps in your calculation:

- Difference in years
- Mean annual change
- Total annual change
- Correct calculation and correct unit (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Various options are provided as a possible answer to QUESTION 3.2.1. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 3.2.1 The street patterns (plans) **H** in block **D4** and **I** in block **C5** on the topographic map are ...
- A **H** is grid iron and **I** is irregular.
 - B **H** is irregular and **I** is grid iron.
 - C **H** is grid iron and **I** is radial.
 - D **H** is radial and **I** is irregular. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Which of the street patterns (plans), **H** in block **D4** or **I** in block **C5**, on the topographical map causes more traffic congestion? Give a reason for your answer. (1 + 2) (3)
- 3.2.3 Residential area **J** in block **B2** on the topographic map can be regarded as a high-income area. Give a reason for your answer. (1 x 2) (2)

Various options are provided as a possible answer to QUESTION 3.2.4. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 3.2.4 Human-made feature **1** in block **D1** on the orthophoto map is a ...
- A heavy industry.
 - B shopping centre.
 - C mining area.
 - D power plant. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.5 Explain how the horizontal expansion of the human-made feature **1** in block **D1** on the orthophoto map has resulted in an environmental injustice. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Is large-scale or small-scale farming taking place at **K** in block **A4** on the topographic map? Give a reason for your answer. (1 + 2) (3)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word/term next to the question numbers (3.3.1 and 3.3.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.3.1 A structured set of data held in a computer (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 The detail with which a map depicts the location and shape of the feature (1 x 1) (1)



Refer to the topographic map.

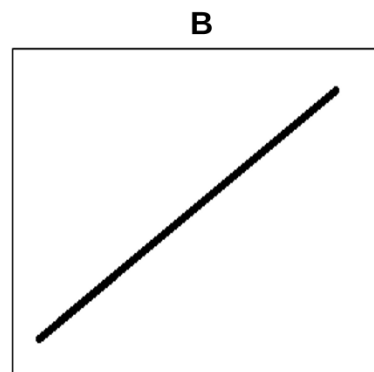
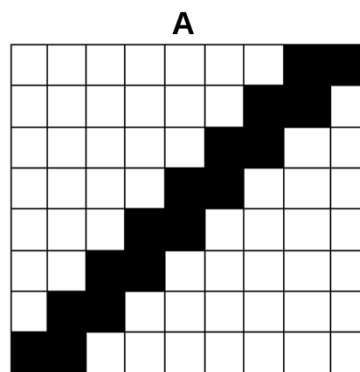
3.3.3 Give TWO attributes of the trigonometrical station in block **E2** on the topographic map. (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.3.4 Choose the correct word from those given in brackets to make the statement CORRECT. Write only the word next to the question number (3.3.4)

Spatial features on the orthophoto map are stored in a (vector/raster) data format. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Use the answer to QUESTION 3.3.4 and state which sketch, **A** or **B** below, would best illustrate how the power lines in block **B2** would be stored in GIS.



(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.6 Give ONE reason for the answer to QUESTION 3.3.5. (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150



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GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

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MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

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These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 1.1.1 dry-point (1)
- 1.1.2 infertile (1)
- 1.1.3 dispersed (1)
- 1.1.4 foot of hills (1)
- 1.1.5 communal (1)
- 1.1.6 linear (1)
- 1.1.7 semi-circular (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2 1.2.1 central business district (1)
- 1.2.2 high-income residential area (1)
- 1.2.3 industrial zone (1)
- 1.2.4 informal settlement (1)
- 1.2.5 hotels and flats (1)
- 1.2.6 low-income residential area (1)
- 1.2.7 green belt (1)
- 1.2.8 rural-urban fringe (8 x 1) (8)

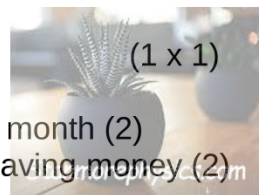
1.3	1.3.1	70% (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Rural population is decreasing (1) Urban population is increasing (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.3	More employment opportunities are available (2) Regular income because they can be permanently employed (2) Higher income compared to rural areas (2) Higher standard of living due to higher income (2) Will be able to afford better housing (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.4	Poor quality/less municipal services (e.g. water and electricity) due to less people paying (2) Shops will close due to fewer customers (2) Less money available for maintenance of transport networks (2) Facilities (e.g. education, health and religious) will close due to decreased demand (2) Commercial institutions (e.g. banks) will close due to decreased demand (2) Provision of communication networks (e.g. internet and telecommunication facilities) will decrease due to lack of demand (2) [ANY FOUR]	(4 x 2)	(8)
1.4	1.4.1	Land use zones are located around a number of different nuclei (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.2	Heavy manufacturing (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.3	It is located on the outskirts (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.4	Large supply labour force from the low-income residential area (2) Close proximity of labour force (2) Cheaper land available (2) Large amount of land available (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.4.5	They are not compatible (2) Land-use 6 produces a lot of air pollution (2) Land-use 6 produces noise pollution (2) Land-use 6 is associated with traffic congestion (2) Land-use 5 is associated with aesthetic appeal (2) [ANY TWO] CANDIDATES MAY ANSWER FROM THE PERSEPCTIVE OF LAND-USE 5	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.4.6	Multiple nuclei model has more focal points (2) Multiple nuclei model has a cellular pattern (2) The multiple nuclei model provides for all land-use zones (2) The multiple nuclei model provides for commercial decentralisation (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.5	1.5.1	All individuals are entitled to have their basic needs met and have access to equal opportunities (2) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.2	Provision of housing (1) Provision of healthcare (1) Provision of water sanitation (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.3	It is a basic right (2) Inequality of service provision (2) Different areas have different levels of service delivery (2) (Accept examples such as potable water) (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.4	Municipality cannot cope with the increase in the demand of services (2) Limited budget allocations (2) Slow pace by municipality managers in the provision of services (2) Corruption and mismanagement of funds (2) Destruction of existing resources/infrastructure by protesters during strikes (2) Lack of participation by communities in local government (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.5.5	Allocate larger/adequate budget to service provision (2) Engage the community in decision-making processes concerning services (2) Provide services to the community within agreed time frames (2) Use skills of local communities to provide services (2) The government to conduct an audit into municipal services (2) Monitoring and evaluation of service provision (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(6) [60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | ubiquitous (1) | | |
| | 2.1.2 | market-orientated (1) | | |
| | 2.1.3 | heavy (1) | | |
| | 2.1.4 | footloose (1) | | |
| | 2.1.5 | bridge (1) | | |
| | 2.1.6 | raw-material orientated (1) | | |
| | 2.1.7 | light (1) | | |
| | 2.1.8 | centralisation (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | tertiary (1) | | |
| | 2.2.2 | export (1) | | |
| | 2.2.3 | primary (1) | | |
| | 2.2.4 | quaternary (1) | | |
| | 2.2.5 | GDP (1) | | |
| | 2.2.6 | Secondary (1) | | |
| | 2.2.7 | Gauteng (1) | (7 x 1) | (7) |

2.3	2.3.1	North West (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	'Beef is a staple food for many South Africans.' (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	Small-scale commercial farming (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.4	75,4% of all farmers earn an income of R1 000 per month (2) For most of the farmers of Mopeane it is a way of saving money (2) It is for investment (2) It can be converted to cash (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.3.5	Insufficient money to improve their farming techniques (2) Unable to buy more cattle to increase herd size (2) Not able to invest in new (cattle) farming techniques (2) Unable to obtain quality feed for cattle (2) Lack of insurance/funding against (natural) disasters (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.3.6	Education/Training of small-scale farmers in land management (2) Education/training of small-scale farmers in financial management (2) Access to subsidies/ funding to small-scale farmers (2) Speed up land redistribution program (2) Promote the use of agriculture extension officers (intermediaries between research and farmers) to small-scale farmers (2) Grants for technical and scientific advisors for small-scale farmers (2) Tariffs of beef and milk import products to improve trade in home markets (2) Reducing transaction costs for small-scale producers (2) Strengthening local markets (2) Encouraging big markets to support small-scale farmers (2) Improved infrastructure related to cattle farming (accept examples) (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)



- 2.4 2.4.1 Industrial development zones (IDZs) are specific geographical areas in a country where certain economic activities are promoted through a set of policy measures targeted for industrial export manufacturing. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Construction-based fabrication workshops for steel and other metals (1)
 Equipment and marine repair facilities (1),
 Oil/Lubricant (1)
 Fuel plants (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Specialised skills are introduced/ local skills are improved (2)
 Investments come into the country and specifically in the Saldanha Bay area (2)
 More than R3 billion is invested in the zone (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 The natural/protected bay has allowed for the establishment of the harbour to facilitate exports and imports/Deep port that allows for large and heavy loaded ships/cargo (2)
 Flat land has facilitated the establishment of a well-developed infrastructure for industrial development (2)
 Maritime climate allows for greater productivity (2)
 Well positioned for exponential growth (2)/location creates a linkage for sub-Saharan Africa and international markets (2)
 Growing demand for oil and gas (2)
 Sufficient energy supply/renewable energy production (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 More jobs will be created for the local community (2)
 Generates income for the local community (2)
 It provides opportunities for further development for the community (2)
 Skills will be developed in the local community (2)
 Financial growth will take place and the community will benefit (2)
 The internal infrastructure will improve and local community will benefit from that (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.1	2.5.1	An informal sector is part of the economy that is neither taxed or monitored by any form of government (2) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.2	R1–R500 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	Low/Unreliable income (1) Limited infrastructure/accept examples (1) Lack of funding (1) Unable to get bank loans (1) Limited business skills (1) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.4	Creates employment opportunities (2) Able to buy food (2) Can provide shelter for family (2) Enables education for children (2) Afford healthcare (2) Can pay for basic services/accept examples (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.5	Provide facilities and support services/accept examples (2) Amend laws that allows government to develop and regulate this sector (2) Training and entrepreneurial skills development (2) Provide financial support through loans and subsidies (2) Choosing locations for trading to meet the demand (2) Provide policing and security for people and goods (2) Hygienic conditions and facilities (2) Upgrading infrastructure for people in the informal sector (2) [ANY FOUR]	(4 x 2)	(8) [60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 C ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Formula: **Average gradient** = $\frac{\text{vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$
 $\frac{1,8}{1\ 950}$ ✓
 1 : 1 083,33 ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 The gentle gradient made it easier to build the TOWNLANDS PLATINUM MINES ✓
 The gentle gradient made it cheaper to build the TOWNLANDS PLATINUM MINES ✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Difference in years: 2022 – 2014 = 8 ✓ years
 Mean annual change: 4'W ✓
 Total annual change 4' x 8 = 32' ✓
 MD for 2021: 17°16'W + ✓ 32' = 17°48'W of TN ✓ (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 H ✓
 Reason: There are more intersections/traffic lights ✓✓ (1 + 2) (1)

3.2.3 The plots are large ✓✓
 There are recreational facilities in the area ✓✓
 It is on the outskirts of the city ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 C ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 More natural vegetation had to be cleared ✓✓
 Natural habitats were destroyed ✓✓
 Increase in soil erosion ✓✓
 Larger area is polluted ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Large-scale farming ✓
 Reason: Large cultivated area ✓✓ (3)
 Close to water source/canal/river/reservoir ✓✓
 Close to power supply ✓✓
 Close to transport infrastructure ✓✓
 Land has a gentle gradient ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 + 2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1	Database✓	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.2	Spatial data✓	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	206 – trigonometrical station number✓ 1554,6 m - height above sea level✓	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.3.4	Raster✓	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.5	A✓	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.6	Raster data is stored in pixels/grids✓✓	(1 x 2)	(2)
			[30]
		TOTAL:	150