Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2020

GEOGRAPHY P2 (EXEMPLAR)

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 10 pages and an addendum of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections. SECTION A is theory and SECTION B is mapwork.
2. Answer ALL questions in this question paper.
3. All diagrams are included in the ADDENDUM.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Number the answers in the centre of the line.
8. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.
9. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
10. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except where you are asked to state, name, identify or list.
11. Please refer to the topographical map and orthophoto map to answer QUESTION 3 (Mapwork).
12. Show ALL calculations and formulas, where applicable. Marks will be awarded for this.
13. Indicate the unit of measurement in the final answer of the calculations. Make sure that the units in ALL your calculations and final answer are retained.
14. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
15. The area delimited in BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. A glossary of some English and Afrikaans words and their translations appear in the appendix.
17. Read ALL instructions carefully.
18. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES

QUESTION 1: POPULATION

1.1 Match the term/concept in COLUMN B with the correct description in COLUMN A. Write ONLY the correct letter (A–I) next to the corresponding question numbers (1.1.1–1.1.8) in your ANSWERBOOK, for example, 1.1.9 K.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	Statistics indicating how population is changing	A	emigrants
1.1.2	People moving out of their own country to other countries for jobs	B	life expectancy
1.1.3	The very rapid increase in the country's population	C	population density
1.1.4	A graph showing population structure in terms of age and gender/sex	D	xenophobia
1.1.5	Migrants who are forced to move out of their country of origin owing to fear of persecution or natural disasters	E	population indicators
1.1.6	The number of people per square kilometre	F	population explosion
1.1.7	A strong sense of fear and dislike or fear of people from other countries	G	economic migrants
1.1.8	The expected average number of years people will live in a country	H	refugees
		I	population pyramid

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Study FIGURE 1.2 A and B that shows two different population pyramids to answer the questions that follow. Write down the question number and the letter (A or B) that corresponds to the statements below, for example 1.2.9 B.

1.2.1 This is an early expanding population.

1.2.2 Children contribute to farm labour in this population.

1.2.3 There are more individuals who live for more than 75 years.

1.2.4 Death rate and birth rate are both high.

1.2.5 Medical facilities are of a high standard.

1.2.6 Most of such countries are found in Africa and Latin America.

1.2.7 Dependency ratio is low in this country. (7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 (**A** and **B**) showing the world population distribution to answer the questions that follow.

1.3.1 Define *population distribution*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 From the maps and table in FIGURE 1.3A and B respectively, identify the continent that inhabits largest population. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Name TWO countries with the world's largest population. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Suggest TWO challenges a country with a large population may face. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Describe TWO physical factors that attract more people to live in an area. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Identify a country with less population in FIGURE 1.3A and describe ONE challenge of such a country that has less population. (1 + 2) (3)

1.4 Refer to FIGURE 1.4 answer the questions that follow.

1.4.1 Define *xenophobia*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Describe the impact of this xenophobic attack on the foreign nationals according to the information in the report. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Name TWO groups that were concerned with the protection of foreign nationals in 2008 to stop blood shedding. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Give TWO reasons why South Africans show their anger to people from other countries. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest ONE reason why xenophobic attacks continue to happen in South Africa despite the government, civic society and international organisations' attempts to stop it. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Suggest ways in which violence between South Africans and foreign nationals can be reduced. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Study FIGURE 1.5 showing rural and urban population of South Africa (in millions).

1.5.1 Define *rural population*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Does urban population decrease or increase from 1960 to 2016? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Give a reason for the pattern you described in QUESTION 1.5.2 above. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Using information on the graph, work out the urban population in 2015. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 State TWO push factors causing people to leave rural areas for urban areas. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.6 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, explain the possible negative effects that will result in South Africa's cities if they continue receiving both local and international immigrants in large numbers. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: WATER RESOURCES

2.1 Refer to FIGURE 2.1, showing the water cycle.

2.1.1 Choose the correct word in the brackets. Write ONLY the number and the correct word chosen from the brackets.

(a) The larger percentage of the earth's water is found on the (atmosphere/earth's surface).

(b) (Hail/Condensation) is a form of precipitation.

(c) (Snow/Vapour) is water in a solid state. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 State the processes that are represented by the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** in FIGURE 2.1 in the addendum. (4 x 1) (4)

2.2 Choose ONE word/phrase from the box that matches with the statements below.

Ecosystem; marine pollution; desalination; overfishing; acidification; fish quotas; grey water; inter-basin transfer; sustainability

2.2.1 The removal of salts from ocean water to make it more usable

2.2.2 Used water that can still be used for other purposes

2.2.3 Catching more fish than they reproduce therefore reducing their population

2.2.4 Linked pipes transferring water from a high rainfall area to a dry area

2.2.5 Using resources carefully to ensure their future availability

2.2.6 Dumping of waste products in oceans

2.2.7 The control in the numbers of fish which fishermen may catch

2.2.8 The community where living and non-living things exist together

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to FIGURE 2.3 showing water problems in Cape Town, to answer the questions below.

2.3.1 Name the province that is affected by water shortage. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Provide the name of the campaign for water management that was launched in Cape Town. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 According to the article, what is Day Zero? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Why does the people illustrated in the article look so desperate? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, provide strategies that the people of Cape Town and the municipalities of the region should implement to reduce water shortages. (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 Refer to FIGURE 2.4 that shows flooding in Port St Johns, Eastern Cape to answer the questions that follow.

2.4.1 What is a *flood*? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Name the type of flood that affected Port St Johns. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Explain why large portions of low-lying rural land settlements were left inaccessible (no-go-areas). (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Describe the causes of floods such as the one shown on the article. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain the effects this flood caused to the people of Port St Johns as shown on the diagram. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Suggest ONE precautionary measure the people of Port St Johns could have taken to reduce the damages caused by this flood in their area. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Study FIGURE 2.5 that shows the change in the amount of Cape horse mackerel in South African waters.

2.5.1 What was the closing stock of mackerel in year 2013? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 According to information on the graph, does the closing stock of mackerel increase or decrease from year 2005 to 2014? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 State the year in which the closing stock of mackerel was the highest. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Calculate the difference of stock (in tonnes) between year 2005 and 2009. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Describe the benefits to South Africa, if the stock of Cape horse mackerel would continue to increase. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.6 Suggest the possible reasons for the increase in the stock of mackerel and other fish stock. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.7 Explain the negative results from overfishing of South Africa's coasts in the long run. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B: MAPWORK

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Refer to the information of the magnetic declination at the bottom of the map and answer the following questions.

Calculate the magnetic declination for the present year. (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.2 Refer to block **I13** on the topographic map. That part of the map shows a railway line that is passing under a tunnel. Measure and write down the length of that tunnel in metres.

FORMULA: DISTANCE = CM x SCALE (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 Refer to the orthophoto map.

(a) What is the direction of the school, marked by letter **Q** from the shopping centre, marked by the letter **P**? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Determine the true bearing of spot height **22** from trigonometrical beacon number **71**, both found in the area around point **P** on the orthophoto map. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP AND PHOTO APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 The types of transport one can use from Somerset West to Bellville, travelling north westerly are (air and water/road and rail). (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Refer to the feature named PAARDEVLEI on the orthophoto map.

(a) Name the feature labelled PAARDVLEI. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Explain the importance of such a water feature for people living around that area. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 Refer to block **D4** on the topographic map together with the area on the top north-west part of the orthophoto map.

(a) State the main human activity dominant in that area. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Describe ONE condition favourable for the development of the activity named in QUESTION 3.2.3 (a) above. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Refer to block **A10**.

Give ONE piece of evidence showing that nature conservation is a priority in Somerset West. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Using map evidence, justify why Somerset West can be described as a water scarce area. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

3.3.1 Name ONE example of a computer hardware component. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Describe the use of the hardware component named in QUESTION 3.3.1 above. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Refer to block **F6** on the topographical map. Describe how a GIS spatial analysis was used in relation to the activities found in that area. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Study the diagram (FIGURE 3.3.4) showing remote sensing, together with your maps to answer the questions that follow.

(a) Define *remote sensing*. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Explain why it was important for the surveyors to gather data through remote sensing before the mapped area was developed. (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
TOTAL: 150

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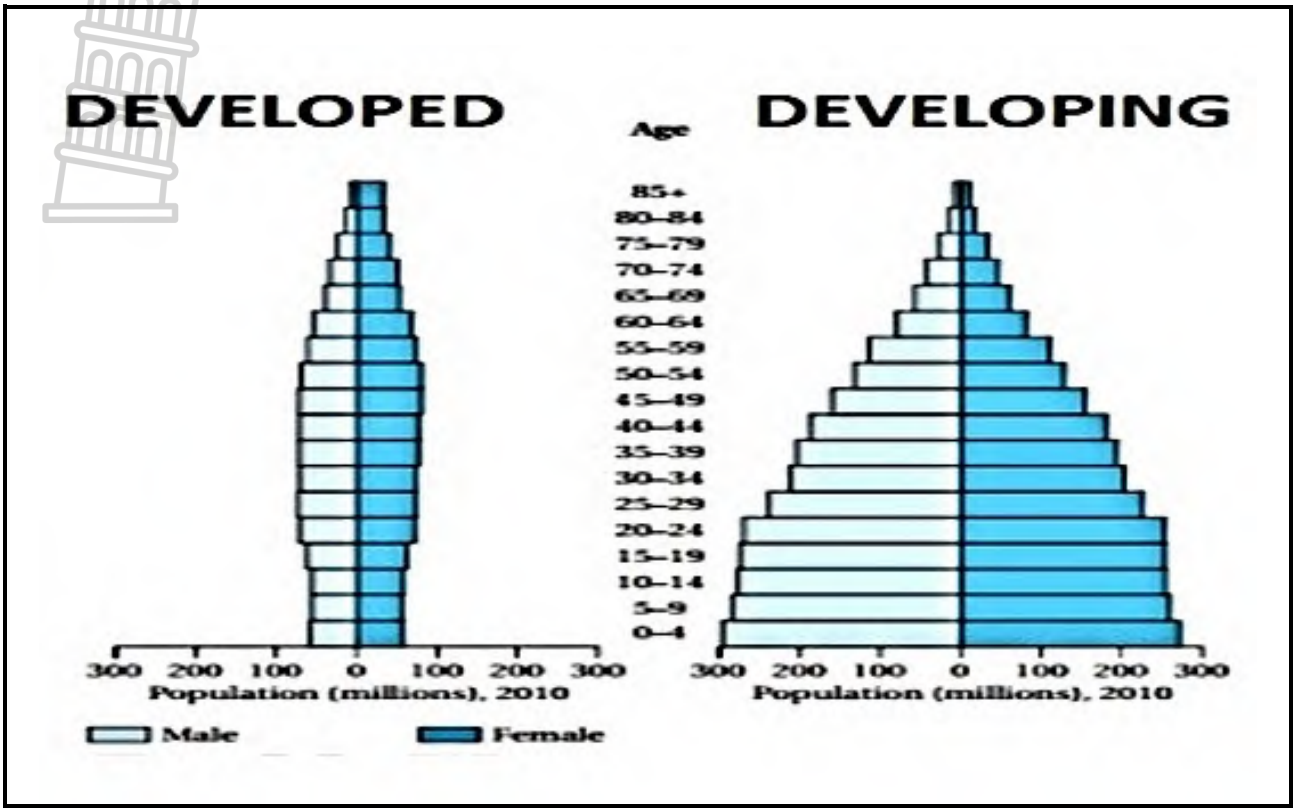
GEOGRAPHY P2 ADDENDUM (EXEMPLAR)

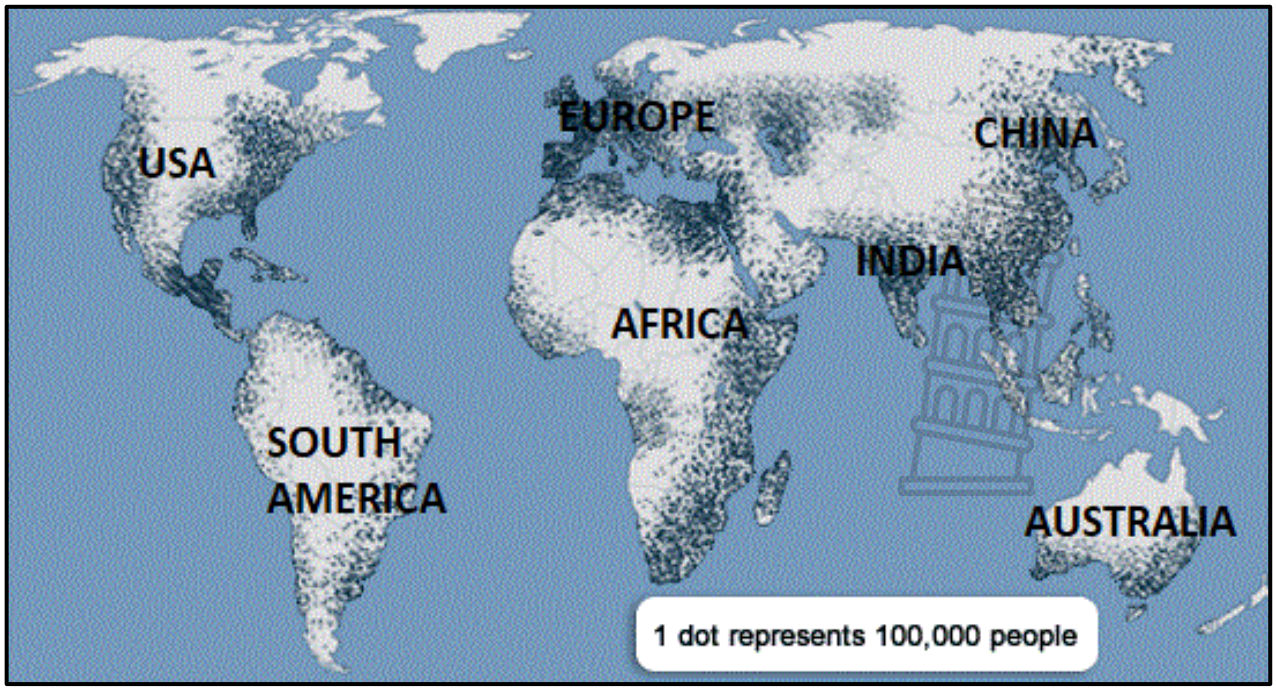
This addendum consists of 9 pages.

FIGURE 1.2: POPULATION PYRAMIDS FOR DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 1.3 A: WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



[Source: www.bbc.co.uk]

FIGURE 1.3B: WORLD'S HIGHEST POPULATED COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	POPULATION	DENSITY (P/km²)	LAND AREA (km²)	FERTILITY RATE
CHINA	1 439 323 776	153	9 388 211	1,7
INDIA	1 380 004 385	464	2 973 190	2,2
USA	331 002 651	36	9 147 420	1,8
INDONESIA	273 523 615	151	1 811 570	2,3

[Source: www.worldometers]

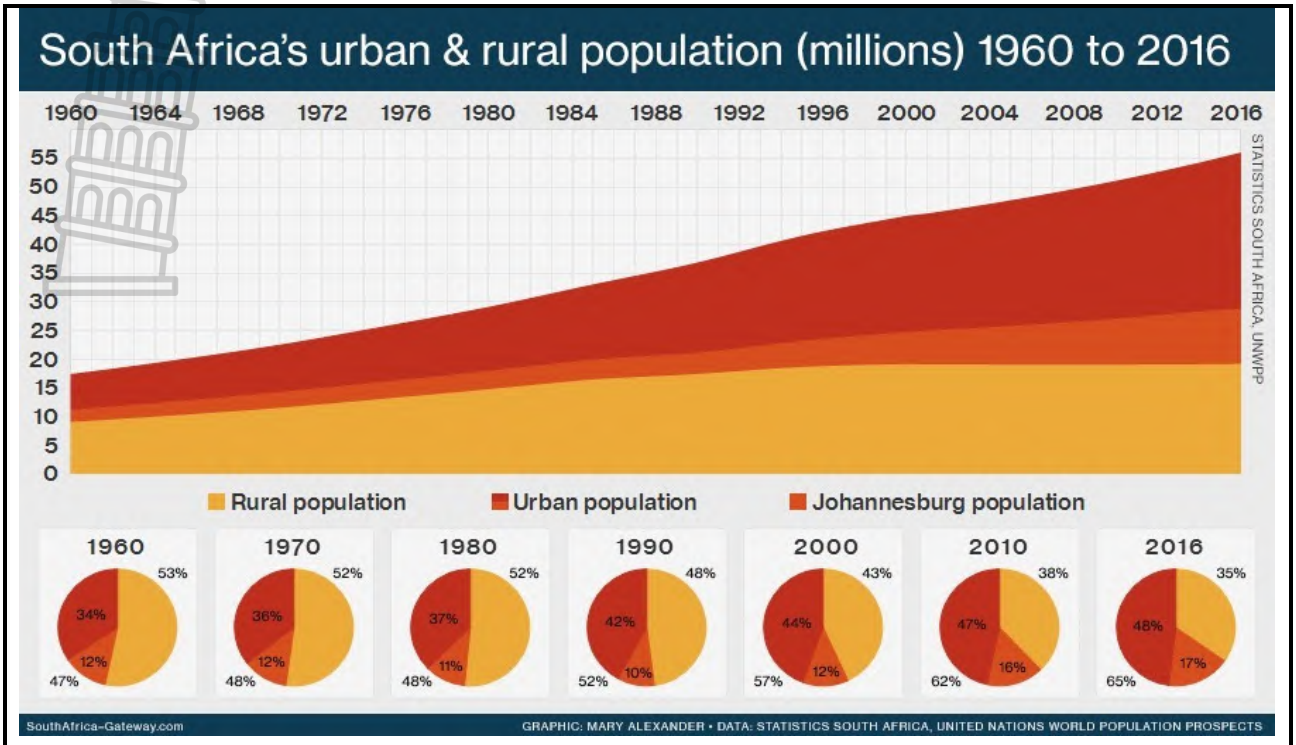
FIGURE 1.4: XENOPHOBIA IN SOUTH AFRICA (2018)

Foreign nationals have, yet again, been attacked, displaced and had their shops looted in South Africa. This is an unfortunate – but entirely unsurprising way to mark the anniversary of the 2008 xenophobic attacks during which tens of thousands were displaced and more than 60 people killed.

Even before 2008, a handful of scholars and activists were urging the government to do more to protect those targeted for violence because of their geographic origins. Only after the 2008 melee did the government join civil society and international organisations in committing to ensure that such bloodletting would never happen again. But it has.

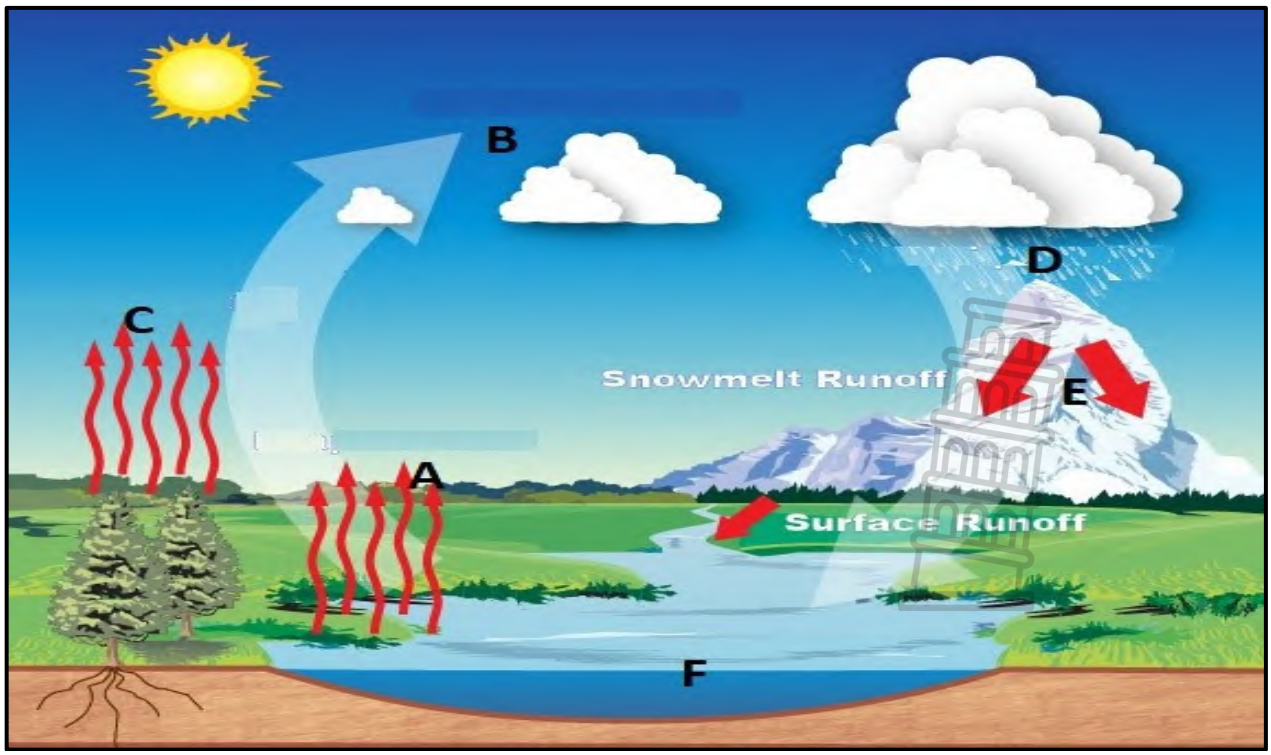
[Source: www.wits.ac.za/news]

FIGURE 1.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



[Source: StatsSA (2016)]

FIGURE 2.1: THE WATER CYCLE



[Source: www.weather.gov]

FIGURE 2.3: WAITING FOR DAY ZERO, CAPE TOWN

[source: Google Images]

Daily Maverick: 29 January 2018
Marelise Van Der Merwe
Cape Water Gate Explainer: What do we know about Cape Town's disaster management plan?

On Sunday morning, officials gathered at the disaster Risk Management Centre in Goodwood, Cape Town, to brief media on preparations for day Zero. This followed hot on the heels of the launch of the #Defeat Day Zero campaign in Athlone the previous week. Information is trickling in bit by bit.

The date, as we know, can shift, but City officials have confirmed that it will kick in when dam levels hit 13.5%. The member of Safety and Security said it would take approximately two weeks to shut down water systems and similarly take a couple of weeks to activate the water points and other disaster management systems, so those two processes would overlap, although preparations were already underway.

It should be noted that Day Zero is not the day Cape Town 'runs out' of water. It is the day officials move from Phase One preservation restrictions to Phase Two, what the City has termed disaster restrictions.

FIGURE 2.4: FLOOD IN PORT ST JOHNS

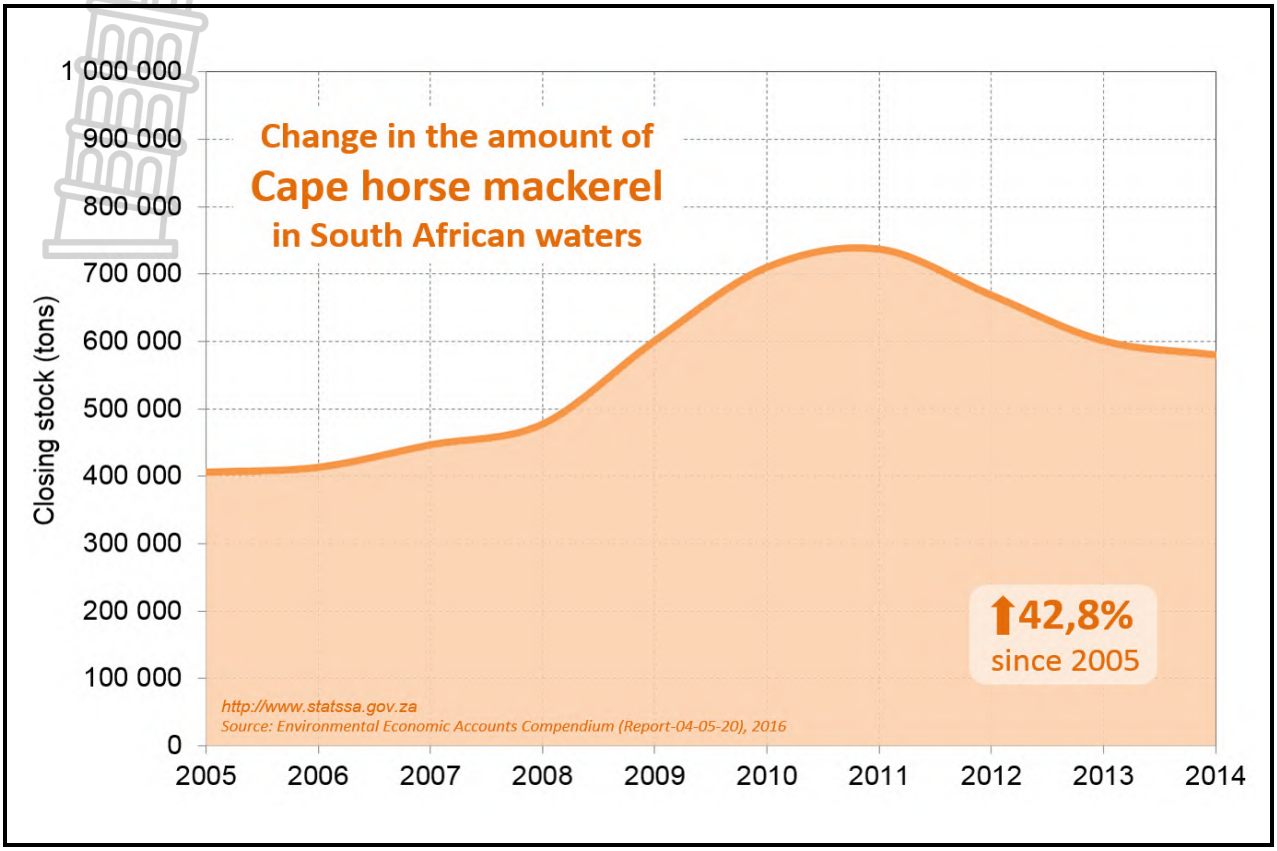
Residents evacuated amid heavy rainfall

Port St Johns, on the Wild Coast in the Eastern Cape, has been battered by heavy rains and localised flooding, leading to large scale evacuations. The region of Green Farm, situated along the Mzimvubu River, which burst its banks on Monday, has been particularly hard-hit by flash flooding.

According to SABC News, large portions of the low-lying rural settlements have been left inaccessible.

[Source: www.thesouthafrican.com]

FIGURE 2.5: CHANGE IN THE AMOUNT OF CAPE HORSE MACKEREL IN SOUTH AFRICAN WATERS



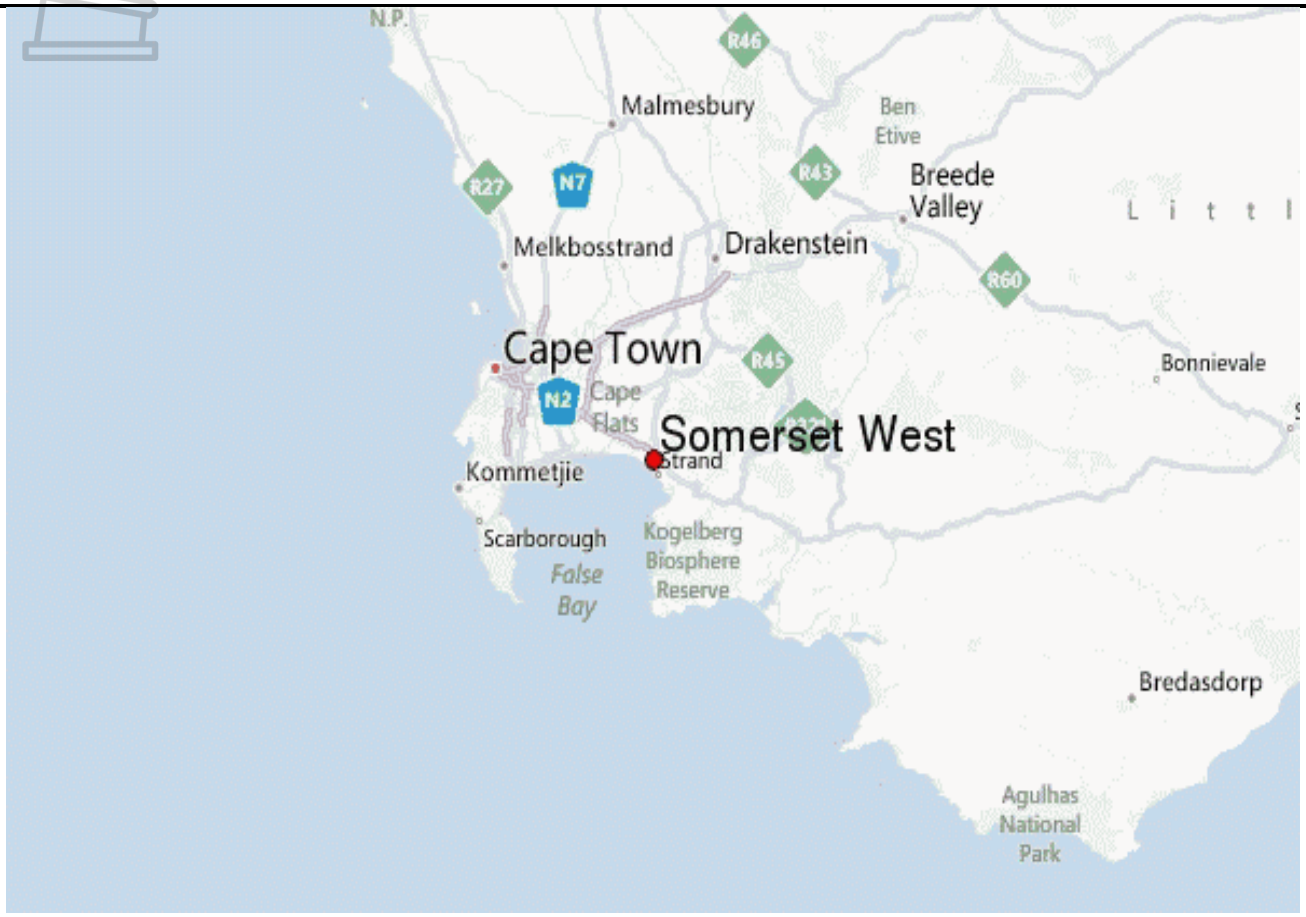
[Source: www.statssa.gov.za]

List of words of some of the Afrikaans and English words and their translation that appear on the topographical map.

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Landing strip	Vliegveld
Furrow	Voor
Caravan park	Karavaanpark
Canal	Kanaal
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Excavation	Uitgrawing
Nature reserve	Natuurreservaat
Rifle range	Skietbaan
Aerodrome	Vliegveld
Ravine	Kloof

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOMERSET WEST

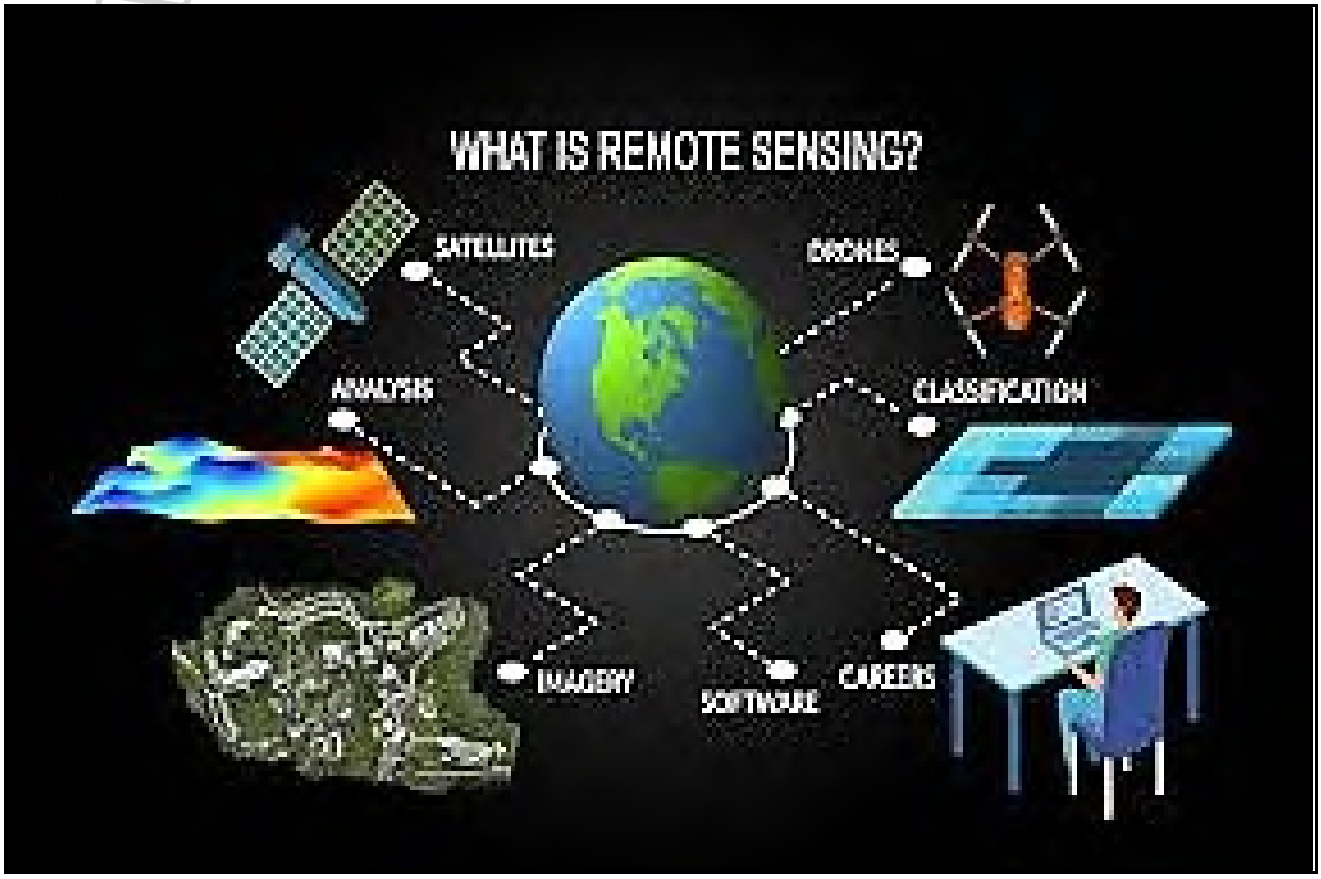
Somerset West is a town in the Western Cape, South Africa. Organisationally and administratively it is included in the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality as a suburb in the Helderberg area (formerly called Hottentots Holland), about 50 kilometres east of Cape Town central city area, and bordering on Strand. The town is overlooked by the Helderberg Mountain (meaning 'clear mountain').



Coordinates: 34° 07′ 56″ S, 18° 50′ 36″ E

[Source: https://www.weather-forecast.com]

FIGURE 3.3.4



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NOVEMBER 2020

GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE
(EXEMPLAR)

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A: POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES

QUESTION 1: POPULATION

1.1	1.1.1	E (population indicators)		
	1.1.2	A (emigrants)		
	1.1.3	F (population explosion)		
	1.1.4	I (population pyramid)		
	1.1.5	H (refugees)		
	1.1.6	C (population density)		
	1.1.7	D (xenophobia)		
	1.1.8	B (life expectancy)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	B		
	1.2.2	B		
	1.2.3	A		
	1.2.4	A		
	1.2.5	A		
	1.2.6	B		
	1.2.7	A	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.3	1.3.1	Population distribution is how people are spread across a geographical area. **(Concept)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Asia	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	China, India	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4	Inadequate resources Pressure on resources such as water, farming land, pastures No land for extending settlements Lack of food resources Unemployment Lack of basic services such as education and health Poverty (Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.3.5 Soil fertility – most people settle where soils are fertile, e.g. near river valleys
Gentle slopes – people prefer gently slopes where agriculture is possible
Water availability – people need to be nearer to permanent sources of water supply, e.g. near large rivers
Climate – people like moderately warm climates
Natural harbours – are good for human settlements along the coasts
Availability of natural resources – such as fish, coal, food
(Any 2 x 2) (4)
(Students must both mention and explain the physical factor)

1.3.6 Australia (1)
Few people in the working population
Inadequate labour supply for industries
Expanse land lying under-utilised breeding wild animals and snakes
(1 + 2) (3)

1.4 1.4.1 Is the fear, hatred or lack of acceptance of people from a different country, tribe, religion.
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Foreigners were displaced
They had their shops looted
They were physically attacked (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 The government
Civil society
International organisations (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Hatred for foreign nationals
Lack of trust of people from outside South Africa
Fear that they will take their jobs
Fear of losing their possessions, goods and wives to foreigners
They occupy land and space that local people need
They operate businesses and take up customers
They have better skills
They bring diseases (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Foreign national continue to live amongst, and share resources with South Africans
Unemployment rate continue increasing
Low education and skills among South Africans in some parts of the country
Competition for business sites especially in the informal markets
More immigrants still coming into South Africa (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Control immigration numbers by guarding against illegal immigrants
Promote partnership and good relations with people from other countries through media forums and public platforms such as television and radios
Create awareness by teaching the public about the scarce skills South Africa needs from people of foreign origin
Enforce legislation on business permits to curb informal businesses where most foreigners are involved.
Promote business skills for the local people
Provide South African citizens with better conditions for business such as grants and loans (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 The number of people living in rural areas.
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Increases (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Rural to urban migration (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 55 million (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Unemployment
Poverty
Natural disasters/floods/droughts
Soil erosion
Lack-of-services(water/electricity/clinics/schools/roads)
Boredom
Lack of productivity in farms
Closure of services (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.6 Overcrowding
Lack of houses
Development of squatter settlements
Shortage of jobs
Increase in numbers of people living in streets
Shortage of services such as electricity, water
Social ills – crime, moral decay
Traffic congestion
Air pollution, noise, water
Pressure on services
Deterioration of buildings
Bursting sewer pipes
Increase in urban temperatures (Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: WATER RESOURCES

2.1	2.1.1	(a)	earth's surface		
		(b)	hail		
		(c)	snow	(3 x 1)	(3)
	2.1.2	A – Evaporation			
		B – Condensation			
		C – Transpiration			
		D – Precipitation		(4 x 1)	(7)
	2.2.1	Desalinisation			
	2.2.2	Grey water			
	2.2.3	Overfishing			
	2.2.4	Inter-basin transfer			
	2.2.5	Sustainability			
	2.2.6	Marine pollution			
	2.2.7	Fish quotas			
	2.2.8	Ecosystem		(8 x 1)	(8)
	2.3.1	Western Cape		(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	Defeat Day Zero		(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	It is the day officials move from Phase One prevention restrictions to Phase Two disaster restrictions		(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	Water is a basic need Thinking of Day Zero Water insecurity No other source of water Limited water supplies	(Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.3.5 **Strategies by people**

Do not leave taps running
Use little water for each task
Use short showers instead of daily baths
Run the tap slowly when rinsing any material
Reduce flushing water by putting plastic bottle in a cistern
Collect plastic, glasses and metal for recycling, this will reduce the amount of waste water
Limit population growth by taking birth control measures

Strategies by the Municipality

Increasing tariffs will make residents use less water
Mend leaking tapes
Desalinisation in coastal areas
Construct more dams and reservoirs
Offer training to consumers on water usage
Hire skilled operators in water plants
Recycle water
Building dams to store water
Cloud seeding to artificially increase rainfall
Crop rotation to protect soil to store water
Redirecting water to provide for irrigation in areas prone to drought
Harvesting rain water from rooftops
Development of sustainable agricultural practices
Water-restrictions (Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

2.4.1 A flood is an overflow of water on the earth's surface
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Coastal flooding (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 It was immersed in water
People and cars would drown in water (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Heavy rains for many days
Gentle slopes on the coastal plains
Type of soils, clay soils are impermeable causing more runoff
Impermeable underlying rocks
High soil moisture content
Lack of vegetation cover which allow water to soak into the ground
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Essential goods and material lost in flood water
Houses get damaged by water
Cars drowning in water
Diseases will follow
Destroy infrastructure such as roads
Communication lines and power affected (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6	Build houses on higher ground Improve storm water drainages Report floods immediately to the authorities Build stronger houses	(Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.5.1	600 000		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.2	Increases		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.3	2011		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.4	600 000 – 400 000 = 200 000		(2 x 1)	(2)
2.5.5	South Africa would earn more income through revenue More profit generated More income in foreign currency through exports More jobs created Food security improve as fish provide proteins	(Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(4) (2)
2.5.6	Improved technology in fishing Improved fishing skills Invention of larger nets that catch fish at wider areas Increase in commercial fishing boats Fishing is a source of income for poor communities Fish are regarded as a source of food	(Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5.7	It reduces fish resources Some fish species become extinct Imbalance of marine ecosystem Fishermen will starve in the future as fish populations drop Fishermen lose income Source of food is depleted The country loses on revenue	(Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
				[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B: MAPWORK

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Difference in years: 2020 – 2002 = 18 years

Mean annual change: 6'W

Total change: 6' x 18 = 108'
= 1º 48'W

Magnetic declination for the present year.

- 23º 53' + 1º 48'
  = 53' + 48' =101' (1º 41')
  = 25º 41'W (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.2 **DISTANCE = CM x SCALE**

- $\frac{1,5 \text{ cm} \times 50\,000}{100}$
- 1,5 cm x 500 = 750 metres
- Range = 700 m to 800 m (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 (a) South East (1 x 1) (1)

(b) 80°: Range (78° to 82°) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP AND PHOTO APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Road and rail (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 (a) Wetland / Lake (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Water for domestic purposes
- Water for road constructions
- Fishing
- Water for industrial uses
- Cool fresh air for the surrounding settlements
- Watering vegetation (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 (a)
- Orchard/Vineyard (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Water availability
- Soil fertility
- Transport services for inputs and outputs to market
- Gentle slopes
- Cool climates
- Human resources, labour and skills (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4
- Hottentots Holland nature reserve
- Protected areas
- Picnic Bush Plantations
- Large dams (Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5
- Presence of water storage features
- Dams
- Reservoirs
- Large areas covered by nature reserves with few rivers
- Non perennial streams
- Dry pans (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

3.3.1
- Mouse/Printer/Hard-drive/Keyboard/Monitor/Scanner/Digitiser/ Cables/CPU/Discs (Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2
- Mouse – pointing and directing where to operate
- Printer – producing hard copies of written documents
- Hard drive – data storage
- Keyboard – typing and capturing data
- Monitor – displaying data
- Scanner – capturing documents
- Cables – transferring data, power
- CPU – central processing unit
- Discs – data storage (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3
- Location of recreational areas near transport routes, water and suburbs
- Industrial areas next to roads
- Graveyard in an open space
- Settlements on gentle slopes (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 (a) Collecting or gathering or capturing information about the earth from a distance without physical contact (**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Some areas are not accessible by roads because they are forested, steep slopes or have bad drainage
- Remote sensing devices can reach far away areas without physical contact
- Some sensors are efficient, they can capture clear and detailed data at a distance
- It is cheaper and easier to use remote sensors than travelling
- Sensors can capture and store a reasonable amount of data
- Sensors are accurate (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTIONB: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150