



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

Geography

Grade 12

Test Two

August 2022

Stanmorephysics.com

Total: 60

Time: 1 Hour



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Answer the paragraph questions in the form of a paragraph.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
7. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
8. Write clearly and legibly.



QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Choose an example from COLUMN B that matches the term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 J.

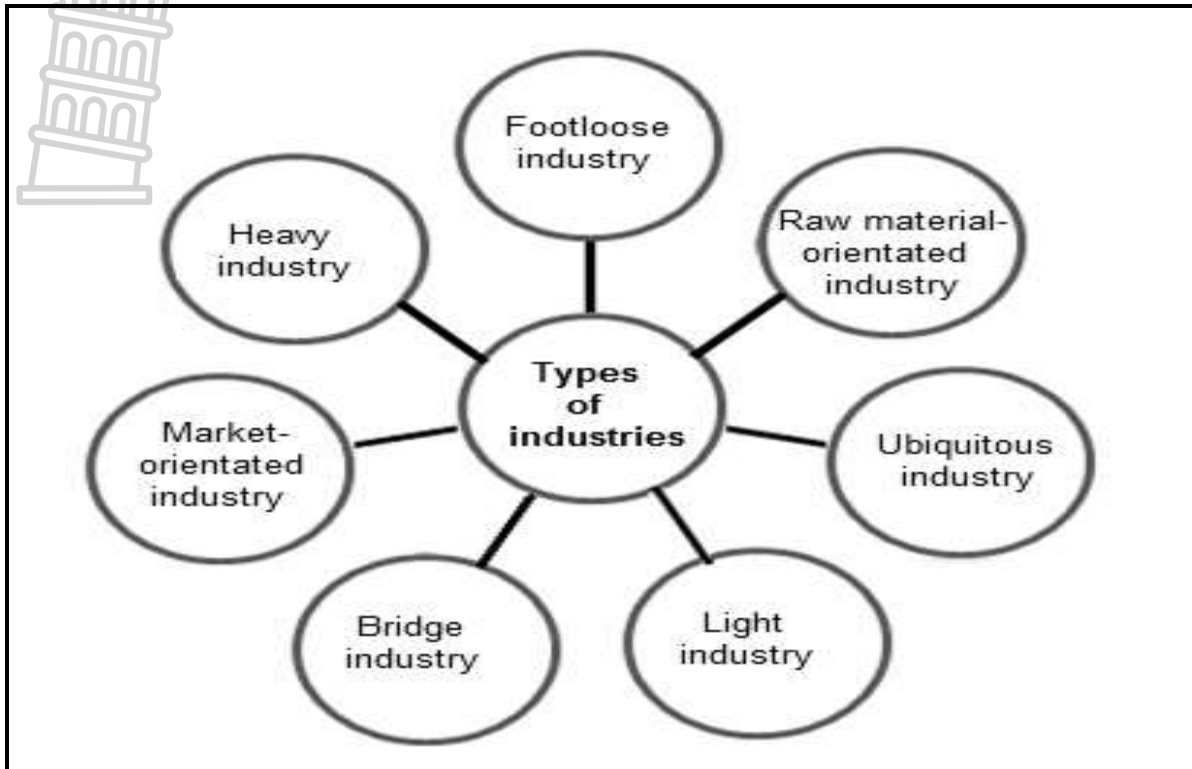
COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Primary activity	A information technology
1.1.2 Secondary activity	B roads, railways and communication
1.1.3 Export market	C mining
1.1.4 Quaternary activity	D local trade
1.1.5 Small-scale farming	E gross domestic product
1.1.6 Home market	F vegetable garden
1.1.7 Large-scale farming	G manufacturing
1.1.8 Infrastructure	H international trade
	I sugar cane plantation

(8x1) (8)



- 1.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.2 and match the types of industries in the diagram with the statements below.

FIGURE 1.2: TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

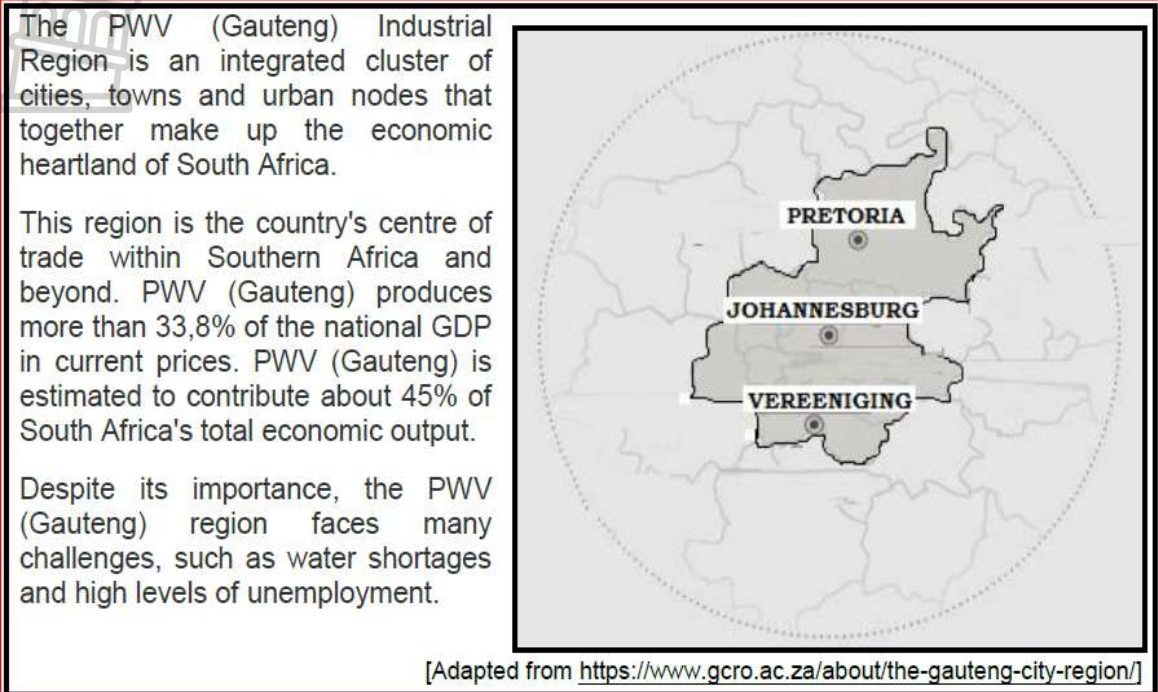


- 1.2.1 Industries that produce perishable goods
- 1.2.2 Industries that can be located anywhere and are not restricted by the location of markets or raw materials
- 1.2.3 Industries that can be located anywhere without an effect from factors such as resources or transport
- 1.2.4 Industries that process bulky raw materials
- 1.2.5 Industries located on the outskirts of the built-up areas because of noise and air pollution
- 1.2.6 Industries located between the source of the raw material and the market (customers)
- 1.2.7 Industries that occupy small spaces and can be located in the city centre

(7x1) (7)

1.3 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 and study the information on the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region.

FIGURE 1.3: PWV (GAUTENG) INDUSTRIAL REGION



- 1.3.1 Which of the urban settlements in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region shown in FIGURE 3.6 started out as a gold mining settlement? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Quote TWO statistics from FIGURE 1.3, which indicates that the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region is the economic heartland of South Africa. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Discuss TWO factors that have favoured the development of industries in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.4 The PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region faces many challenges, including high levels of unemployment and water shortages.
- (a) Why has water supply hindered the development of the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region? (1x2) (2)
- (b) How did the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region overcome the shortage of water supply for industries? (1x2) (2)
- (c) Why does the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region face challenges of unemployment despite the high concentration of industries in this industrial region? (2x2) (4)

[15]

1.4 Study the infographic (FIGURE 1.4) on gold mining in South Africa.

FIGURE 1.4: INFOGRAPHIC ON GOLD MINING



[Source: en.wikipedia.com]

Spiralling labour and energy costs are putting pressure on the financial performance of South African gold mines, but the solution could be found in adopting digital technologies.

Most of these new technology solutions revolve around automation, facilitated by the convergence of multiple technologies, from artificial intelligence to robotics.

By implementing automation, operators can remove underground workers out of harm's way, and that is going to become an ever-bigger imperative if gold miners are to remain investable by international capital.

This increased emphasis on the safety of the workforce and mines is motivating the development of the mining automation market.

Earlier, old-style techniques of exploration and drilling compromised the security of mine labour force.

[Adapted from article in miningreview.com]

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.4.1 | State the trend in gold production since 1970. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.4.2 | According to the passage, what are the negative issues in gold mining? | (2x1) | (2) |

- 1.4.3 Discuss ONE physical (natural) factor that could have been responsible for the trend stated in QUESTION 1.4.1. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.4 How can 'digital technology' have a negative impact on gold mining? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.5 Discuss possible ways in which mine labourers (workers) can hinder the production of gold in mines. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.6 Explain some incentives (motivation) that mine owners can introduce to mine labourers (workers) to improve the production of gold in our mines. (2x2) (4)
- [15]

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.5 an extract based on the informal sector.

FIGURE 1.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INFORMAL SECTOR

South Africa has a job crisis. In the fourth quarter of 2019, 6,14 million people were out of work, an unemployment rate of 27,1%, which is one of the highest rates in the world, along with sub-Saharan African countries like Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia.

There are two schools of thought around the role and value of a country's informal sector. Some argue that it's an important alternative to the limited opportunities available in the formal sector; a survivalist strategy that allows those without much formal education to work and earn money. In addition, others argue, the informal sector is also an important space for entrepreneurs.

But there are some who disagree, arguing that employment in the informal sector tends to be poorly paid and unstable. A mere 20% of informal sector employees are hired permanently, compared to 70% of those in the formal sector.

Little is known about how many people transition between the two sectors, a phenomenon called 'churning'. Addressing this knowledge gap is important for a number of reasons. These include the fact that informal workers may be spending some time in the formal sector, getting valuable skills and work experience to boost their chances at formal employment, with the hope that they eventually settle permanently in the formal sector, which would be good news.

Conversely, knowing whether there's a high rate of transition from the formal to the informal sector would be cause for concern because it would suggest high rates of retrenchment and fewer formal job opportunities.

[Source: www.forbesafrica.com]

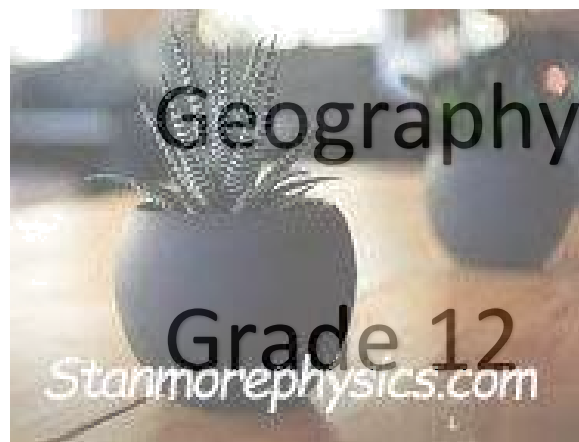
- 1.5.1 How many people are unemployed, according to the extract? (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Quote evidence to justify that unemployment is a serious problem. (1x1) (1)

1.5.3	According to the article, why is the informal sector important?	(1x1)	(1)
1.5.4	Discuss some of the challenges experienced by people in the informal sector.	(2x2)	(4)
1.5.5	In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the negative impact that the informal sector has on the formal sector.	(4x2)	(8)
			[15]
		TOTAL	60



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Marking Guideline

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages

Question 1

- 1.1
- 1.1.1 **C** mining (1)
 - 1.1.2 **G** manufacturing (1)
 - 1.1.3 **H** international trade (1)
 - 1.1.4 **A** information technology (1)
 - 1.1.5 **F** vegetable garden (1)
 - 1.1.6 **D** local trade (1)
 - 1.1.7 **I** sugar cane plantation (1)
 - 1.1.8 **B** roads, railway and communication (8 x 1)(8)
- 1.2
- 1.2.1 Market orientated (1)
 - 1.2.2 Ubiquitous (1)
 - 1.2.3 Footloose (1)
 - 1.2.4 Raw material-orientated/heavy (1)
 - 1.2.5 Heavy (1)
 - 1.2.6 Bridge (1)
 - 1.2.7 Light (1) (1x7)(7)
- 1.3
- 1.3.1 Johannesburg (1) (1 x 1) (1)
 - 1.3.2 33.8% of the national GDP in current prices (1)
45% of SA's total economic output (1) (2 x 1) (2)
 - 1.3.3 Abundant raw materials from towns found near industries (2)
Availability of cheaper energy supply mined in local area and transmitted over short distances by ESKOM (2)
Availability of water and strategic water transfer schemes (2)
Well established transport infrastructure in the form of road, rail and air to access raw materials and markets (2)
Available flat land facilitates easy construction of infrastructure (2)
Pretoria as an administrative capital marketed the region for industrial development (2)
Availability of skilled/unskilled labour from high population (2)
Large population serving as a base for buying power/market (2)
Many institutions for skills development and research (2)
Railway linked to Maputo harbour for exports (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.4 (a) This region generally does not receive enough rainfall during the year (2)
 High evaporation rates reduces the water supply (2)
 There is high competing demand for water from different sectors of the economy (2)
 High concentration of people in the region increases the demand of water for domestic use (2)
 Poor management (accept examples) of existing water resources reduces the supply even further (2)
 Water transfer schemes are costly (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- (b) Water transfer schemes allow for water to be transferred to PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region (2)
 Tugela Vaal water transfer scheme allows water from the Tugela River in KZN to be transferred to the Vaal Dam (2)
 Lesotho Highlands project allows water from the Katse Dam to be transferred to the Vaal Dam (2)
 Recycling of water puts less pressure on the usage of the water (2)
 Water restrictions (2)
 Higher tariffs to limit the usage of water increasing (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- (c) High influx of people from other parts of South Africa (2)
 High influx of illegal immigrants exceeding amount of employment opportunities available (2)
 Increase in unskilled labour force (2)
 Lack of Fourth Industrial Revolution skills (2)
 Retrenchments due to unstable economic climate (2)
 COVID-19 restrictions and protocols (2)
 Industries use machinery/robots to do work which replaces people (2)
 Lack of work experience (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 Decreases (1) (1 x 1)(1)

1.4.2 Labour costs/safety (1)
 Energy costs (1) (2 x 1)(2)

1.4.3 Reduction in gold reserves/ore (2)
 Gold is a non-renewable resource (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2)(2)

- 1.4.4 Digital technology is expensive and will add to production costs (2)
 Unskilled labourers may break/damage equipment (2)
 Digital technology requires skilled labour that would require competitive market salaries (2)
 Technical glitches with equipment would hamper production (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2)(2)
- 1.4.5 Strike action for better wages and benefits (2)
 Factional fighting between locals and migrant miners (2)
 HIV and Aids causes high absenteeism (2)
 HIV and Aids pandemic results in a loss of skilled labourers (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)(4)
- 1.4.6 Workers should be given shares/profit sharing to provide an incentive to increase production (2)
 Improve salary adjustments to be in sync with the CPI (2)
 Create more collective bargaining councils to improve incentives and working conditions for miners (2)
 Improve benefits of workers (medical aid, housing etc.) (2)
 Improve safety in mines (examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)(4)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 6,14 million (1) (1 x 1)(1)
- 1.5.2 '... is one of the highest rates in the world; (1)
 6,10 million people out of work (1)
 South Africa has a job crisis (1)
 Unemployment rate is 27,1% (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1)(1)
- 1.5.3 Provides jobs (1)
 Allows people with no formal education/skills to work (1)
 Important space for entrepreneurs (1)
ANY ONE] (1 x 1)(1)
- 1.5.4 They are frequently harassed by local authorities (2)
 A lack of access to proper trading facilities (2)
 No storage facilities for their goods (2)
 They do not have skills or formal education (2)
 They cannot obtain credit/loans from banks (2)
 Forced to borrow from money lenders at high interest rates (2)
 High transport costs to access markets (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)(4)

1.5.5 Reduces profits of formal sector as they sell cheaper goods (2)

Formal sector will thus make a smaller contribution to the economy through taxes (2)

Formal sector businesses may have to close (2)

Loss of jobs in the formal sector (2)

This increases the amount of people who now turn to the informal sector (2)

Clutter formal business areas/causing litter (2)

Associated with noise pollution in formal business areas (2)

Discourages people supporting formal businesses (2)

They spoil the aesthetics of the area discouraging further formal investment

Encourages crime in these formal business areas (2)

[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2)(8)

