



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 18 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA (60)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

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. 1020 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 topographical map 3325DC & DD & 3425BA GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH) and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3325 DC-23 GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH) are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Choose a term/concept from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (Y or Z) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 Y.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	The function of a rural settlement	Y	multifunctional
		Z	unifunctional
1.1.2	The site of a settlement	Y	the exact land occupied by a settlement
		Z	the location of a settlement in relation to its surroundings
1.1.3	Purpose of land reform in South Africa	Y	increases access to water
		Z	decreases poverty
1.1.4	Ensures communal land rights of farm workers	Y	land tenure
		Z	land redistribution
1.1.5	Government allocates land to previously disadvantaged people	Y	land restitution
		Z	land redistribution
1.1.6	Challenge associated with land reform	Y	willing buyer/seller clause
		Z	more commercial farmers
1.1.7	The result of well-managed land reform	Y	equal access to land
		Z	unequal access to land

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 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 (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 D.

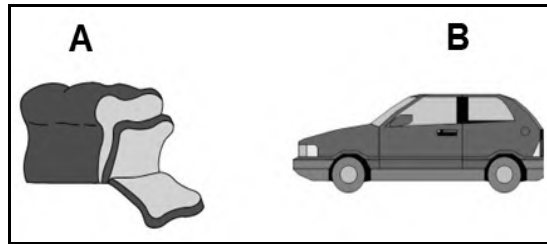
- 1.2.1 A central place town ...
- A offers high-order goods and services.
 - B offers only rural functions.
 - C services the surrounding rural area.
 - D services only the urban area.





1.2.2

A is classified as a low-order good compared to **B** because **A** ...



[Source: <https://www.google.com/low/high-order goods>]

- A is a luxury item and not needed daily.
- B has a lower price and is consumed regularly.
- C is non-perishable and not consumable.
- D has a higher price and is purchased less often.

1.2.3

Range refers to the ... to buy a product.

- A minimum distance travelled
- B minimum customers required
- C maximum distance travelled
- D maximum customers required

1.2.4

The range of a high-order good is ...

- A small due to its daily use.
- B large due to its daily use.
- C small due to its high cost.
- D large due to its high cost.

1.2.5

... refers to the minimum number of customers needed to make a business profitable.

- A Central place
- B Threshold population
- C Range of goods
- D Sphere of influence

1.2.6

The threshold population of a grocery store is ...

- A low because it has more high-order goods.
- B high because it has more low-order goods.
- C high because it has more high-order goods.
- D low because it has more low-order goods.

1.2.7

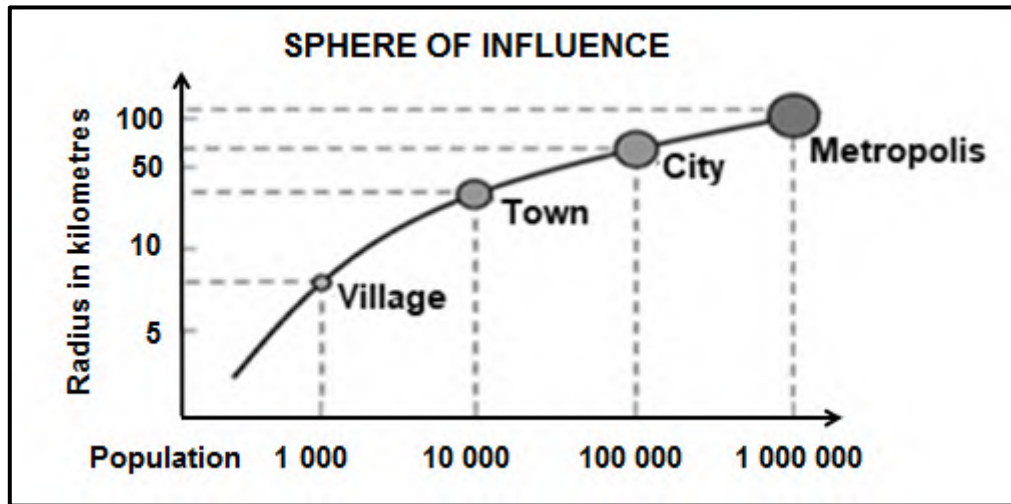
The area from which a settlement draws its customers is its ...

- A threshold population.
- B sphere of influence.
- C service area.
- D maximum range.



1.2.8

The sphere of influence of a city is greater than a village because it has a ...



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?sphere of influence](https://www.google.com/search?sphere+of+influence)]

- (i) population of 1 000.
- (ii) smaller radius.
- (iii) population of 100 000.
- (iv) larger radius.

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

(8 x 1) (8)



1.3 Refer to the extract and graph below based on rural depopulation.

DEPOPULATION IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Year	Urban Population (millions)	Rural Population (millions)
1950	18	12
1960	25	15
1980	40	18
2000	55	22
2020	60	20
2040	62	17
2050	63	15

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

[Adapted from mg.co.za]

Villages in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality in the remote Eastern Cape cover thousands of hectares along the N2 (national route). Extreme social and economic poverty exist in these villages. This is a common problem in many other parts of rural South Africa. The Alfred Nzo District Municipality is the most impoverished (poor) rural region in the country, where more than 65% of the people live below the poverty line and 70% of the population is not economically active.

These extreme social and economic conditions are made worse by limited access to services, especially water, healthcare and education. Fewer economic activities have a negative social and economic impact on the area. Rural settlements are no longer an attractive option for rural dwellers.

- 1.3.1 What evidence on the graph indicates that rural depopulation has been taking place since 2020? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Name TWO social services in the extract that are lacking in the Alfred Nzo District. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Give TWO possible reasons for the lack of social services in the Alfred Nzo District. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Why do rural settlements experience a negative economic impact as a result of rural depopulation? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Suggest sustainable measures that could be implemented by municipalities of rural areas to reduce this negative economic impact. (2 x 2) (4)

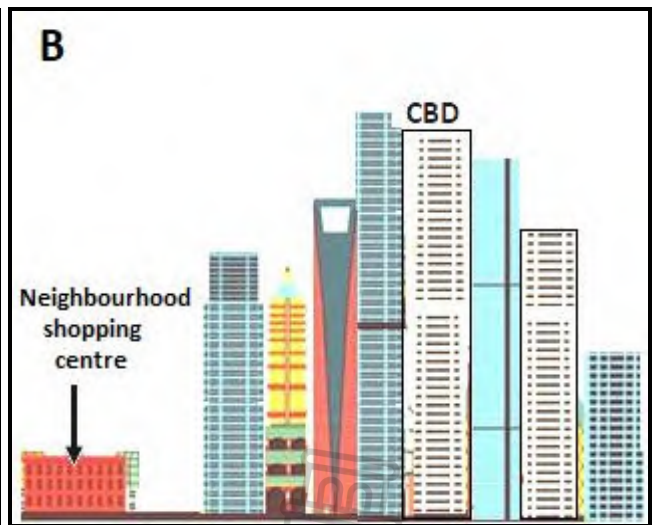
1.4 Refer to the extract, photograph **A** and sketch **B** based on commercial decentralisation.

CBD DECENTRALISATION HERE TO STAY

A central business district (CBD) is the original commercial business centre of a city. There are now many outlying business districts (OBD) caused by commercial decentralisation. Apart from the physical expansion of urban settlements that made CBDs more difficult to reach, the causes for growing decentralisation of businesses include high rents, crime, pollution and the lack of parking.

Well-located decentralised nodes remain sought-after for businesses looking for secure premises for their companies, park-like surroundings and sufficient parking facilities. Office parks, neighbourhood shopping centres and regional shopping centres are often close to sought-after residential areas (suburbs) which provide a customer base.

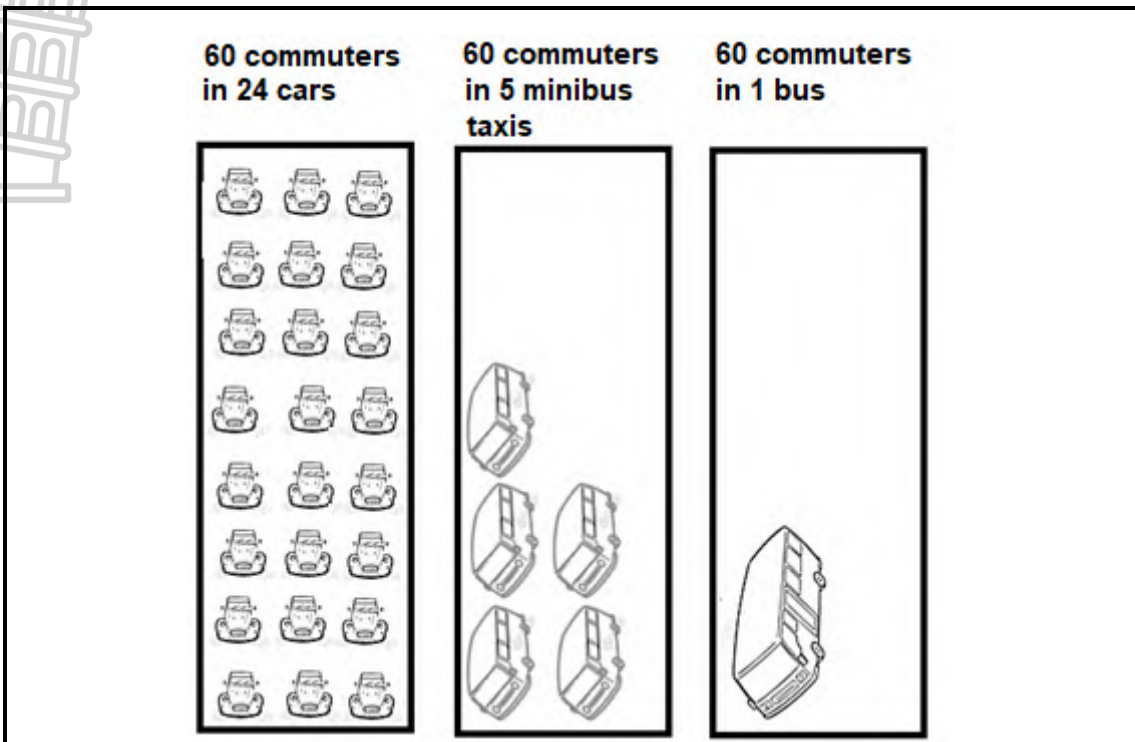
[Adapted from *Deccan Chronicle* by GA Rice, in *International Encyclopaedia of Human Geography*]



[Source: https://www.google.com/search?tbs=sbi:AMhZZivd3Zv_1RXZ2V Gag]

- 1.4.1 Define the concept *commercial decentralisation*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 State ONE factor evident in the CBD (photograph **B**) that encourages commercial decentralisation. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 How do high rentals and crime (mentioned in the extract) lead to increasing commercial decentralisation? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Explain why neighbourhood shopping centres are an attractive option for the location of businesses. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 How can the increase in the number of neighbourhood shopping centres have a negative impact on businesses in the CBD? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the source below on the influence of public transport systems on traffic congestion.



THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON TRAFFIC CONGESTION

The use of public transport is encouraged because it reduces traffic congestion.

In South Africa, the most common form of public transport is the use of minibus taxis. Although public transport (e.g. minibus taxis and buses) plays a valuable role in reducing the number of private vehicles on the road, it is associated with a number of challenges. These challenges are associated with economic injustices to commuters*.

Glossary:

*commuters: people who travel from home to work daily

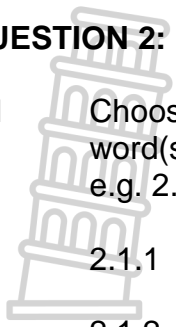
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- 1.5.1 According to the source, which type of transport would create the most traffic congestion? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.5.1. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 How can improved public transport systems decrease traffic congestion? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why the use of public transport such as minibus taxis and buses could be an economic injustice (concern) to commuters. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 Mining.



- 2.1.1 Mining is an example of a (primary/secondary) economic activity.
- 2.1.2 The price of minerals fluctuates in the mining industry due to the (foreign exchange/foreign investment) rate.
- 2.1.3 (Geothermal gradient/Unskilled labour) is an example of a physical factor that affects mining.
- 2.1.4 Platinum is an example of a (renewable/non-renewable) resource.
- 2.1.5 Platinum is mined in South Africa in the (Western Cape/North West).
- 2.1.6 Platinum is used as a raw material in the production/generation of (power/jewellery).
- 2.1.7 (Labour unrest/Labour availability) in South Africa impacts negatively on the production of platinum. (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 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 (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 D.

- 2.2.1 The tertiary sector is also referred to as the ... sector.
 - A informal
 - B service
 - C health
 - D transport

- 2.2.2 An example of an activity in the tertiary sector is ...
 - A mining for gold.
 - B manufacturing wine.
 - C foreign exchange.
 - D canning beans.





2.2.3 Countries that are dominated by the tertiary sector reflect a/an ...

- (i) highly skilled labour force.
- (ii) poorly skilled labour force.
- (iii) efficient transport system.
- (iv) variety of mining activities.

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

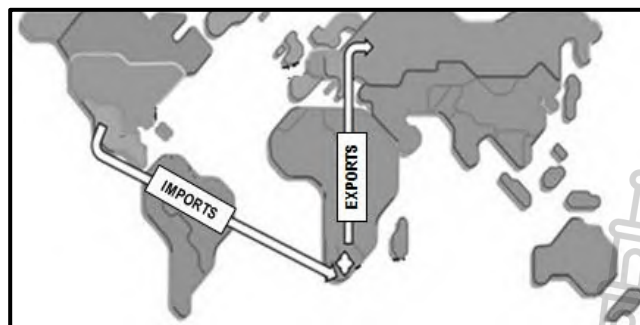
2.2.4 The contractual arrangement between countries relating to their trade relationship is known as a ...

- A trade agreement.
- B balance of payment.
- C trade strategy.
- D balance of trade.

2.2.5 Goods that are exchanged within a country is known as ... trade.

- A international
- B regional
- C domestic
- D provincial

2.2.6 The type of trade shown on the map is ... trade.



[Adapted from <https://www.freepik.com/colorful-world-map>]

- A national
- B regional
- C domestic
- D international

2.2.7 The economic disadvantage of importing goods:

- A Creation of local employment
- B Production suffers locally
- C Goods become cheaper
- D Growth of local industries



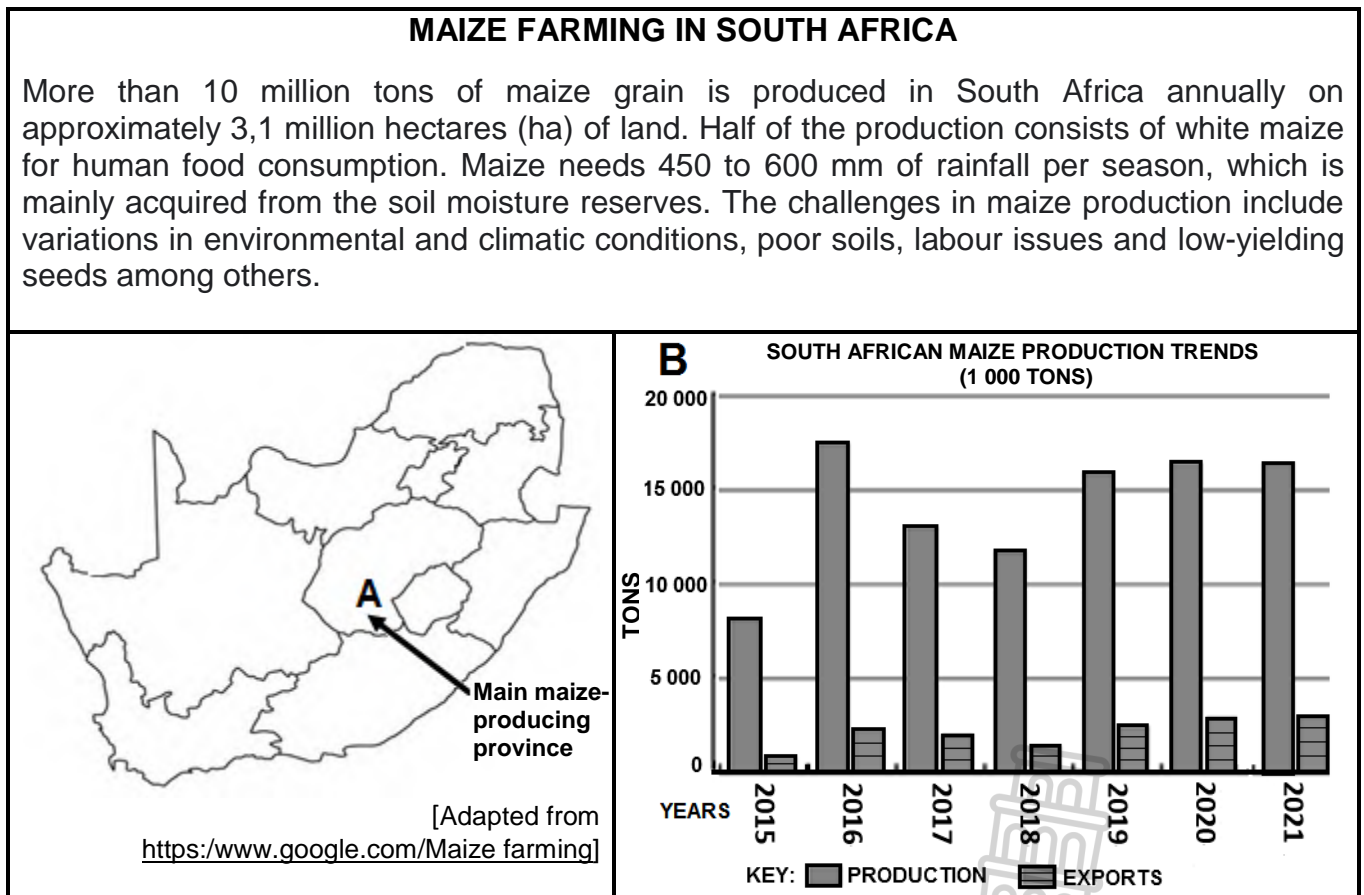
2.2.8 An advantage of South Africa having a favourable balance of trade:

- (i) Foreign capital decreases
- (ii) Jobs are created
- (iii) Retrenchment of workers
- (iv) Stimulates economic growth

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

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to the infographic on maize farming in South Africa below.



- 2.3.1 Name the main maize-producing province (A) in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Refer to the graph. Compare the amount of maize produced to the amount that is exported. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Why does South Africa have a large domestic (local) market for maize? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 How will climatic factors reduce maize production? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Explain the economic importance of maize production to the South African economy. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to the infographic on the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region and the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) below.

<p style="text-align: center;">PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION</p> <p>While the automotive sector continues to dominate, the Coega Industrial Development Zone holds the key to expanding and diversification of the industries* of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region.</p> <p>The long-term presence of Volkswagen and Isuzu has been uplifted by a multi-phase R11 billion investment by Beijing Automotive Group (BAIC) at the industrial development zone (IDZ).</p> <p>Glossary: *diversification of the industries: allowing a greater variety of industries to locate in this area</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Adapted from globalafricannetwork.com]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP OF PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION AND THE COEGA IDZ</p>
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TIMELINE OF COEGA-RELATED NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

<p>Solar cell factory to open in Coega IDZ [SSIAfrica]</p>	<p>Aquaculture: Coega's new fish farm zone progresses [fishindustrynewsssa.com]</p>	<p>After 21 years, Eastern Cape's Coega is starting to attract big investments [news24]</p>	<p>Coega focuses on projects worth R287 billion [news24.com/city press]</p>	<p>Jobs for Bay as new companies invest R49 million at Coega IDZ [sowetanlive]</p>	<p>New 1 000 MW gas power plan for Coega [timeslive.co.za]</p>

[Adapted from [https://www.google.com/search?q=images Port Elizabeth](https://www.google.com/search?q=images+Port+Elizabeth)]

- 2.4.1 Name the type of transport infrastructure indicated on the map, which favours the location of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 The (primary/secondary) sector dominates the economy of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Name ONE major company in the extract that has invested in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)



- 2.4.4 Quote TWO headlines from the timeline of the Coega-related newspaper headlines to show that diversification of industries is taking place. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.5 How would this diversification of industries benefit the labour force in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.6 Explain why the Coega Industrial Development Zone would be an attractive location for investment by overseas companies. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 Refer to the extract and graph on the informal sector below.

INFORMAL SECTOR

INFORMAL SECTOR PERCENTAGE

COUNTRIES	PERCENTAGE
FRANCE	11%
GERMANY	13,7%
GREECE	24,3%
SOUTH AFRICA	20%
PORTUGAL	19,4%
SPAIN	19,2%
USA	7%

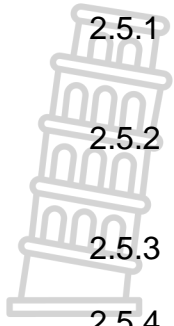
The vast majority of informal sector operators (73%) earn well below the income tax (personal tax paid to the government) threshold of R79 000 per annum, set by the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

In addition, many informal sector workers, particularly those in retail, pay VAT (tax paid for goods purchased). However, unlike their counterparts in the formal sector, they are not able to claim these amounts back from the tax authorities.

Permits allow people to trade legally. However, the legal requirement of encouraging informal traders to obtain permits has been met with reluctance (not wanting).

The informal sector is worth supporting because it makes up a large part of the workforce. Further, while earnings are often very low in the informal sector, this type of employment is particularly important in keeping households above the poverty line.

[Adapted from *The Conversation*, Rhodes University, Mike Rogan/Caroline Skinner]



- 2.5.1 According to the graph, what percentage of South Africa's population is classified as the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Give economic reasons that have led to such a large informal sector in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 Explain the economic importance of the informal sector. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that could be implemented to improve the informal sector. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

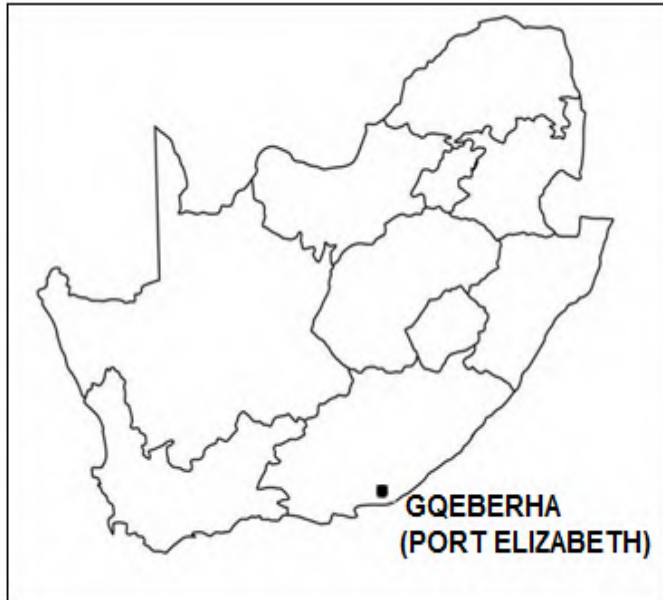
TOTAL SECTION A: 120



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH)



Coordinates: 33°57'S; 25°36'E

Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) is a major seaport (harbour) and a densely populated city in the Eastern Cape in South Africa. It lies at Algoa Bay in the Indian Ocean.

The residential area is on flat land, with an industrial sector at North End. Gqeberha is characterised by a large number of green belts.

The Coega Industrial Development Zone is located close to Gqeberha. It has a world-class infrastructure which provides for the increased accessibility of services and industries to the rest of the world.

[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?q=Port Elizabeth](https://www.google.com/search?q=Port+Elizabeth)]

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

ENGLISH

- International airport
- River
- Bridge
- Furrow
- Golf course
- Firebreak

AFRIKAANS

- Internasionale lughawe
- Rivier
- Brug
- Voor
- Gholfbaan
- Voorbrandstrook

3.1 **MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**



3.1.1 The scale of the orthophoto map:

- A 1 cm represents 100 m
- B 1 cm represents 100 cm
- C 1 m represents 500 m
- D 1 cm represents 500 cm (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The coordinates of the stadium at **F** in block **B4** on the topographical map is approximately ...

- A 33°56'19"S and 25°37'00"E.
- B 33°55'19"S and 25°35'00"E.
- C 33°56'19"S and 25°36'00"E.
- D 33°57'19"S and 25°34'00"E. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.1.3 Calculate the distance of the runway in metres (m) between **6** and **7** on the orthophoto map.

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

3.1.4 Why does the runway between **6** and **7** appear larger on the orthophoto map as compared to the topographical map? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Refer to the topographical map. Use the information below to calculate the magnetic declination for 2023.

Difference in years: 2023 – 2021 = 2 years (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.6 What is the purpose of calculating the magnetic declination (MD) for the current year? (1 x 1) (1)



3.2 **MAP INTERPRETATION**

Refer to the photographs (**Y** and **Z**) below of residential areas in Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth).



- 3.2.1 (a) Which photograph, **Y** or **Z**, matches the residential area **G** on the topographical map? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.1(a). (1 x 2) (2)

Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) has a number of green belts.

- 3.2.2 (a) Give an example of ONE type of green belt on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) How do green belts reduce environmental injustices in Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth)? (1 x 2) (2)

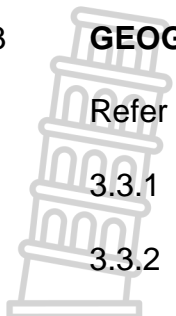
Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) is characterised by light and heavy industries.

- 3.2.3 (a) Give evidence from the topographical map that North End, **H** in blocks **A4** and **B4**, is a heavy industrial area. (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Identify the human-made feature that would limit the North End industrial area, **H**, from expanding towards the north. (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) How would employment opportunities created by industrial area **H** be of economic benefit to the local area? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographical map and the orthophoto map.

- 3.2.4 Why is the airport located in the rural-urban fringe of Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth)? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**



Refer to block **D2** on the topographical map.

3.3.1 Give evidence that buffering is taking place in block **D2**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 What is the purpose of buffering in this block? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **B1** on the topographical map.

3.3.3 What is a *data layer*? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Identify the transport data layer in block **B1**. (1 x 1) (1)

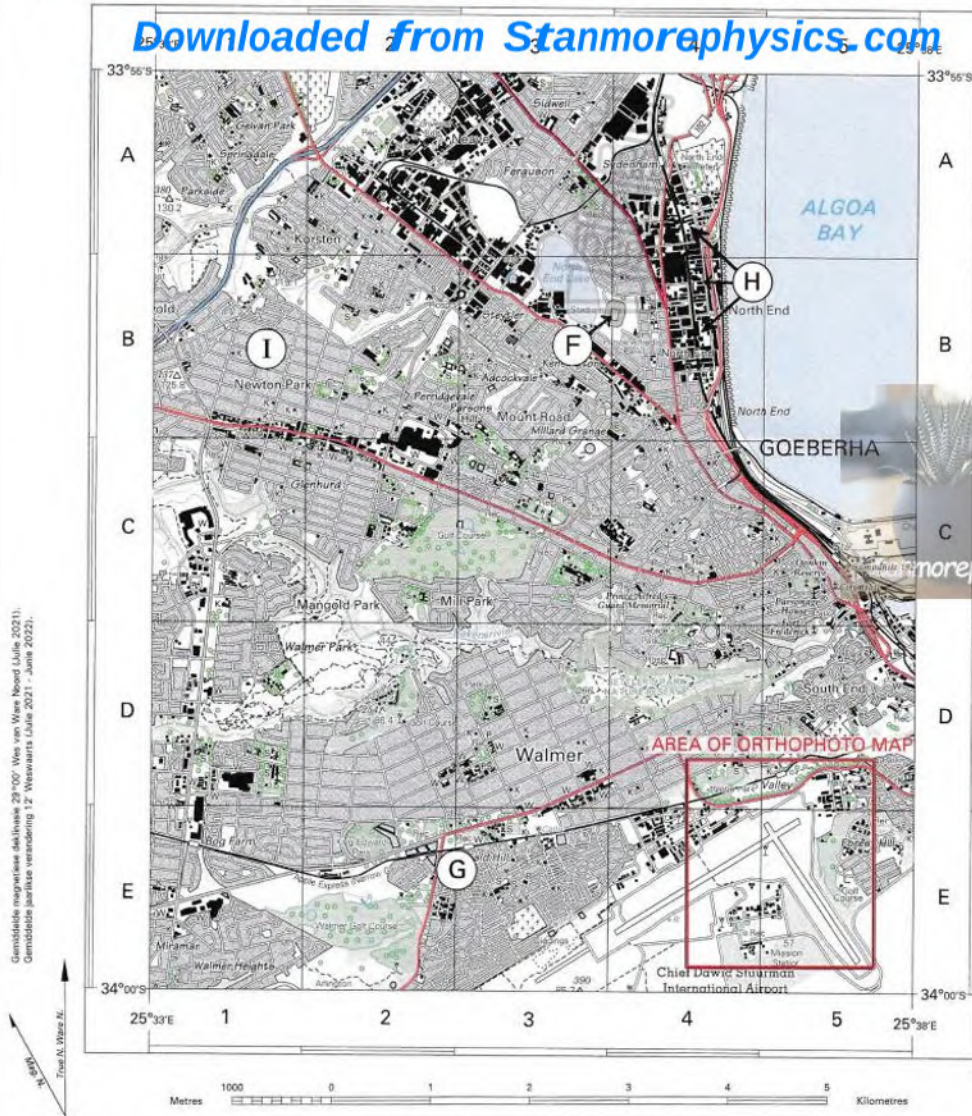
Refer to **I** in block **B1**.

3.3.5 Why would the transport data layer (answer to QUESTION 3.3.4) cause traffic congestion? (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150



Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com



Mean magnetic declination 29°00' West of True North (July 2021).
Mean annual change 12' Westwards (July 2021 - June 2022).

REFERENCE

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



CONTOUR INTERVALS 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Route	Internasionale Grens en Baken	Draadheining; Muur
Hoofverkeersroete	Provinciale Grens	Windpomp; Monument
Hoofpad	Bewarings Gebied	Kommunikasietoring
Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk	Standhoudende Rivier	Mynhoop; Uitgraving
Ander Pad; Brug	Standhoudende Water	Peilbaken; Seevaarbaken
Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad	Nie-standhoudende Rivier	Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn	Nie-standhoudende Water	Begraafplaas; Graf
Ander Spoorweg; Tunnel	Droë Loop	Erosie; Sand
Opvulling; Deurgrawing	Moeras en Vlei	Bebarekte Gebied
Kraglyn	Pynlyn (bo die grond)	Bewarings Land
Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Laë Digtheid)	Wateroring; Reservoir; Waterpunt	Boord of Wingend
Geboue; Muraas	Kuslynroete	Ontspanningsterrein
Poskantoor; Polisieostasie; Winkel	Prominente Klipbank	Rye Bome
Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel		Oorspronklike Plaas



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

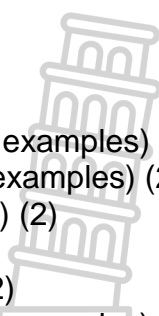
SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 1.1.1 Z (1)
- 1.1.2 Y (1)
- 1.1.3 Z (1)
- 1.1.4 Y (1)
- 1.1.5 Z (1)
- 1.1.6 Y (1)
- 1.1.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2 1.2.1 C (1)
- 1.2.2 B (1)
- 1.2.3 C (1)
- 1.2.4 D (1)
- 1.2.5 B (1)
- 1.2.6 B/D (1)
- 1.2.7 B (1)
- 1.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)



- 1.3 1.3.1 Decrease/decline in the population of rural areas (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Healthcare (1)
 Education (1)
 Water (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Not viable because of low population density/ Few people (over a vast area) (2)
 Insufficient municipal budgets/ No money (2)
 Poor infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 Lack of skilled/professional personnel (Brain drain) (2)
 Corruption (in municipalities) (2)
 Theft / vandalism of existing infrastructure (2)
 Most impoverished rural area/ live below the poverty line (accept examples) (2)
 Lack of (private) investment/ Rural areas not a priority/ not attractive to investors (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Young adults move (2)
 Decrease in the available labour pool (2)
 Skilled people leave / Brain drain (2)
 There are more old people left behind (2)
 Reduces food production (2)
 Reduces income from exports (2)
 Basic services close (accept examples) (2)
 There is a reduction in the value of property (2)
 Fewer economic activities (accept examples) (2)
 Decrease in employment opportunities (2)
 Reduced buying power (lower salaries) / less customers (2)
 Resources are under-utilised (accept examples) (2)
 Lack of investments (2)
 Farms will be abandoned (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 They could provide more basic services (accept examples) (2)
 They could provide more infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 Create more job opportunities (accept examples) (2)
 Attract industries to rural areas (2)
 Stimulate the development of home industries (2)
 Stimulate the ecotourism/tourism sector (accept examples) (2)
 Promote sporting and cultural events (accept examples) (2)
 Provide incentives/subsidies (accept examples) (2)
 Accelerate the process of land reform (accept examples) (2)
 Upskilling of farmers and labourers (accept examples) (2)
 Integrated Rural Development (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)



1.3.3 Give TWO possible reasons for lack of social services in the Alfred Nzo District

1.3.4 Why do rural settlements experience a negative economic impact?

1.3.5 Suggest sustainable measures by municipalities to reduce the negative economic impact

- 1.4 1.4.1 Definition Movement of businesses out of the CBD and into the suburbs/outlying business centres (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)



- 1.4.2 High building density (1)
One factor evident in CBD that encourages commercial decentralisation
Lack of space (1)
Lack of aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.3 **High rent:**
How do high rentals and crime lead to increasing commercial decentralisation?
Cannot afford rentals (2)
Decrease profits of businesses (2)
Crime:
Insurance is more expensive (2)
Customers feel unsafe (2)
Reduced customer base (accept examples) (2)
Alarms/security is costly (2)
Loss of stock (2)
Damage to businesses (2)
Decrease profits (accept examples) (2)

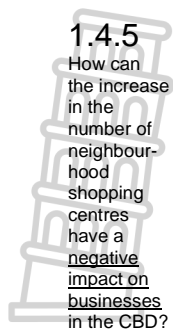
[ANY TWO – MUST INCLUDE HIGH RENT AND CRIME] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.4 Explain why neighbourhood shopping centres are an attractive option for location of businesses
A variety of shops under one roof makes shopping convenient (2)
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) saves time/cost (2)
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) making it a pleasant shopping experience (2)
Available parking space makes shopping more convenient (accept examples) (2)
Effective security/surveillance makes it safer for customers (accept examples) (2)
More affordable rentals/cheaper land results in greater profits (2)
More easily accessible (to customers/employees) due to less traffic congestion (2)
Few shops offering the same service results in less competition (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM TWO MARK

- A variety of shops under one roof (1)
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) (1)
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)
Available parking space (1)
Effective security/surveillance (1)
More affordable rentals/cheaper land (1)
More easily accessible (to customers/employees)/less traffic congestion (1)
Small number of shops offering the same service (1)



1.4.5

How can the increase in the number of neighbourhood shopping centres have a negative impact on businesses in the CBD?

- Businesses close down (2)
- Owners lose profits (2)
- The value of property decreases (2)
- Buildings become vacant (2)
- Decrease local consumers/buying power (2)
- Increased costs (for security / insurance) (2)
- Buildings become dilapidated (2)
- Occupied by illegal immigrants (2)
- Increase in crime (2)
- Increase in informal sector /increased competition (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Cars/ Private vehicles (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 There are more cars being used (to transport 60 people) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3

How can improved public transport systems decrease traffic congestion?

- Fewer cars on the road (2)
- Availability of public transport (accept examples) (2)
- More efficient public transport (accept examples) (2)
- Increasing accessibility (accept examples) (2)
- Dedicated public transport lanes (accept examples) (2)
- Making public transport more affordable (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4

PARAGRAPH Explain why the use of public transport such a minibus taxis and buses could be an economic injustice to commuters

- It is costly and has a negative influence on people's budgets (accept examples) (2)
- Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes of transport to get to work/costs (2)
- Petrol price increases affects the budgets of commuters (2)
- Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters lives which negates (personal) insurance claims (2)
- The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles can cause accidents/injuries (to commuters necessitating medical bills) (accept examples) (2)
- Commuters will be late which results in job losses (accept examples) (2)
- Violence/strikes in the public transport industry results in loss of income (accept examples) (2)
- Inflexible operating hours restrict commuters from working overtime (2)

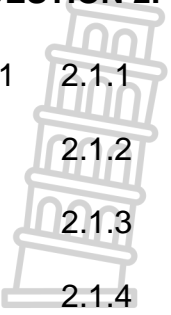
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS

- It is costly (1)
- Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes (1)
- Petrol price increases (1)
- Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters' lives (1)
- The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles (1)
- Commuters will be late (1)
- Violence/strikes in the public transport industry (1)
- Inflexible operating hours (1)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 
- 2.1 2.1.1 primary (1)
- 2.1.2 foreign exchange (1)
- 2.1.3 Geothermal gradient (1)
- 2.1.4 Non-renewable (1)
- 2.1.5 North West (1)
- 2.1.6 jewellery (1)
- 2.1.7 Labour unrest (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 B (1)
- 2.2.2 C (1)
- 2.2.3 C (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 C (1)
- 2.2.6 D (1)
- 2.2.7 B (1)
- 2.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Free State (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 More is produced than is exported (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Why does SA have a large domestic market for maize?
 Staple food of most South Africans/Great demand (2)
 It is cheap (2)
 Accessible/Available to the poor (2)
 Raw material for industrial production (accept examples) (2)
 Source of food for livestock (accept examples) (2)
 Contributes to food security (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 How will climatic factors reduce maize production?
 Growth of crops is stunted (2)
 Crops will be washed away (2)
 Crops will be destroyed/damaged (2)
 Crops will be burnt (2)
 Crops will dry out/wilt (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)





2.3.5

Explain the economic importance of maize production to the SA economy

- Export of maize brings in foreign currency (accept examples) (2)
- There is a large domestic market for maize (2)
- Maize is used as a raw material in the secondary economic sector (accept examples) (2)
- Maize makes a significant contribution to the GDP of South Africa (2)
- Maize is the leading agricultural product in South Africa (2)
- It creates employment (accept examples) (2)
- Link industries are encouraged (accept examples) (2)
- Decreases import of food (2)
- It improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
- Multiplier effect encourages the growth of all other sectors (accept examples) (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Harbour (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Secondary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Volkswagen (VW) (1)
 Isuzu (1)
 Beijing Automotive Group (BAIC) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 'Solar cell factory (to open in Coega IDZ)' (1)
 Quote two headlines from the timeline
 'Aquaculture: (Coega's new fish farm zone progresses)' (1)
 'New 1 000 MW gas power (plan for Coega)' (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 More employment opportunities (2)
 How will diversification benefit the labour force?
 A variety of employment opportunities available (accept examples) (2)
 Labour force is exposed to a variety of skills (accept examples) (2)
 Upskilling of labour/Fourth industrial revolution skills (2)
 It would create opportunities for the migration of skilled labour nationally and internationally to transfer skills (2)
 Improved quality of life /better standard of living (accept examples) (2)
 Multiplier effect (2)
 Improved infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)





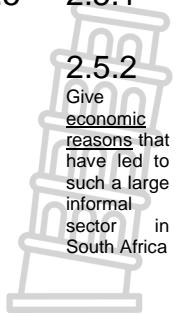
- The deep-water harbour can handle large (container) ships (2)
 - The deep-water harbour facilitates export of goods (2)
 - There are large tracts of available land for construction of (specialised) industries (2)
 - Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) to other parts of South Africa (2)
 - The zone provides incentives (accept examples) which encourage overseas industries (2)
 - Access to services (accept examples) ensures an efficient production process (2)
 - Cheap labour reduces production costs and increases profits (2)
 - Skilled/unskilled labour force available to work in industries (2)
 - Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) creates effective production (2)
 - Availability of linked industries to enhance the production process (2)
- [ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM THREE MARKS

- The deep-water harbour (1)
- There are large tracts of available land (1)
- Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
- The zone provides incentives (1)
- Access to services (accept examples) (1)
- Cheap labour (1)
- Skilled/unskilled labour force (1)
- Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) (1)
- Availability of linked industries (1)



2.5 2.5.1 20 (1) % (1 x 1) (1)



2.5.2

Give economic reasons that have led to such a large informal sector in South Africa

- Economic recession (accept examples) (1)
- Unemployment (accept examples) (1)
- Less expensive (1)
- Non-payment of additional costs (accept examples) (1)
- It is accessible (1)
- Make use of informal labourers (1)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3

Explain the economic importance of the informal sector

- It provides employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
- It reduces government responsibility for providing grants (2)
- Demand for goods will increase production (accept examples) (2)
- They pay VAT (2)
- Access to more affordable goods (2)
- Creates economically sustainable (accept examples) entrepreneurial ideas/skills (2)
- It provides a bigger market for goods (accept examples) (2)
- Goods can be bought at an affordable price (2)
- Regular income reduces crime (2)
- Contributes to the GDP (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4

PARAGRAPH Suggest strategies that could be implemented to improve the informal sector

- Regulate the sector (accept examples) (2)
- Allocate designated areas for them to trade (accept examples) (2)
- Supply basic services (accept examples) (2)
- Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
- Increased security for their goods (2)
- Create partnerships with the private sector (accept examples) (2)
- Upskilling of entrepreneurs (2)
- Access to funding (accept examples) (2)

[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS



- 3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 14 (1) cm x 100 (Range – 13,9 cm – 14,1 cm)
 Distance 1 400 metres (1) (Range – 1 390 metres – 1 410 metres) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.4 Orthophoto map has a bigger scale (5 times larger) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Mean annual change: 12' (1) westwards
 Magnetic declination Total annual change: 2 x 12' = 24' (1) westwards
 MD for 2023: 29°00' + (1) 24' = 29°24' west of true north (1) (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.1.6 To determine the position of true north (1) (1 x 1) (1)
 Purpose

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 (a) Y (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Smaller plots/stands (2)
 Higher density housing (2)
 It is closer to the industries (2)
 Close to railway line (2)
 Close to the airport (2)
 Close to cemetery (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Golf courses (1)
 Example of ONE type of greenbelt Woodland (1)
 Nature reserve/protected area (1)
 Recreation ground (accept sports grounds) (1)
 Parks (1)
 Row of trees (1)
 Bakens River Valley (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Reduces noise pollution (2)
 How do green belts reduce environmental injustices? Reduces air pollution (2)
 It will provide a habitat for ecosystems (2)
 Absorbs carbon dioxide (2)
 Increases oxygen (2)
 Controls greenhouse gases (2)
 Reduce temperatures/cooling effect (2)
 Promotes biodiversity (2)
 Reduces erosion (2)
 Flood control (2)
 Aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)





3.2.3
Evidence H
is heavy
industry

- (a) Accessibility to the harbour (1)
 - Near railway line (1)
 - Accessible to main roads (1)
 - Horizontal development of buildings/ Large buildings (1)
 - High density of buildings (1)
 - Large tracts of land (1)
 - On the outskirts (1)
 - Flat land (1)
 - Close to water source (1)**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 1) (1)

Identify
human-
made
feature that
limits
expanding

- (b) (North End) cemetery (1)
 - Built-up area/Sydenham/Residential area (1)**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 1) (1)

How would
employe
nt
opportuniti
es created
by
industrial
area be of
economic
benefit to
local area

- (c) Reduce unemployment/people would earn salaries (2)
 - Increase in buying power (2)
 - Provide people with new skills (2)
 - Multiplier effect (2)
 - Improved infrastructure (2)
 - Improvement of basic services (2)
 - Tax base broadened (2)**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4
Why airport
located in
the rural-
urban
fringe

- Space for expansion (2)
 - Noise pollution (2)
 - Less urban development (2)
 - Safety concerns (2)
 - Flat land (2)
 - Cheaper land (2)
- [ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)



3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)



3.3.1
 Evidence of buffering

- Firebreak (1)
- Golf course (1)
- Woodland (1)
- Protected area (1)
- Open space (1)
- Row of trees (1)
- Bakens River Valley (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2
 Purpose of buffering

- It controls fire from spreading (2)
- Reduces noise/air/water pollution (accept examples) (2)
- Limits flooding (2)
- Reduces expansion of the residential area (2)
- Limits development along the streams (2)
- Protects the local community (accept examples) (2)
- Protects river from soil erosion (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3
 Data-layer

A layer of information based on a specific theme (2)

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING-ONE MARK

A layer of information (1)

3.3.4
 Transport layer in block B1

Roads (accept examples) (1)
 (accept Track and hiking trail) (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5
 Why would the data layer cause traffic congestion ?

Grid-iron pattern/many intersections (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)



TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150