



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

2022

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

Stanmorephysics

This question paper consists of 17 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 the 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 the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.
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 2628AC of ALBERTON and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2628AC 3 of ALBERTON 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 where applicable. 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 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 The actual ground that is occupied by a farm is known as the ...

- A situation.
- B location.
- C site.
- D space.

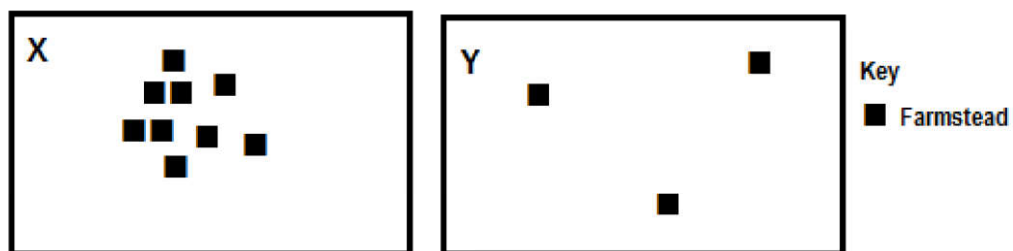
1.1.2 The choice of site for the location of a farm is influenced by ...

- A population size.
- B topography.
- C finance.
- D markets.

1.1.3 The situation of a farm is influenced by ...

- A soil fertility.
- B water sources.
- C distance to markets.
- D steepness of land.

Refer to the patterns of rural settlements (X and Y) to answer QUESTIONS 1.1.4 to 1.1.6.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.1.4 The social advantage of settlement X is ...

- A safety and security.
- B using technology.
- C that a local market is available.
- D making more profit.

1.1.5 Settlement pattern **Y** is classified as a dispersed settlement due to the ...

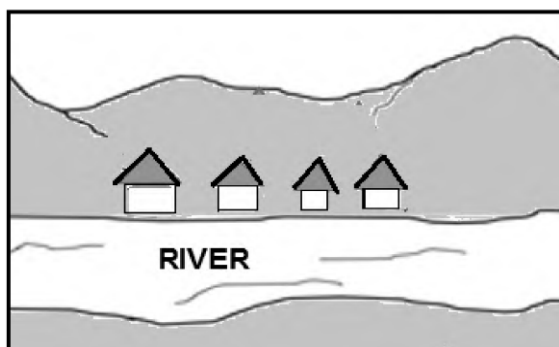


- A farm plots being far apart.
- B distance away from the market.
- C farmsteads being far apart.
- D availability of flat land.

1.1.6 An economic advantage of settlement **Y** is ...

- A greater privacy.
- B the potential for large profits.
- C the high cost of buying equipment.
- D independence.

Refer to the sketch of the settlement to answer QUESTIONS 1.1.7 and 1.1.8.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.1.7 The shape of the settlement is ...

- A linear.
- B dispersed.
- C crossroads.
- D round.


1.1.8 The main reason for the development of the settlement is ...

- A access to a road.
- B a gap in the mountain.
- C access to water.
- D defence from enemies.



(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that completes the statement in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 **Z**.

 COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	The process where people move from urban areas to rural areas is known as ...	Y	urbanisation
		Z	counter-urbanisation
1.2.2	The pace (speed) at which urbanisation occurs is known as ...	Y	rate of urbanisation
		Z	level of urbanisation
1.2.3	The formless expansion of urban areas is referred to as ...	Y	urban sprawl
		Z	natural growth
1.2.4	The process where the percentage of the population living in the urban areas increases is known as ...	Y	rural-urban migration
		Z	urbanisation
1.2.5	The increase in the number of people in urban areas is known as ...	Y	urban expansion
		Z	urban growth
1.2.6	An urban settlement with one dominant function is called a ... town.	Y	specialised
		Z	junction
1.2.7	A town that provides goods to the surrounding rural population is known as a ... town.	Y	central place
		Z	gateway

(7 x 1) (7)



1.3 Refer to the infographic based on rural depopulation.

POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS FROM 2017 TO 2020

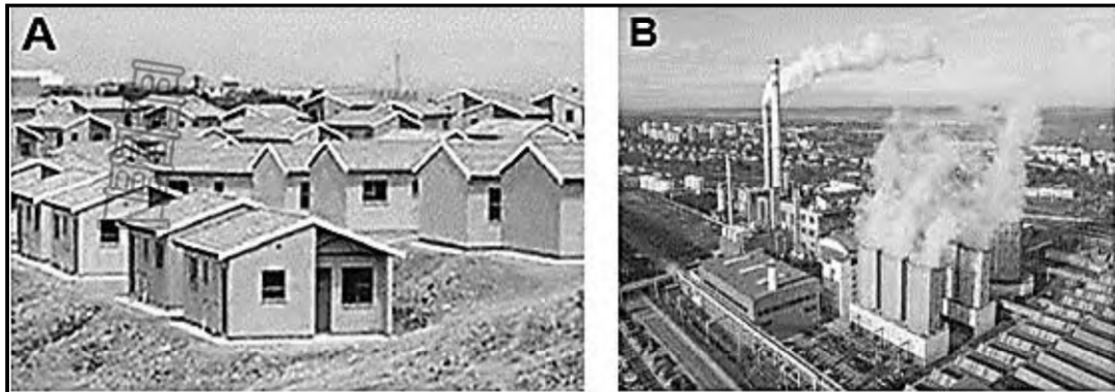
Rural depopulation is mainly caused by the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. These people search for employment and a better quality of life. The movement of people to urban areas creates various economic and social challenges for the rural area, e.g. reducing the standard of living. Strategies need to be put in place to limit the number of people leaving the rural areas and also encouraging people to return.

Year	Population (in thousands)
2017	19 479
2018	18 465
2019	17 439
2020	16 408

[Adapted from <http://www.ejolt.org>]

- 1.3.1 Define the concept *rural depopulation*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Give evidence from the sketch that rural depopulation has occurred. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Refer to the table and give evidence that indicates that rural depopulation took place between 2017 and 2020. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 What is the social importance of discouraging (limiting) rural depopulation? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest FOUR sustainable strategies that could create more employment opportunities in rural areas. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to the photographs showing buildings in two land-use zones.



[Source: <https://www.dreamstime.com/illustration/factory-sketch.html>
[https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fimage.shutterstock.com%](https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fimage.shutterstock.com%2F)]

Refer to photograph **A**.

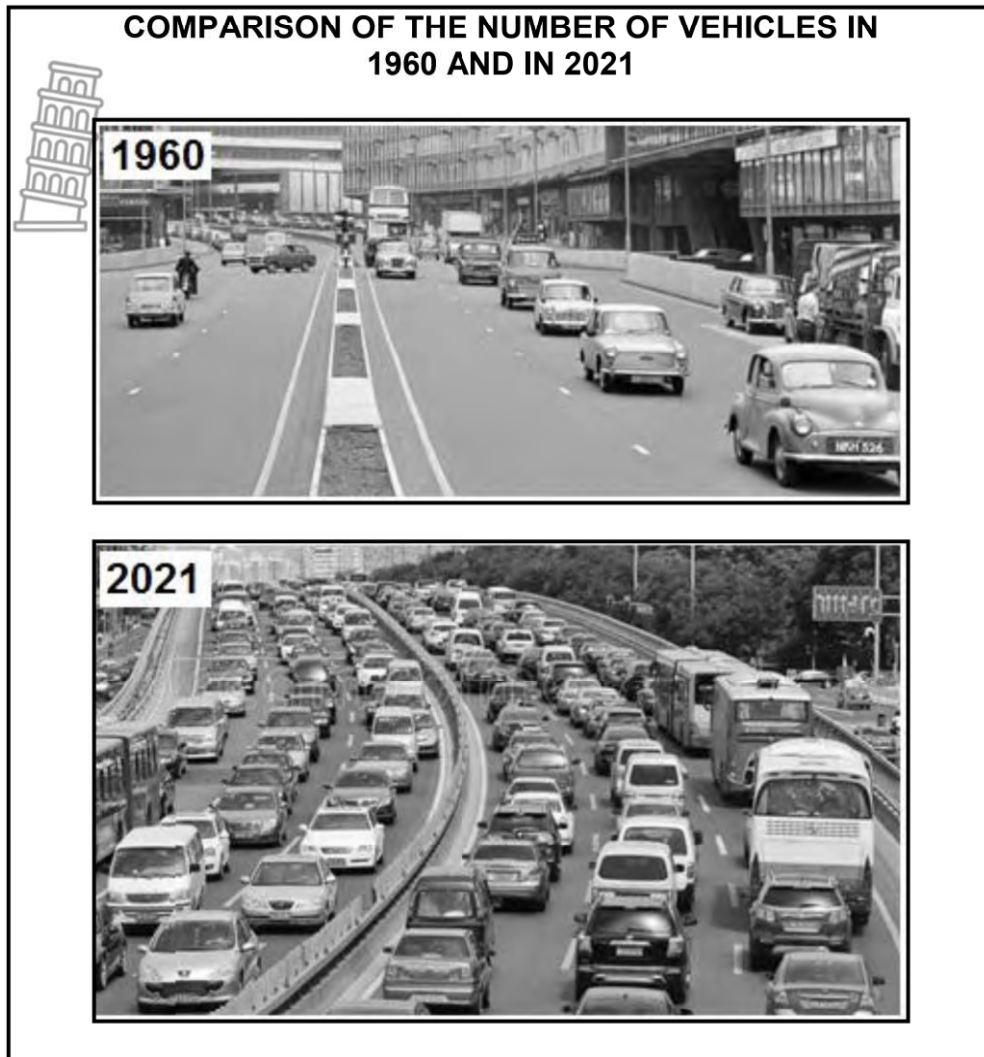
- 1.4.1 Classify the residential area shown in the photograph as either high income or low income. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Give evidence from the photograph to support your answer to QUESTION 1.4.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to photographs **A** and **B**.

- 1.4.3 Why is the type of residential area (answer to QUESTION 1.4.1) often located close to an industrial area? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Give TWO social injustices that are experienced by people in this residential area due to the industrial activity at **B**. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Explain TWO measures that can be implemented by the industries at **B** to reduce the impact of the social injustices. (2 x 2) (4)



1.5 Refer to the photographs showing an urban settlement issue.



[Adapted from <https://www.google.com/traffic-index-global-traffic-congestion>]

- 1.5.1 What is the trend shown in the photographs concerning the number of vehicles between 1960 and 2021? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Give TWO possible reasons for this trend (answer to QUESTION 1.5.1). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.3 How does traffic congestion impact the daily traveller? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Suggest THREE strategies that could be implemented to reduce traffic congestion in urban areas. (3 x 2) (6)



[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 D.

2.1.1 ... are examples of activities in the primary sector.



- A Policing, teaching and brick-laying
- B Retail stores, banking and education
- C Trade, transport and ship building
- D Fishing, forestry and mining

2.1.2 Construction is an example of the ... economic sector.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

2.1.3 The tertiary sector refers to ...

- A the extraction of raw materials from the natural environment.
- B the processing of raw materials into finished products.
- C the exchange of goods and services between countries.
- D research and information technology.

2.1.4 An example of a tertiary activity is ...

- A farming.
- B manufacturing.
- C tourism.
- D research.

2.1.5 This economic sector is linked to the processing of information:

- A Primary
- B Secondary
- C Tertiary
- D Quaternary

2.1.6 Gross national product (GNP) is the ...

- A value of goods and services produced by permanent and non-permanent citizens in a country in one year.
- B value of goods and services produced by the permanent inhabitants of a country in one year.
- C contribution of individual provinces to the GDP in one year.
- D financial statement showing the value of a country's transactions compared to the rest of the world.



2.1.7 Examples of value-added products are:

- (i) Maize
- (ii) Wine
- (iii) Fruit
- (iv) Sugar



- A (i) and (ii)
- B (ii) and (iii)
- C (ii) and (iv)
- D (i) and (iii)

2.1.8 The TWO sectors that are the greatest contributors to the GDP of South Africa:

- (i) Primary
- (ii) Secondary
- (iii) Tertiary
- (iv) Quaternary

- A (i) and (ii)
- B (ii) and (iii)
- C (ii) and (iv)
- D (i) and (iii)

(8 x 1) (8)



2.2 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 I.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	Buying and selling of goods and services	A	trade agreement
		B	trade
2.2.2	The difference in value between a country's imports and exports	C	exports
		D	imports
2.2.3	Commodities or goods brought into a country from another country	E	balance of trade
		F	local trade
2.2.4	An arrangement between countries with respect to trade	G	foreign exchange
		H	international trade
2.2.5	Goods traded within a country		
2.2.6	Goods manufactured and traded between countries		
2.2.7	Goods or services sold to another country		

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the case study on beef production in South Africa.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa produces 85% of its meat requirements. There is a great demand for beef locally. The local demand for beef generally outstrips production, even though there are untapped reserves in the communal farming areas.

In South Africa, beef production is characterised by its dual nature of small-scale and large-scale farming. Since cattle serves as an indicator of wealth in some communities, communal farming does not contribute to South Africa's meat requirements.

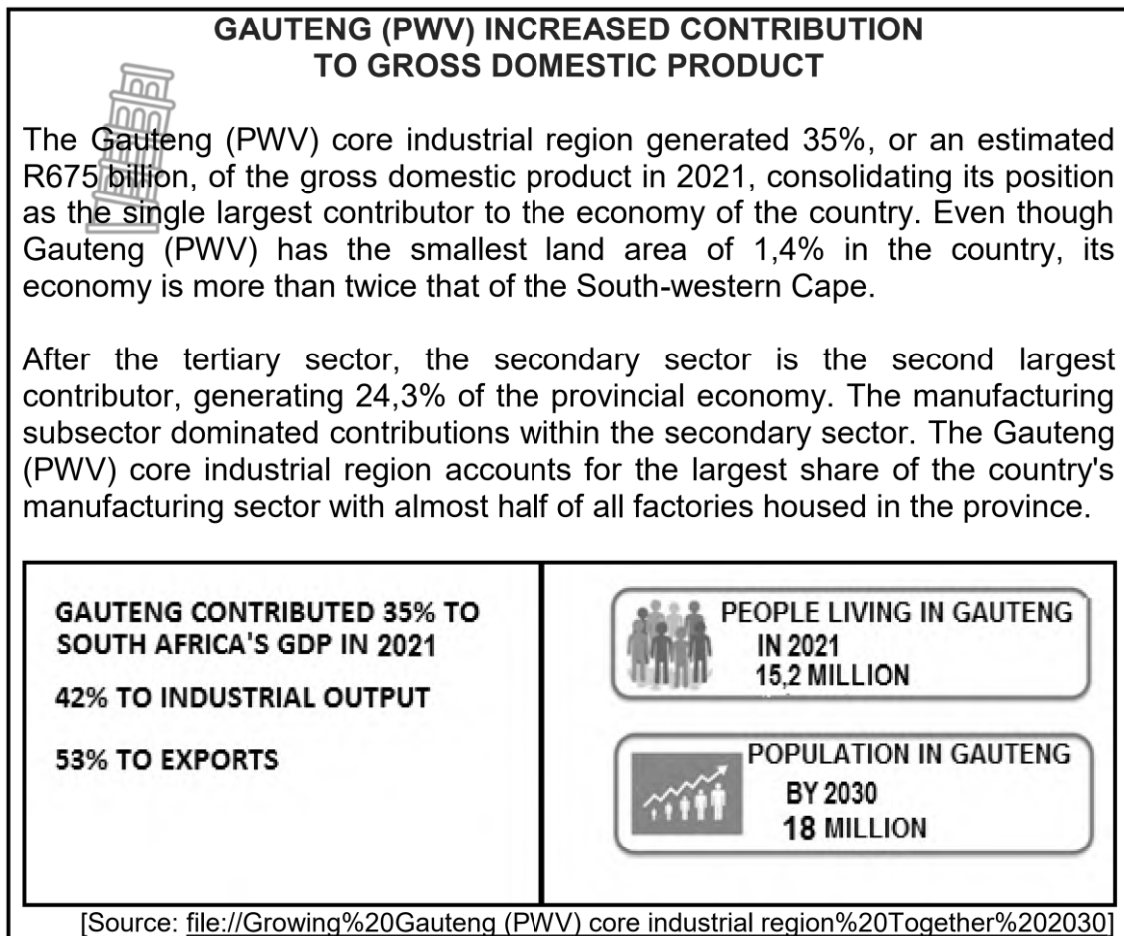
Characteristically, beef production is a long-term undertaking and profits are rarely made in the short term. The climatic conditions in some parts of South Africa also are not suitable for beef production.

[Adapted from <https://www.idc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Beef-Study-Final>]

- 2.3.1 What is the percentage shortfall in South Africa regarding its meat requirements? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Why is beef production important for South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Suggest TWO physical factors that have a negative impact on beef production in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest how small-scale beef farmers can be assisted to increase production. (4 x 2) (8)



2.4 Refer to the infographic on the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.



- 2.4.1 What percentage did the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region contribute to South Africa's GDP in 2021? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Give TWO main industries found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Give a reason from the infographic for the manufacturing subsector dominating the secondary sector in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 What is the advantage of Gauteng's high population concentration for the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Explain THREE factors that have favoured the location of industries in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (3 x 2) (6)


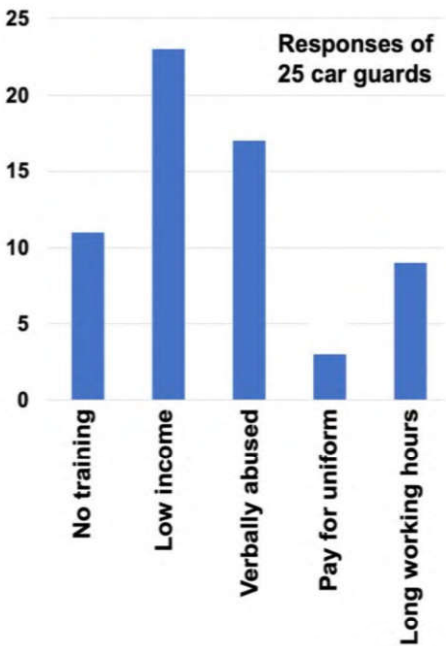


2.5 Refer to the infographic on the informal sector.

CAR GUARDING AS A LIVELIHOOD IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Car guarding is a distinctly South African informal sector employment activity. A car guard is someone who, in exchange for a donation, offers to guard vehicles in a public or private parking area. The amount of the donation is at the discretion of the motorist.

Many South Africans are unemployed. Foreigners come to South Africa seeking a better life, but they struggle to find employment. Car guarding, therefore, is an opportunity through which many people may be able to earn at least some income.

Profile of a car guard	Risks and challenges												
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average age: 38 • Average number of years working as car guard: 6 • Average working days per week: 5,4 • Average working hours per day: 8,5 • Average income per day: R98,33 	 <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <caption>Responses of 25 car guards</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Risk/Challenge</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No training</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low income</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Verbally abused</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pay for uniform</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long working hours</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Risk/Challenge	Frequency	No training	11	Low income	23	Verbally abused	17	Pay for uniform	3	Long working hours	9
Risk/Challenge	Frequency												
No training	11												
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Pay for uniform	3												
Long working hours	9												

[Source: 'Examining car guarding as a livelihood in the informal sector', article in Local Economy, September 2017]

- 2.5.1 Why do car guards fall within the informal sector? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 According to the graph, what is the greatest risk and challenge for car guards? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 Why is the income of a car guard dependent on the number of hours worked? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Give reasons why the number of car guards increased in urban areas over the last few years. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 What can be done by the local government to improve the working conditions of South Africans and foreigners in the informal sector? (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ALBERTON



Coordinates: 26°15'S; 28°06'E

Alberton is a city situated in the southern part of the East Rand of Gauteng in South Africa. Alberton is primarily residential in character, with most of its workers commuting to work in nearby suburbs or cities on a daily basis.

Due to its central location, Alberton has become one of the leading industrial areas – with short travelling times to large centres like Pretoria and Johannesburg. Access to major arterial routes allow for quick transportation of both raw materials and finished products to their destinations.

[Source: <https://www.3cubeproperty.co.za/area-profiles/alberton>]

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

ENGLISH

Golf Course
Race Course
River
Sewage Disposal Works

AFRIKAANS

Gholfbaan
Resiesbaan
Rivier
Riolsuiweringswerke



3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The map index for Alberton is 2628AC. **28** represents ...



- A 28° south of the equator.
- B 28' south of the equator.
- C 28' west of Greenwich meridian.
- D 28° east of Greenwich meridian. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The coordinates of trigonometrical station 602, **F** in block **C3** on the topographic map, are ...

- A 26°18'45"S; 28°07'55"E.
- B 26°17'49"S; 28°08'55"E.
- C 26°17'15"S; 28°08'55"E.
- D 28°07'52"S; 26°17'55"E. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Calculate the straight-line distance, in kilometres, between point **6** in block **A4** and point **7** in block **B4** on the orthophoto map.

Formula: **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale** (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Determine the true bearing of trigonometrical station 602, **F** in block **C3**, from Kathlehong railway station, **G** in block **D4** on the topographic map. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the topographic map to answer the questions on magnetic declination for 2022.

3.1.5 The difference in years is ...

- A 7.
- B 8.
- C 9.
- D 10. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 The mean annual change is ... west of true north.

- A 3'
- B 8'
- C 9'
- D 10' (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.5 and 3.1.6 to calculate the current magnetic declination. (3 x 1) (3)



3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Feature **8** in block **C5** on the orthophoto map represents a ...



- A main road.
- B perennial river.
- C secondary road.
- D race course.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Street pattern (plan) **9** in block **A2** on the orthophoto map is ...

- A irregular (planned).
- B gridiron.
- C radial.
- D irregular (unplanned).

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Give evidence from block **A2** to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.2.

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 A school is located at **10** in block **B3** on the orthophoto map. How does the street pattern (plan) identified in QUESTION 3.2.2 create a problem for the parents that transport their children to school?

(1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.2.5 The industries located in blocks **A5** and **B5** can be classified as heavy industries.

Give TWO pieces of evidence found in blocks **A5** and **B5** to support the above statement.

(2 x 2) (4)

3.2.6 Explain the importance of the N3 (national freeway) in blocks **A3** and **A4** in creating accessibility to the industrial area at **H** for large local markets.

(1 x 2) (2)



3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the image of Ring Road West located in block **A3** on the orthophoto map.



[Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/@-26.2700631,28.1204164,145m/data=!3m1!1e3>]

- 3.3.1 Is the image of Ring Road West classified as vector or raster data? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Give a reason to support your answer to QUESTION 3.3.1. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.3 Why is the number of lanes on Ring Road West referred to as attribute data? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **A5** and **B5** on the topographic map.

- 3.3.4 Define the term *buffering*. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 3.3.5 Why is buffering northwest of Union, in block **C5**, necessary? (1 x 2) (2)
- [30]**

TOTAL: 150





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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.



PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2021 AND SC JUNE 2022

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING

- ALL questions **MUST** be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an **M** over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
 - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
 - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
 - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
 - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ✕
 - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
 - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
 - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

For the following action words, ONE word answers are acceptable: **list, name, state, identify**

For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe, explain, evaluate, analyse, suggest, differentiate, distinguish, define, discuss, why, how**

The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE- word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide, what, tabulate** and **give**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited
- Spelling errors if recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response but the learner writes the actual answer- award marks. This concession remains until June 2022.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
 - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals.
 - Sub-section totals to be written in the right hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
 - Sub-totals must be written legibly
 - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

30

QUESTION 1

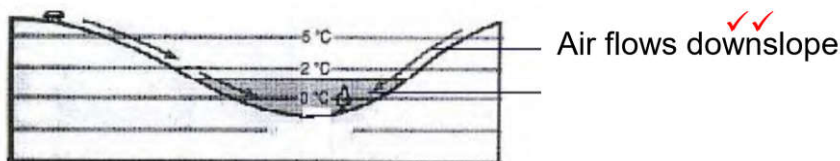
- 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗

2

- 1.2.1 Melting snow ✓
- 1.2.2 Mouth ✗
- 1.2.3 Third order ✓

2

- 1.3.1 Katabatic ✗
- 1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓
- 1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion ✓✓



6

- 1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗
- Steep gradient of front ✓

- 1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗

- 1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. ✓✓

7

- 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗
- (b) The river channel is wide ✗
- (c) Regularity of rainfall and the soil type over which the streams flow. ✓✓

- 1.5.2 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape ✗

- 1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase as it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro- electricity.

13



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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 1.1.1 C (1)
- 1.1.2 B (1)
- 1.1.3 C (1)
- 1.1.4 A (1)
- 1.1.5 C (1)
- 1.1.6 B (1)
- 1.1.7 A (1)
- 1.1.8 C (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Z (1)
- 1.2.2 Y (1)
- 1.2.3 Y (1)
- 1.2.4 Z (1)
- 1.2.5 Z (1)
- 1.2.6 Y (1)
- 1.2.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Decrease in the population living in rural areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 (Village shop) closing down sale (1)
 KR Car Sales for sale (1)
 (Work shop) services cancelled (1)
 No people evident (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Population is decreasing (2)
 Accept answer given in figures from the table (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)



- 1.3.4 Maintaining a cohesive rural community (2)
- WHAT IS THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF DISCOURAGING RURAL DEPOP?
- Preserve family ties or units (2)
 - Maintaining safety and security (2)
 - Balance of rural population age/sex structure (2)
 - Improved well-being of people (accept examples) (2)
 - Facilities will be developed/ not close down (accept examples) (2)
 - Services will be developed/ not close down (accept examples) (2)
 - There will be development/maintenance of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
- More employment opportunities (2)
- Better salaries resulting in a better standard of living (2)
- [ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.5 Decentralise industries to rural areas (2)
- PARAGRAPH
- SUGGEST FOUR SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO CREATE MORE EMPLOYMENT
- Development of Infrastructure (2)
 - Increase subsidies for services (2)
 - More tax relief for potential investors (2)
 - Increase incentives to start-ups that generate employment opportunities (2)
 - Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)
 - Increase employment of local people in rural projects (2)
 - Access to loans for farmers (2)
 - Encourage small-scale commercial farming (2)
 - Increased use of drought resistant crops to be able to have production (2)
 - More facilities for agriculture extensions and research (2)
 - Increase agricultural planning (2)
 - Implement land reform programmes (2)
 - Provide training to improve skills (2)
 - Provide necessary tools and technology (2)
 - Promote (eco-)tourism (2)
 - Encourage local crafts/cultural activities (accept examples) (2)
 - Provide special incentives for non-farming activities (2)
 - Encourage local markets (accept examples) (2)
 - Boosting exports can create jobs (2)
 - Encourage women empowerment in job creation (2)
 - Coordination of wastepreneurs (waste recyclers) (2)
 - Encourage development of new industries (2)
 - Lobby against the building of bypasses (2)
- [ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.4 1.4.1 Low income (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.2 Space between houses is limited/high density (2)
- GIVE EVIDENCE FROM THE PHOTO TO SUPPORT ANSWER
- Small plots (stands) (2)
 - Size of the houses are small/ Low cost housing (accept examples) (2)
 - Similar style/design of houses (2)
 - Limited infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 - Houses appear in rows (2)
 - Lack of vegetation (accept examples) (2)
 - Little or no recreational facilities (2)
- [ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Employment opportunities (2)
 WHY IS THIS TYPE OF RES AREA LOCATED CLOSE TO INDUSTRIAL AREA?
 Saves travel time (2)
 Easy access to the place of employment (2)
 Lower traveling costs (2)
 Land is affordable/cheaper (2)
 Unskilled/semi-skilled labour (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Air pollution (accept examples) (2)
 GIVE TWO SOCIAL INJUSTICES
 Noise pollution (accept examples) (2)
 Water pollution (accept examples) (2)
 Health related problems (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Install filters on chimneys to reduce air pollution (2)
 EXPLAIN TWO MEASURES IMPLEMENTED BY INDUSTRIES AT B TO REDUCE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INJUSTICES
 Increase the height of chimneys to disperse air pollution (2)
 Implement legislation to control the amount of pollution associated with the industries (accept examples) (2)
 Conduct research to determine the effect of their activities on the people or the environment (2)
 Regular maintenance of infrastructure related to the industries (2)
 Employ environmental officers to monitor pollution levels (2)
 Introduce noise reduction methods to limit noise pollution (2)
 Develop greenbelts / buffer zones around industries (accept examples) to control air pollution (2)
 Encourage the use of green energy to reduce pollution levels (2)
 Compensate the community for health care as a result of air pollution (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Increase (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 More people can afford/use vehicles (accept examples) (2)
 GIVE TWO REASONS FOR THE TREND
 More forms of public transport evident (accept examples) (2)
 Distance between place of work and residence (2)
 Increase in the number of people (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.3 Takes longer to reach destination (2)
 HOW DOES TRAFFIC CONGESTION IMPACT THE DAILY TRAVELLER
 Higher occurrence of road rage/stress/anxiety (2)
 Increased fuel costs (2)
 Increased health issues (accept examples) (2)
 Late for meetings/work (2)
 At risk of losing employment (2)
 Possibility of accidents (2)
 Smash and grab/ car hijackings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)



- 1.5.4 Encourage use of public transport (2)
SUGGEST THREE STRATEGIES TO REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION
Improved/safer public transport systems (2)
Efficient/reliable public transport systems (2)
More efficient rail services (2)
Increase the number of lanes (2)
Specialised lanes (accept examples) (2)
Encourage the use of scooters/bicycles (2)
Motorised barriers (to increase number of lanes) (2)
Lift clubs/car-pooling (2)
Increase parking tariffs in the CBD (2)
Park and ride facilities (2)
Use of tollgates (2)
Synchronised traffic lights (2)
Decentralise commercial functions (2)
Staggered starting times (2)
Ring roads and by-passes (2)
By-laws to reduce number of private vehicles on the road (2)
One way streets (2)
Proper road maintenance (2)
Encourage people to work from home (2)
Broadcast traffic accidents and congested routes (2)
Enforce existing road traffic laws (2)
CCTV to monitor road conditions (2)
Introduction of drones for delivery services (2)
[ANY THREE]

(3 x 2) (6)
[60]



QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 2.1 2.1.1 D (1)
- 2.1.2 B (1)
- 2.1.3 C (1)
- 2.1.4 C (1)
- 2.1.5 D (1)
- 2.1.6 B (1)
- 2.1.7 C (1)
- 2.1.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)

- 2.2 2.2.1 B (1)
- 2.2.2 E (1)
- 2.2.3 D (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 F (1)
- 2.2.6 H (1)
- 2.2.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

- 2.3 2.3.1 15% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.3.2 Important source of food (protein) (2)
- Food security for the country (2)
- Great demand for beef (2)
- Stimulates the growth of the rural economy (2)
- Creates employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
- Provides raw materials for the secondary sector (accept examples) (2)
- Promotes economic growth in other sectors (accept examples) (2)
- Export of beef brings in foreign exchange (2)
- Contributes to the GDP (2)
- Develops infrastructure (2)
- Cattle are kept as a measure of wealth (2)
- [ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.3.3 Infertile soil/desertification (2)
 SUGGEST TWO PHYSICAL FACTORS THAT HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON BEEF PROD
 Soil erosion (2)
 Limited grazing land (2)
 Unreliable/low rainfall/droughts (2)
 Floods (2)
 Temperature extremes (2)
 Pests and diseases (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Government can provide subsidies and grants (2)
 Access funding from banks (2)
 Educate and up-skilling farmers (2)
 Agricultural officers to assist and advise new- and small-scale farmers (2)
 Making more land available so that farmers can expand their farms (2)
 Assist cattle farmers in times of drought with feed and water for the animals so that production of beef is not affected (2)
 Provide farmers with better breeds for improved meat quality (2)
 Vaccination program for cattle (2)
 More research to improve production (accept examples) (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4 2.4.1 35 % (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Iron and steel (1)
 GIVE TWO MAIN INDUSTRIES IN REGION
 Chemical (1)
 Motor car assembly (1)
 Construction (1)
 Machinery (1)
 Explosive industry (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Almost half of all the country's factories are found in Gauteng (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Abundance of labour (2)
 ADVANTAGE OF HIGH POP CON
 Large local market (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Well-developed network of roads and railways to transport goods-(2)
 EXPLAIN THREE FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES
 Efficient transport network that links it to the harbours (2)
 Abundant raw materials in close proximity to industries (2)
 Relatively cheap electricity as power is transmitted over short distances (2)
 Land is generally cheaper which is required for large industries (2)
 Land is generally flat making it easier for construction (2)
 Closest core industrial region to the rest of Africa (2)
 The local market increases the demand for manufactured goods (2)
 Abundance of (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) labour (2)
 Access to a reliable water supply for manufacturing (accept examples) (2)
 Many tertiary institutions for upskilling of workforce (2)
 Presence of link industries will assist with production (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

- 2.5 2.5.1 Do not pay (income) tax (2)
WHY DO
CAR GUARDS
FALL WITHIN
THE
INFORMAL
SECTOR? They are not registered (2)
Poverty/high unemployment rate (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Low income (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 The more hours they work the more money they can potentially earn (2)
INCOME VS
HOURS WORKED (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 More people are retrenched because of the declining economy (2)
GIVE REASONS WHY THE
NUMBER OF
CAR GUARDS
INCREASED
OVER LAST
FEW YEARS More people became unemployed (2)
Covid-19 resulted in many businesses closing down (2)
Foreigners come to SA to seek a better life but struggle to find employment (2)
Increased car theft results in a high demand for car guards (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 Arrange skills training (2)
WHAT CAN
BE DONE BY
THE LOCAL
GOV TO
IMPROVE
WORKING
CONDITIONS
FOR SA AND
FOREIGNERS
IN THE
INFORMAL
SECTOR? Provide ablution facilities (2)
Policing of area (2)
Facilitate partnerships with private sector (2)
Financial support (2)
Improve relationships between locals and foreigners (2)
Provide them with infrastructure/facilities/support services (2)
Make it a law to regulate the informal sector (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

- 3.1.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**
 Actual Distance = 4,0 (1) cm x 0,1 km (Range 3,9 cm–4,1 cm)
 = 0,4 km (1) (Range 0,39 km–0,41km) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 310° (1) (Range 309°–311°) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.6 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.7 Total change: 9 years x 3' = 27' (1) W
 Magnetic declination for 2022: 18°29' +(1) 27' = 18°56' west of true north (1)
 (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.3 Roads intersect at right angles (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.4 HOW DOES THE STREET PATTERN CREATE A PROBLEM FOR PARENTS? There are many stops/ intersections that hinder the flow of traffic (2)
 Parents can arrive late for work (2)
 Increased money spent on fuel (2)
 Increase in stress/road rage (2)
 Can result in accidents (2)
 Smash and grab (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 GIVE TWO PIECES OF EVIDENCE IN A5 AND B5 TO SUPPORT ABOVE STATEMENT Occupy a large space (2)
 Buildings are large (size) (2)
 Located near the railway line (2)
 Located near the national freeway/arterial road/roads (2)
 Buildings are elongated and single storied (2)
 Land is generally flat (2)
 Availability of water (river) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.6 N3 CREATING ACCESSIBILITY AT H The N3 provides a quick/shorter transportation route for both raw materials and finished products (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- 3.3.1 Raster data (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 It has pixels (grid cells) (1)
GIVE A REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER
It is an image/photograph (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.3 Describes the road (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 The demarcation of an area around a feature (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.5 To avoid flooding by the marsh and vlei (2)
WHY IS BUFFERING NW OF UNION IN CS NECESSARY?
The soil could become saturated and could be hazardous to build in this area)
To protect the destruction/pollution of the natural habitat (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

