



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2022

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 16 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS:

SECTION A

QUESTION : 1 Rural and Urban Settlement (60)

QUESTION : 2 Economic Geography of South Africa (60)

SECTION B

QUESTION : 3 Geographical Skills and Techniques (30)

2. Answer ALL THREE questions in the ANSWER BOOK provided.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line open between subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, when you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in the final answer, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 10km, 4°C, and 50m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

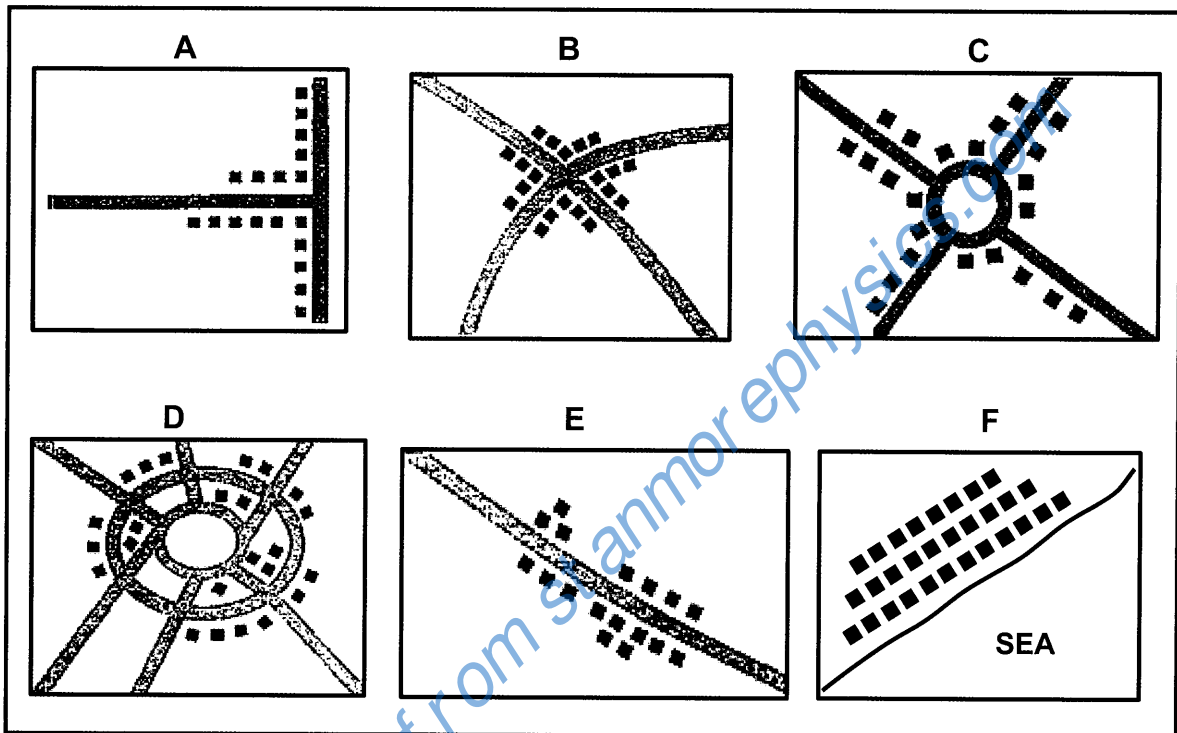
SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographic map 2629 DB ERMELO and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2629DB 5 ERMELO 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 the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Match the sketches A-F showing settlement shapes with the descriptions below. Choose the answer and write down only the letter (A-F) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g.1.1.8 E.



[Adapted from: www.studyadda.com]

- 1.1.1 Along a road or river
- 1.1.2 For defense (security) purposes
- 1.1.3 Where two main roads intersect
- 1.1.4 At a T-junction in a road
- 1.1.5 Along radiating transport routes
- 1.1.6 Around a central feature
- 1.1.7 Influenced by a physical barrier

(7 x 1)(7)

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas	A	Urban profile
		B	Urban growth
1.2.2	Deterioration of parts of an urban area	C	Urban blight
1.2.3	Zone on the outskirts of the city with mixed land-use functions	D	Urbanization
		E	Urban morphology
1.2.4	Internal structure of an urban area	F	Urban hierarchy
1.2.5	Uncontrolled growth of cities	G	Urban sprawl
1.2.6	Increase in the size of urban areas	H	Urban expansion
1.2.7	Increase in the absolute number of people living in urban areas	I	Rural-urban fringe
1.2.8	System of ranking settlements according to size and function		

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the photograph below of a rural settlement.



[Source: <https://www.moneyweb.co.za/news/south-africa/the-complexities-of-south-african>]

1.3.1 Classify the settlement in the photograph according to the following:

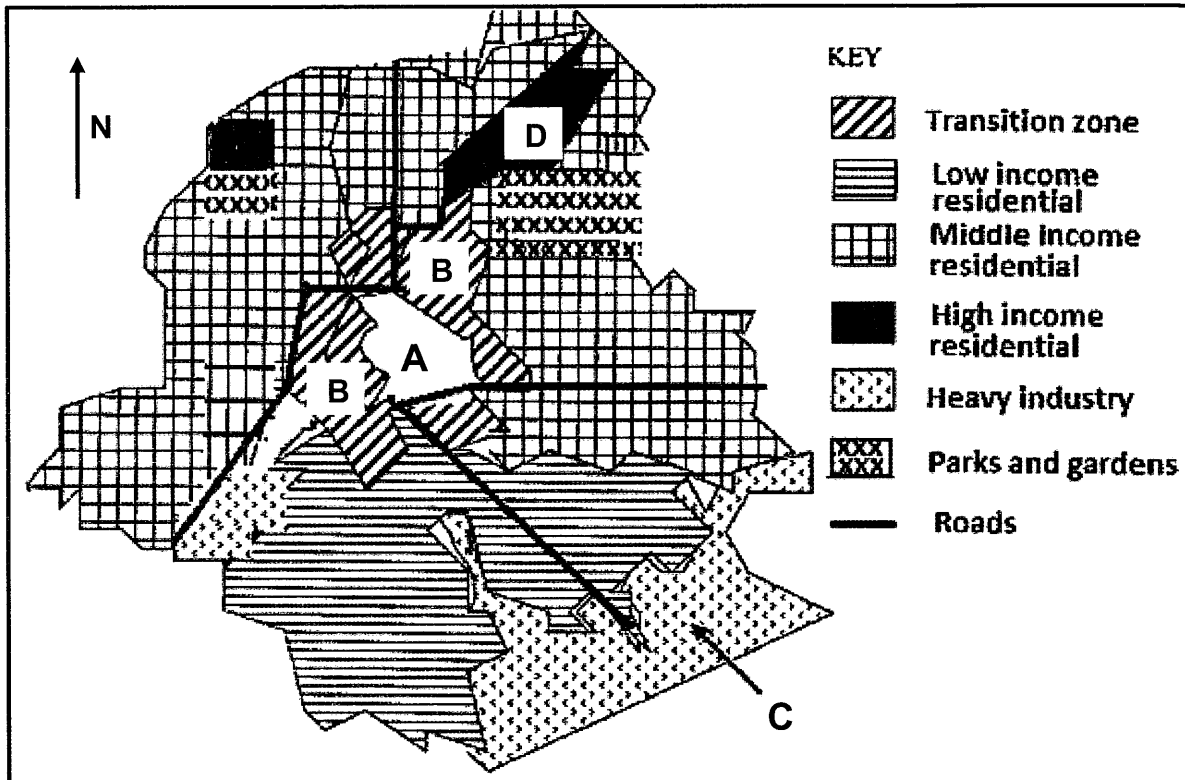
- (a) function (1 x 1)(1)
- (b) size and complexity (1 x 2)(2)

1.3.2 How has the settlement in the photograph ensured a regular water supply? (1 x 2)(2)

1.3.3 Describe TWO physical factors that favored the site of this settlement. (2 x 2)(4)

1.3.4 Suggest THREE sustainable strategies that could be put in place to improve the conditions of the people living in this settlement. (3 x 2)(6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below showing the internal structure of an urban settlement.



[Adapted from <https://www.google.com/search?q=urban%20land%20use%20zones&tbm=isch&hl>]

1.4.1 Identify the land-use zone labelled **A**. (1 x 1) (1)

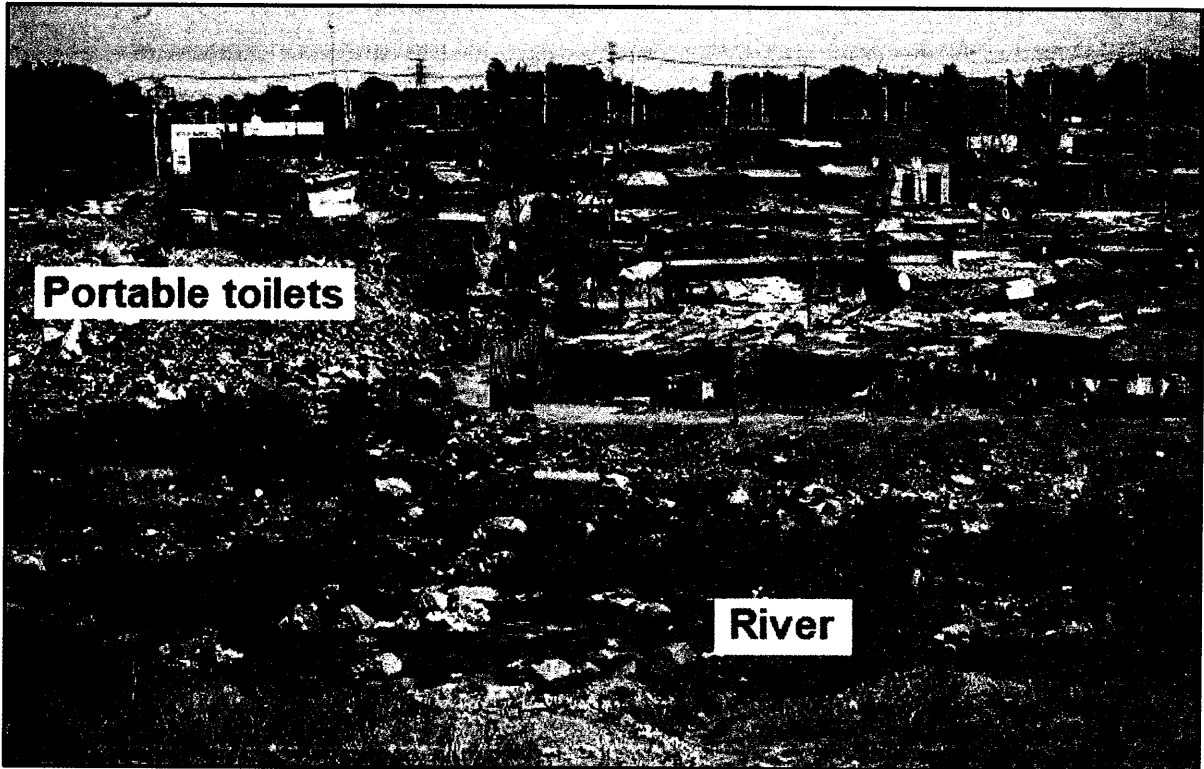
1.4.2 Give ONE reason why land-use zone **B** does not completely surround land-use zone **A**. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Why are the land-use areas labelled **C** and **D** not compatible? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explain why land-use zone **A** in many South African cities is no longer favored as a location for businesses. (4 x 2) (8)



1.5 Refer to the photograph below showing an informal settlement.



[Source: <https://www.sabcnews.com/residents-of-alexandra-up-in-arms-over-mushrooming-illegal-structures/>]

- 1.5.1 Name ONE type of material used to construct the dwellings in the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 State TWO basic needs that people living in the informal settlement in the photograph do not have easy access to. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3 Give ONE reason why the outbreak of a fire would be a serious issue for the informal settlement in the photograph. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Explain TWO economic reasons for the development of informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Suggest THREE sustainable strategies that local municipalities could implement to reduce the growth of informal settlements. (3 x 2) (6)

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Choose a term/concept from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – I) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1 Type of economic activity where a service is rendered	A home market
2.1.2 Total value of goods and services produced in a country, by citizens and non-citizens over a period of a year	B secondary activities
2.1.3 Products sold within a country	C trade agreement
2.1.4 The difference in value between a country's imports and exports	D imports
2.1.5 The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year including foreign earnings by corporations and citizens overseas	E gross domestic product
2.1.6 Processes and changes raw materials into useful goods	F international trade
2.1.7 Two or more countries decide on terms that help them conduct business with each other	G balance of trade
2.1.8 Goods which are brought into a country	H tertiary activities
	I gross national product



(8 x 1)(8)

- 2.2 Give ONE concept for each of the following descriptions by choosing a concept from the list below. Write only the concept next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Industry.

Ubiquitous industries, light industries, Break-of-bulk industries,
Industrial decentralization, Spatial Development Initiative,
Footloose industries, Industrial agglomeration, heavy industries



- 2.2.1 Located in or close to the CBD
- 2.2.2 Located at harbours
- 2.2.3 Provides services 24 hours a day and 7 days a week from any geographic location
- 2.2.4 Located in any place without being affected by factors such as resources or transport
- 2.2.5 Movement of industries away from core areas
- 2.2.6 A strategy aimed at developing and improving existing transport infrastructure
- 2.2.7 Located on cheap land away from the CBD (7 x 1)(7)

2.3 Refer to the infographic below on gold production in South Africa.

Year	Production in Tons
2010	189
2011	181
2012	160
2013	160
2014	152
2015	145
2016	145
2017	137
2018	117
2019	105
2020	96
2021	100

Over 50% of all gold reserves are found in South Africa, with the Witwatersrand Basin remaining the largest gold resource in the world. The Wits sedimentary basin is massive and stretches through an arc approximately 400 km across three provinces.

In 1975, South Africa was responsible for producing 40% of all the gold mined. By 2010, however, China affirmed its status as the world's largest gold producer with production of 324 tons of gold, followed by Australia (222.8 tons), and South Africa with 219.8 tons. Today, South Africa produces only 4.2% of the world's gold.

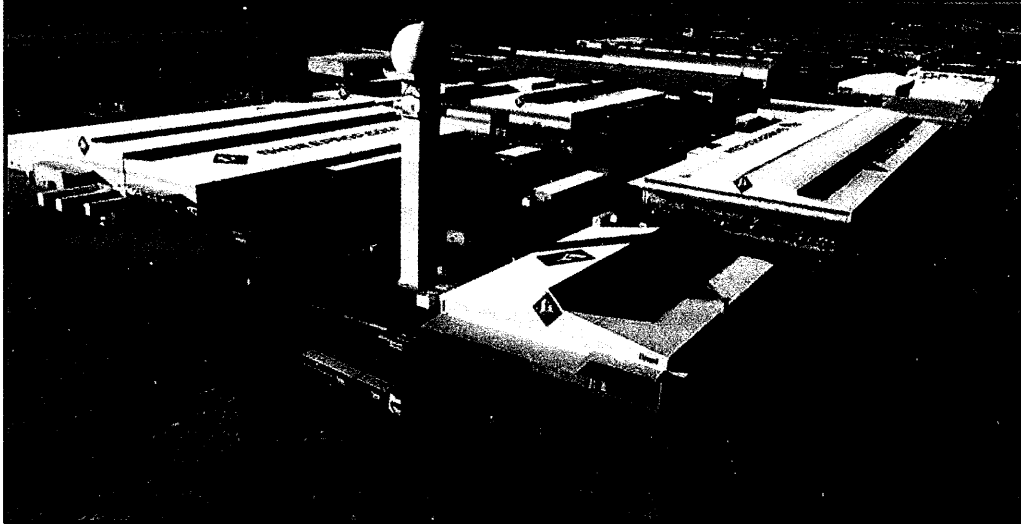
In 2021, an estimated 100 metric tons of gold was produced in South Africa. That was a notable decrease compared to South Africa's gold production volume in 2010, which was 189 metric tons. The gold mining industry in South Africa is an important source of employment.

[Adapted from: <https://projectsiq.co.za/gold-mining-in-south-africa.htm>]

- 2.3.1 Which area in South Africa has the largest gold reserves in the world? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 With reference to the map name TWO gold producing provinces in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.3 What is South Africa's current (2021) gold production in relation to the rest of the world? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Use the graph to calculate the difference in gold production from 2010 to 2020. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Gold production has dropped significantly from 2010 to 2020. Suggest TWO economic factors that contributed to this trend. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.6 Discuss TWO contributions made by the gold mining sector to the economy of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4 Refer to the photograph and extract below on the Dube TradePort Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).

DUBE TRADEPORT AFRICA'S GLOBAL MANUFACTURING AND AIR LOGISTICS PLATFORM



Dube TradePort Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), is a world-class development offering globally integrated logistics and manufacturing infrastructure, and support for a range of airport-related activities, including cargo operations, warehousing, agriculture, and commercial real-estate for office, retail and hospitality.

The benefits offered to businesses operating within the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) are geared towards promoting business growth, revenue generation, employment creation, the export of value-added commodities, and the attraction of both foreign and local investment – all enhancing South Africa's manufacturing and export capabilities.

Owned by the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government, Dube TradePort is the province's flagship infrastructural development and key priority, forming part of South Africa's National Infrastructure Plan.

Strategically located on the east coast of South Africa, linked to two of Africa's major seaports, major national roads and home to King Shaka International Airport, Dube TradePort is strategically positioned at the intersection of local and global intermodal (different modes) transport routes.

2.4.1 In which province is the Dube TradePort IDZ located? (1 x 1)(1)

2.4.2 Identify ONE example of an activity mentioned in the extract that can be considered a

- (a) primary economic activity
(b) tertiary economic activity (2 x 1)(2)

2.4.3 How does the existing infrastructure promote the development of the Dube TradePort IDZ? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the Dube TradePort IDZ will have a positive economic impact on the local people. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on the informal sector.

HAIRDRESSING AS A LIVELIHOOD IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR



With unemployment at unacceptably high levels in many areas some budding entrepreneurs are turning to the informal hair care industry to make a living. Mobile container hair salons dot almost every street in townships.

It's becoming big business with as many as six self-styled hair salons crammed along one street. The competition is stiff but there's apparently enough demand for some pampering to go around.

The informal hair care market is projected to grow at a rate of 6.6% during the forecast period (2022- 2027). The hair care market has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as there have been widespread retail and salon store closures leading to the notable trends of do-it-yourself (DIY) beauty care. Hairdressers are placed in the role of informal assistants because clients often raise personal and emotional problems with them during appointments.

While the informal sector is the 'second' economy in many ways, it provides livelihoods, employment and income for about 2.5 million workers and business owners. One in every six South Africans who work, work in the informal sector.

[Adapted from: <https://nextcity.org/urbanist-news/rethinking-architecture-to-evade-violence>]

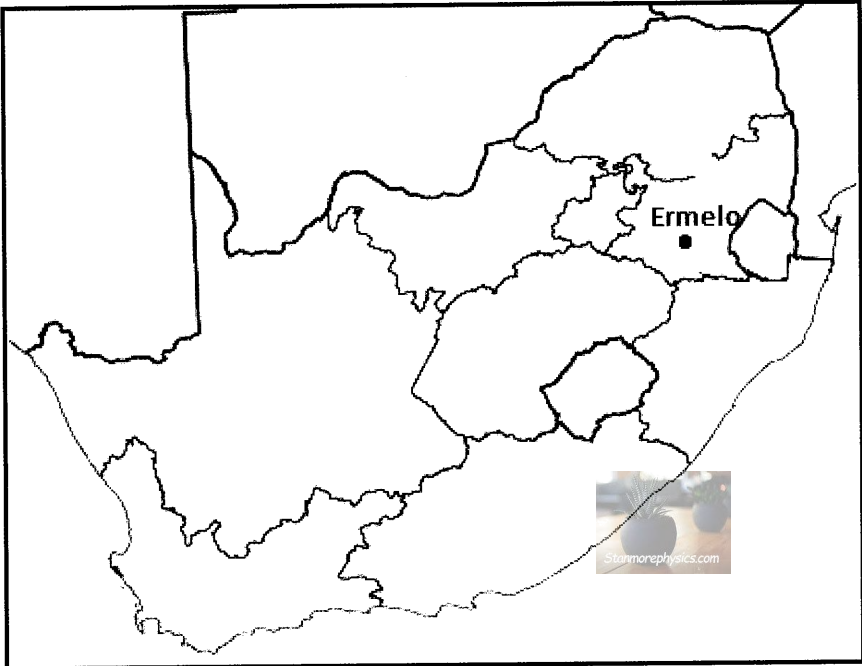
- 2.5.1 According to the extract, at what rate is the informal hair care market expected to grow from 2020 to 2027.? (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.5.2 With reference to the extract give ONE reason for the rapid growth of the informal hair care market. (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.5.3 Why is the informal sector regarded as the 'second' economy? (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.5.4 How would formalising the informal hair care business impact positively on the economy? (2 x 2)(4)
- 2.5.5 Suggest THREE ways in which informal traders can be empowered to make a meaningful contribution to the South African economy. (3 x 2)(6)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [120]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ERMELO



Coordinates: 26°31'S; 29°58'E

Ermelo is an educational, industrial and commercial town in the 7,750 km² Gert Sibande District Municipality in Mpumalanga, South Africa. It is located 210 km east of Johannesburg. It is both a mixed farming and mining region. Mixed farming, such as maize and cattle, take place within the district. Mining is important to the district with anthracite, coal and torbernite being mined.

[Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ermelo,Mpumalanga>]

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

ENGLISH

- Diggings
- River
- Sewerage works
- Opencast mine
- Prison
- Purification Plant

AFRIKAANS

- Uitgrawings
- Rivier
- Rioolwerke
- Oopgroefmyn
- Tronk
- Suiweringaanleg



3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The town north-north west of Ermelo when travelling on the N11 is ...

- A. Chrissiensemeer
- B. Hendrina
- C. Breyten
- D. Wesselton

(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.2 The contour interval on the orthophoto map is ... metres.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 50



(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.3 Calculate the area covered by the orthophoto map as demarcated in black/red on the topographic map in km².

Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)**

(5 x 1)(5)

3.1.4 Determine the true bearing of the windpump in block **D1** from trigonometrical station 305 in block **D2** on the topographic map.

(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.5 The magnetic declination for 2022 is **19°10'** west of true north. Use the true bearing in your answer to QUESTION 3.1.4 to calculate the present magnetic bearing.

Formula: **MB = True Bearing (TB) + Magnetic Declination (MD)** (1 x 1)(1)

3.1.6 Identify the feature that is located at the following grid reference:

26° 33' 49"S; 29° 58' 23"E

(1 x 1)(1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the settlement CASSIM PARK in block **D1/2** and **E1/2** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.1 The settlement pattern of CASSIM PARK is (nucleated/dispersed). (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.2 Give ONE social advantage for people living in the settlement identified in QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to the cemetery in blocks **A4** and **A5** on the topographic map.

3.2.3 The cemetery is located in the ...

- A. commercial zone.
- B. industrial zone.
- C. transition zone.
- D. rural-urban fringe. (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.4 Why is the location chosen (answer to QUESTION 3.2.3) an ideal site for the cemetery? (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to **H** on the topographic map.

3.2.5 Identify street pattern (plan) **H**. (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.6 Why is street pattern (plan) **H** more popular in new developments? (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to block **E4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.7 Identify the type of primary activity practiced in block **E4**. (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.8 How does the primary activity (identified in QUESTION 3.2.7) have an economic impact on the local community? (1 x 2)(2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map. There has been an increase in soil erosion due to extensive farming and opencast mining in the area. The local municipality uses remote sensing to assess the impact of soil erosion on the dams in blocks **D1** and **E1**.



3.3.1 Define the concept *remote sensing*. (1 x 2)(2)

3.3.2 How is remote sensing used to monitor the negative impact of the increased soil erosion on the dams in the area? (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to the hospital at **6** in block **E5** on the orthophoto map.

3.3.3 Identify ONE spatial data of this hospital. (1 x 1)(1)

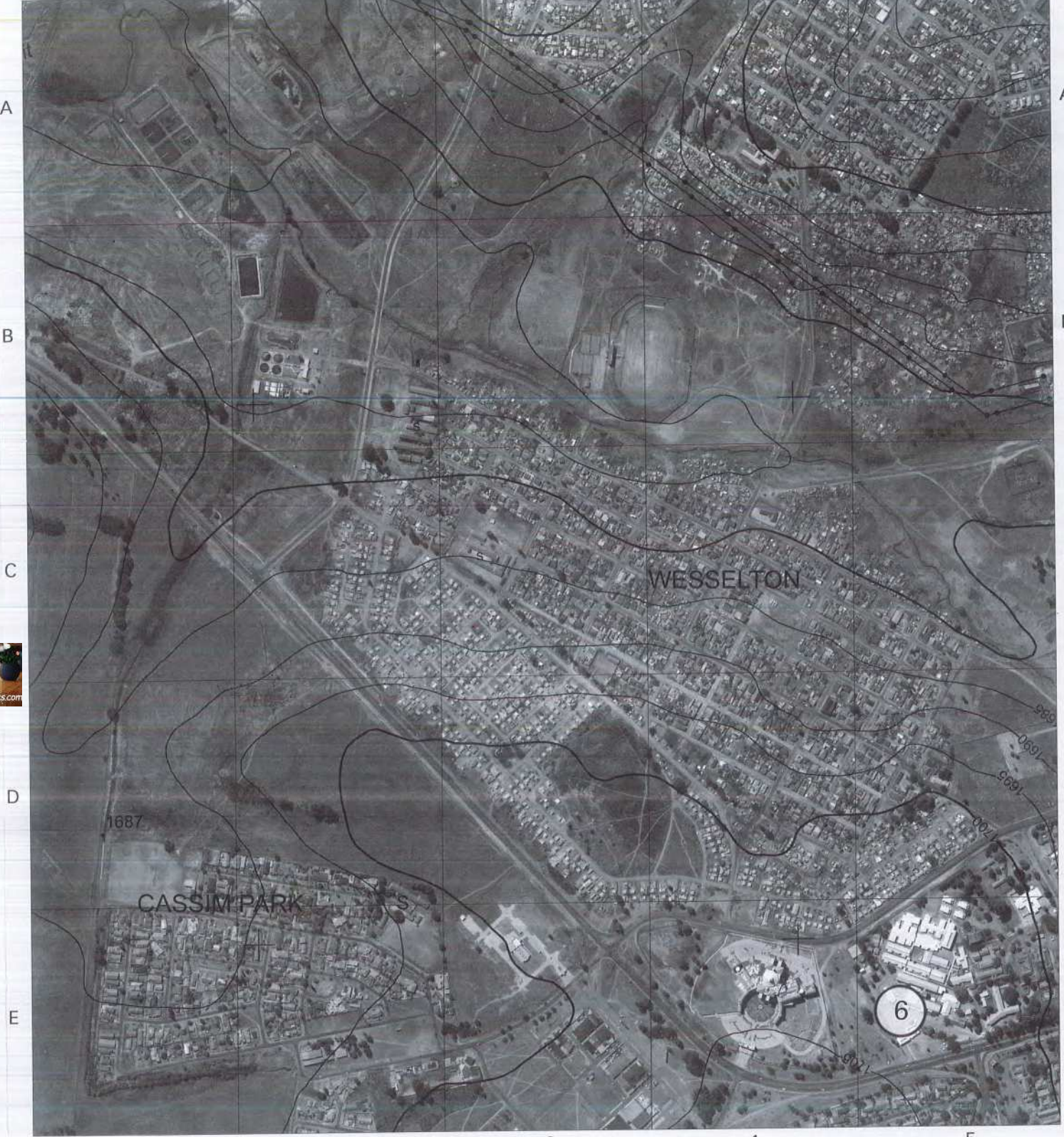
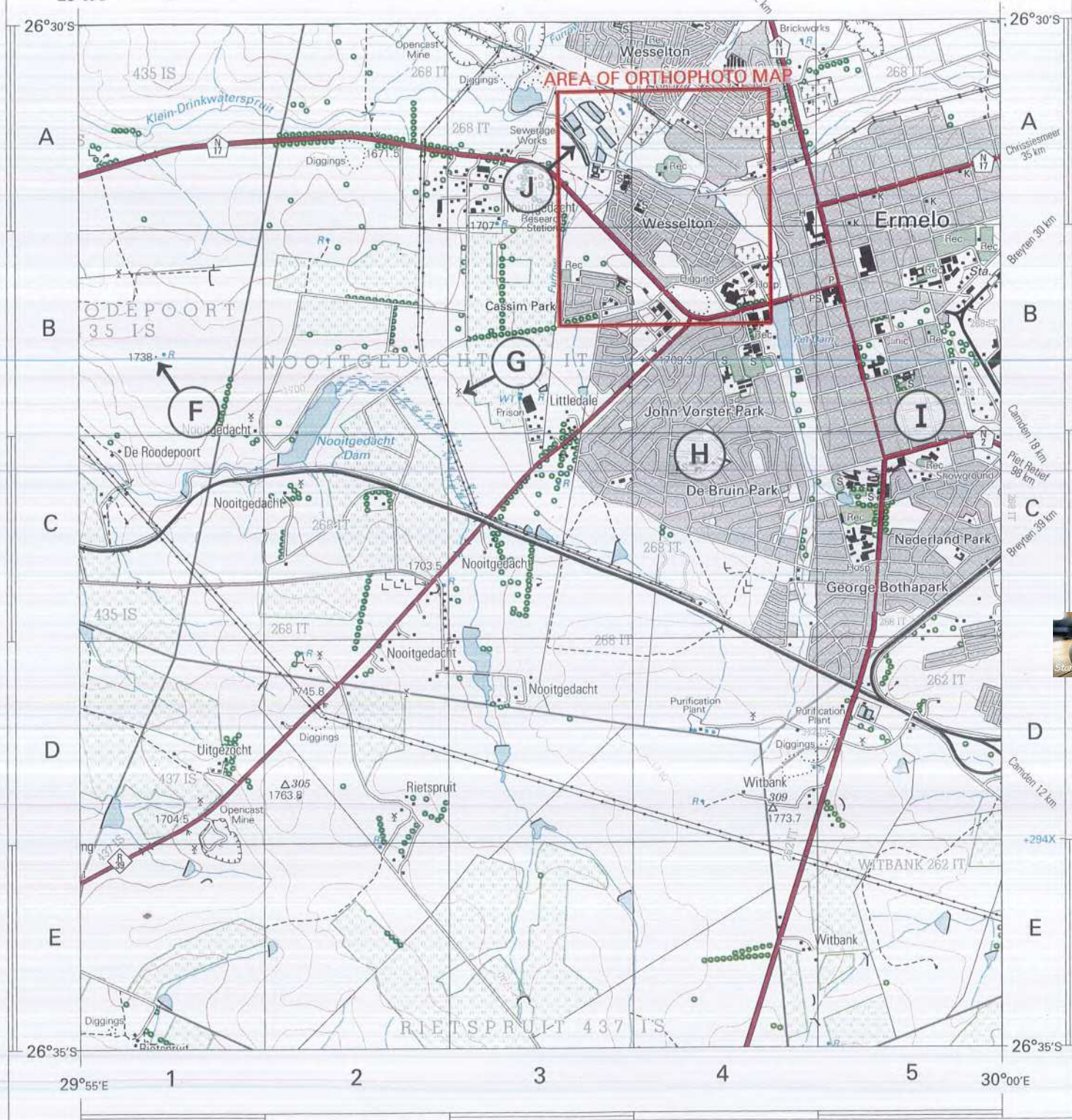
3.3.4 Give ONE attribute data of the hospital. (1 x 1)(1)

3.3.5 Identify TWO data layers that would have been considered before the hospital was constructed. (2 x 1)(2)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [30]

TOTAL FOR PAPER: [150]

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com



Gemiddelde magnetiese deklinasie 18°34' Wes van Ware Noord (Oktober 2013).
Gemiddelde jaarlikse verandering 4' Westwaarts (Okt. 2013 - Sept. 2014).

True N. Ware N.

Mean magnetic declination 18°34' West of True North (October 2013).
Mean annual change 4' Westwards (Oct. 2013 - Sept. 2014).

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES / KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 20 METER

REFERENCE

National Freeway; National Route	International Boundary and Beacon	Fence; Wall
Arterial Route	Provincial Boundary	Windpump; Monument
Main Road	Protected Area	Communication Tower
Secondary Road; Bench Mark	Perennial River	Mine Dump; Excavation
Other Road; Bridge	Perennial Water	Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon
Track and Hiking Trail	Non-perennial River	Lighthouse and Marine Light
Railway; Station or Siding	Non-Perennial Water	Cemetery; Grave
Other Railway; Tunnel	Dry Water Course	Erosion; Sand
Embankment; Cutting	Dry Pan	Woodland
Power Line	Marsh and Vlei	Cultivated Land
Built-up Area (High, Low Density)	Pipeline (above ground)	Orchard or Vineyard
Buildings; Ruin	Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point	Recreation Ground
Post Office; Police Station; Store	Coastal Rocks	Row of Trees
Place of Worship; School; Hotel	Prominent Rock Outcrop	Original Farms

0 km 200m 400m 600m 800m 1 km

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete	Internasionale Grens en Baken	Draadheining; Muur
Hoofverkeersroete	Provinsiale Grens	Windpomp; Monument
Hoofpad	Bewarings Gebied	Kommunikasietoring
Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk	Standhoudende Rivier	Mynhoop; Uitgraving
Ander Pad; Brug	Standhoudende Water	Peilbaken; Seevaartbaken
Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad	Nie-standhoudende Rivier	Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn	Nie-standhoudende Water	Begraafplaas; Graf
Ander Spoorweg; Tonnél	Droë Loop	Erosie; Sand
Opvulling; Deurgrawing	Droë Pan	Beboste Gebied
Kraglyn	Moeras en Vlei	Bewerkte Land
Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Laë Digtheid)	Pyplyn (bo die grond)	Boord of Wingerd
Geboue; Murasie	Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt	Ontspanningsterrein
Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel	Kuslynotse	Rye Bome
Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel	Prominente Klipbank	Oorspronklike Plase



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MARKING GUIDELINES

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2022

Stannmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1

1.1.1 E ✓

1.1.2 Technical error

1.1.3 B ✓

1.1.4 A ✓

1.1.5 C ✓

1.1.6 D / or C / [Both have a central feature]

1.1.7 F /

(6 x 1) (6)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

1.2

1.2.1 D ✓ or D is urbanisation [if a statement is given mark where the letter is]

1.2.2 C ✓

1.2.3 I ✓

1.2.4 E ✓

1.2.5 G ✓

1.2.6 H ✓

1.2.7 B ✓

1.2.8 F ✓

(8 x 1) (8)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

1.3

1.3.1 (a) uni-functional / farming / primary / stock farming/ live stock farming ✓

(1 x 1) (1)

[Single function mark wrong /]

(b) isolated farmstead / single dwelling/ farmstead/ isolated farm/ farm/ ✓✓

[isolated only mark wrong]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2

Erected a jo-jo tank/water tank to catch and store water/✓✓

[jo-jo tank //water tank // on their own mark correct]

[reservoir / borehole mark wrong]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.3 Located on a fairly flat (gentle) slope ✓✓
 North-facing for more direct radiation ✓✓
 In the thermal belt for warmth in winter/mid-slope. ✓✓
 Large tract of land for farming ✓✓
 Availability of fertile soil ✓✓
 Enough grazing land for cattle farming ✓✓
 (Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

[not just words as responses; the candidate must justify their answer to get 2 marks]

- 1.3.4 Provision of the basic needs / (accept examples) ✓✓
 Upgrade infrastructure (accept examples) ✓✓
 Changing farming practices to improve production. ✓✓
 Improve access to capital for farmers/loans. ✓✓
 Improve farm skills through training. ✓✓
 Government grants / support. ✓✓
 Provide quality services (accept examples) ✓✓
 Industrial development to create job opportunities. ✓✓
 Create employment (accept examples) ✓✓
 Development of agricultural school for farming skills. ✓✓
 Accelerate the land reform process ✓✓
 (Any THREE)

(3 x 2) (6)

[mark each example individually ,e.g. water supply // electricity // mark each one correct]
 [read through responses carefully and accept accordingly, especially if candidate gives examples.]

1.4

- 1.4.1 CBD ✓ / or central business district/
 [commercial /or city centre mark wrong]

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.2 Due to the uneven expansion of the CBD into the transition
 Zone/CBD is expanding to transition zone in some areas. ✓✓
 The residential area is irregular in shape ✓✓
 CBD is irregular in shape ✓✓

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.3 Lots of air and noise pollution created by heavy industries hence
 cannot be near high income residential. ✓✓
 High income residential is found where land value is high and heavy
 industry is found where land values are low. ✓✓
 High income residential is found where there is scenic beauty. ✓✓
 Heavy industries causes high traffic congestion. ✓✓
 The low-income residential area has taken over part of where the
 transition zone might have developed. ✓✓
 Heavy industries require large tracts of cheap, flat land to develop

on. ✓✓

Unpleasant odour from industrial areas ✓✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

[must compare both heavy industries and high income residential zone to get 2 marks.
If there is only reference to one, no marks]

1.4.4 High rentals in the CBD. ✓✓



Lack of space for expansion in the CBD. ✓✓

Landlords/owners do not refurbish/maintain buildings that forces businesses to relocate to more modern parts of the city. ✓✓

The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages customers. ✓✓

The large number of informal traders is unattractive for businesses. ✓✓

Traffic congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and decreases business. ✓✓

There is a lack of parking space and a shortage of parking garages which discourages businesses to the CBD. ✓✓

The CBD has decreased in accessibility because of urban expansion which impacts negatively on businesses. ✓✓

Functional magnetism-businesses are forced to move from the CBD to be closer to businesses that have moved. ✓✓

Functional prestige encourages businesses to move to other areas. ✓✓

Functional convenience is no longer a pull factor. ✓✓

Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution which creates an unpleasant/unhealthy environment. ✓✓

[only make reference to pollution mark correct]

[statement must be justified to get 2 marks]

(Any FOUR – Accept if candidates refer to the attractiveness of other areas]

(4 x 2)(8)

1.5

1.5.1 Corrugated iron/ iron/ steel/ mud/ tin. ✓

Wood ✓

Cardboard board/ ✓

Signboards ✓

Tyres ✓

Plastic/ refuse / waste/ throw-away / disposable waste/ rubbish/ ✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 (Piped) Water/ water / running water/ tap water/ ✓

Electricity ✓

Sanitation/ portable toilets/ ✓

Refuse removal ✓

Formal housing ✓

Planned roads ✓

Schools ✓

Clinics ✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Close proximity of dwellings/ **high density of buildings /closeness of shacks or homes** ✓✓
Highly flammable building material ✓✓
Accessibility to the informal settlement is limited – no proper roads. ✓✓
Not safe for emergency vehicles to enter ✓✓
There is no running water to extinguish fire ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Unemployment leads to poverty resulting in the poor not able to rent or purchase formal houses. ✓✓
Low paying jobs results in formal housing becoming unaffordable to the poor. ✓✓
High cost of formal housing/rentals make them beyond the affordability of the poor. ✓✓
Occupying vacant land at no cost is favoured by the poor. ✓✓
Limited budgets for low cost housing leaves many who applied for them with no choice but to live in informal settlements. ✓✓
(Any TWO)

[transport costs are lowered so they save money as they are close to work./]
[Check candidates responses and as long as they link facts with economic reasons, mark correct] 2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Relocate informal settlement dwellers to areas where self-help homes can be built. ✓✓
Provision of land for building formal houses. ✓✓
site and service plots. (accept examples) ✓✓/ **plot of land with basic infrastructure//**
Provide RDP houses to those living in informal settlements. ✓✓
Strict legislation on preventing the growth of informal settlements. ✓✓
Provide formal infrastructure (accept examples) ✓✓
Acceleration of land reform ✓✓ (Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

[59]

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**QUESTION 2**

2.1

2.1.1 H ✓

2.1.2 E ✓

2.1.3 A ✓

2.1.4 G ✓

2.1.5 I ✓

2.1.6 B ✓

2.1.7 C ✓

2.1.8 D ✓



(8 x 1) (8)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

2.2

2.2.1 Light industries ✓

2.2.2 Break of bulk industries ✓

2.2.3 Ubiquitous industries ✓

2.2.4 Footloose industries ✓

2.2.5 Industrial decentralization ✓ [not just decentralisation] mark wrong

2.2.6 Spatial development initiative ✓ [SDI – mark wrong]

2.2.7 Heavy industries ✓

(7 x 1) (7)

[full terms are provided, do not give mark for part of the term]

2.3

2.3.1 Witswatersrand Basin ✓ [no other answer, must have both to get the mark] (1 x 1)(1)

2.3.2 Free State ✓
North West ✓
Gauteng ✓
Mpumalanga ✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 4.2% ✓✓ [no units, mark wrong] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 $189 - 96 = 93$ metric tons / 93 tons ✓✓

[do not need to show the calculation, if the answer is only given with the unit – 2 marks]

(1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Minimum wages has increased the cost of production ✓✓
Increased transport cost because mines are located inland ✓✓
Fluctuating prices of gold due to foreign exchange ✓✓
Exporting of gold in an unprocessed form reduces profits ✓✓
Strike action reduced production ✓✓
Competition from other countries ✓✓
Gold is a non-renewable resource/reserves are depleted rapidly ✓✓
Accidents in mines ✓✓
Lockdown due to Covid19 ✓✓
Withdrawal of foreign investors ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

[economic factors must be qualified.]

Accept: HIV/Aids will lead to high absenteeism which slows down production .//

HIV /AIDS increase results in more money spent on workers health care and less money on production //

Load shedding slows down production.//

Crime and corruption in mines has a negative impact on production //

2.3.6 Foreign exchange/income is earned from the export of gold. ✓✓
Gold mining companies pay taxes to the receiver of revenue thus stimulating the growth rate of the country. ✓✓
A large percentage of the labour force is employed by the gold / mines contributing to the economy in the form of wages, taxes and salaries. ✓✓
Gold mining has led to the development of the infrastructure of the country. ✓✓
The gold mining industry created a demand for tools and machinery and thus factories were started to supply these /

multiplier-effect stimulating growth in other sectors. ✓✓
(Any TWO)

Include: (2 x 2) (4)

[provides employment thus contributes to the economy in the form of wages, taxes and salaries.//]

[read candidates responses and if they show a link between the contribution made by gold and the economy ,award them the marks]

2.4

2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (candidates to write the name in full) ✓ accept KZN/ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 **Primary:** agriculture ✓

Tertiary: logistics ✓, infrastructure ✓, cargo operations ✓,
warehousing ✓, commercial real-estate ✓, retail ✓
hospitality ✓
(Any ONE) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Two of Africa's major seaports link Dube Trade Port to
local and international markets ✓✓
Major national roads facilitate transportation of goods ✓✓
King Shaka International Airport connects Dube Trade Port to
local and international markets ✓✓
Dube Trade Port is strategically positioned at the intersection
of local and global intermodal transport routes ✓✓
Existing infrastructure attract foreign investors ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

[accept examples here that are applicable e.g. Richards Bay , Durban Harbour ,the National Highway]

2.4.4 Promoting business growth ✓✓
Revenue generation ✓✓
Employment creation ✓✓
Employment will increase buying power ✓✓
Increased skills of local people ✓✓
Opportunities for promotion ✓✓
Encourages local entrepreneurship ✓✓
Promotes/supports tourism industry ✓✓
Standard of living will improve ✓✓
It promotes both local and international trade ✓✓
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

2.5

2.5.1 6.6% ✓ [must include the unit of measurement] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 The hair care market has been affected by COVID-19 crisis, as there have been widespread retail and salon store closures ✓✓

Lead to more do it -yourself (DIY) beauty care ✓✓

High unemployment rate ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3



The informal sector is not considered part of the formal economy as they do not pay income tax ✓✓

They are also not eligible for loans or subsidies as such ✓✓

Most do not have formal premises to work from ✓✓

People within this sector create their own employment and play a vital role in improving their standards of living and quality of life. ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 More income would be created from the tax that companies would need to pay. ✓✓

More formal job creation ✓✓

Access to loans, investment to expand business and increase profits ✓✓

Increase to GDP because the business is formalised.//

(Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Granting the same rights and privileges as formal business. ✓✓

Loans and capital being provided to small businesses or entrepreneurs. ✓✓

Financing would facilitate business development and growth. ✓✓

Provision of facilities to informal traders could provide a more sustainable platform in which businesses can function. ✓✓

Education and training around basic business skills and financial management. ✓✓

Partnering with established businesses. ✓✓

(Any THREE)

(3 x 2)(6)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES



3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)

Length = 4,2✓ cm x 0,5 (Range 4,1 cm – 4,3 cm) [no unit here, mark correct]
 = 2,1 km ✓ (Range 2.05 km – 2.15 km) [must give unit in this step]

Breadth = 3,8✓ cm x 0,5 (Range 3,7cm – 3,9 cm) [no unit here, mark correct]
 = 1,9 km ✓ (Range 1.85 km – 1.95 km) [must give unit in this step]

Area = 2,1 km x 1,9 km
 = 3,99 km² ✓ (Range 3.79 km² – 4.19 km²) (5 x 1) (5)
 [answer must include the unit of measurement]

3.1.4 258° ✓ (180° + 78°) (Range 257° – 259°) (1 x 1) (1)
 [if only (180° + 78°) no marks for this]

3.1.5 MB = TB + MD

MB = 258° + 19° 10'
 = 277° 10' ✓ (Range: 276° 10' – 278° 10') (1 x 1) (1)

[no unit of measurement in the answer as it is bearing .

If the candidate has west of true north /W of TN in their answer, mark wrong]

3.1.6 Reservoir ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION



3.2.1 Nucleated ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 ~~Less air and noise pollution (healthy environment) ✓✓~~ [not a social factor]

Has an irregular street pattern which ensures smooth flow of traffic ✓✓

Safety advantage because of large numbers ✓✓

Can engage in community activities ✓✓

Enjoys good shared facilities ✓✓

social contact //

sharing of ideas//

sharing of resources.//

medical health reaches individuals faster//

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 D ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Easy access to the community of Wesselton to perform the services of the deceased. ✓✓

There is ample flat land for expansion ✓✓

The land is cheap ✓✓

Peaceful and quiet ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 H – Irregular/planned irregular ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Less intersections promotes free flow of traffic ✓✓

Less possibility of accidents ✓✓

Decreases time to reach destination ✓✓

Saves fuel ✓✓

Less chance of hijacking/smash and grab ✓✓

Less delay leads to less frustration/road rage ✓✓

Accommodates all types of topography ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 Diggings / Mining / opencast mining ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Creates jobs for the local community (Wesselton) ✓✓

Earns income in the form of wages or salaries ✓✓

Increases the buying power of the community ✓✓

It provides building material/construction of roads ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)



3.3.1 Refers to the observation of the earth from a distance using satellites to gather information without having direct contact with an area. ✓✓ / * without physical contact [look for this in the concept]

(CONCEPT)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Satellites will continuously take photos of the area at different times ✓✓
By comparing these photos we will see the expansion of soil erosion ✓✓
Photos can be used to analyse the impact of soil erosion ✓✓
Assessing the silting up of dams due to soil being deposited in dams. ✓✓

Increase in the silt in dams will impact the amount of water the dam can hold ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Located in block E5 ✓

Located at coordinates / grid reference /

(26° 31' 32" S; 29° 58' 57" E) ✓ or 26° 31'S ; 29° 58'E – not so concerned with the seconds

Along N17 ✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Size of the hospital/ big / buildings are elongated/ occupies a large area of land/ ✓

Shape of the hospital/ irregular shape/ some buildings are parallel to each other./ ✓

Name of the hospital ✓

Type of hospital/ private/ semi –private./ public / ✓

(ANY ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Topography/Relief / gradient / slope of the land ✓

Land use/ residential areas ✓

Infrastructure/ roads ✓

Geology/underlying rock/ stability for construction ✓

Drainage/ underground water/water table ✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL: 149

Due to technical error in question 1.1.2 marks should be converted to 150