



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2024

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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)

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 subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the questions 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.

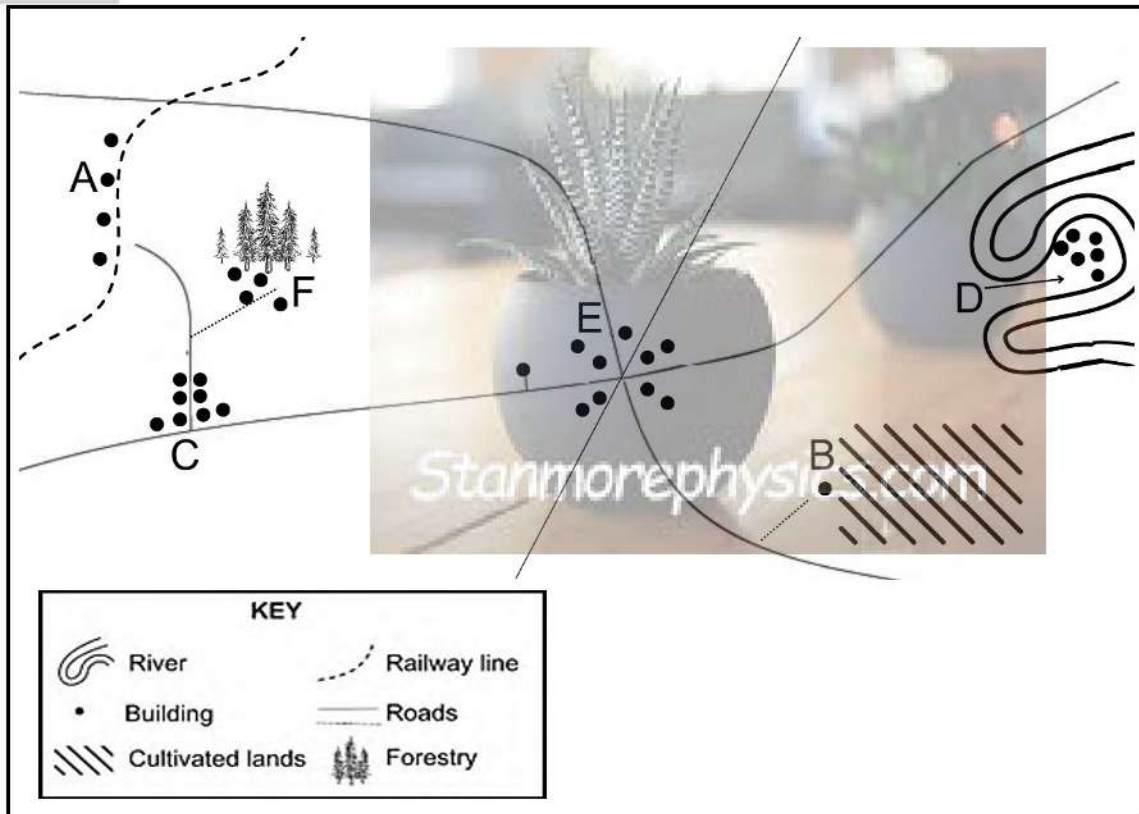
SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map of 2527DB HARTBEESPOORT and a orthophoto map 1 : 10 000 2527DB 23HARTBEESPOORT of a part of the mapped area are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographical and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

1.1 The sketch below shows the classification of rural settlements. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 1.1.1 to 1.1.8 with letters **A–F**. Write only the letters (A–F) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 G. Letters can be repeated.

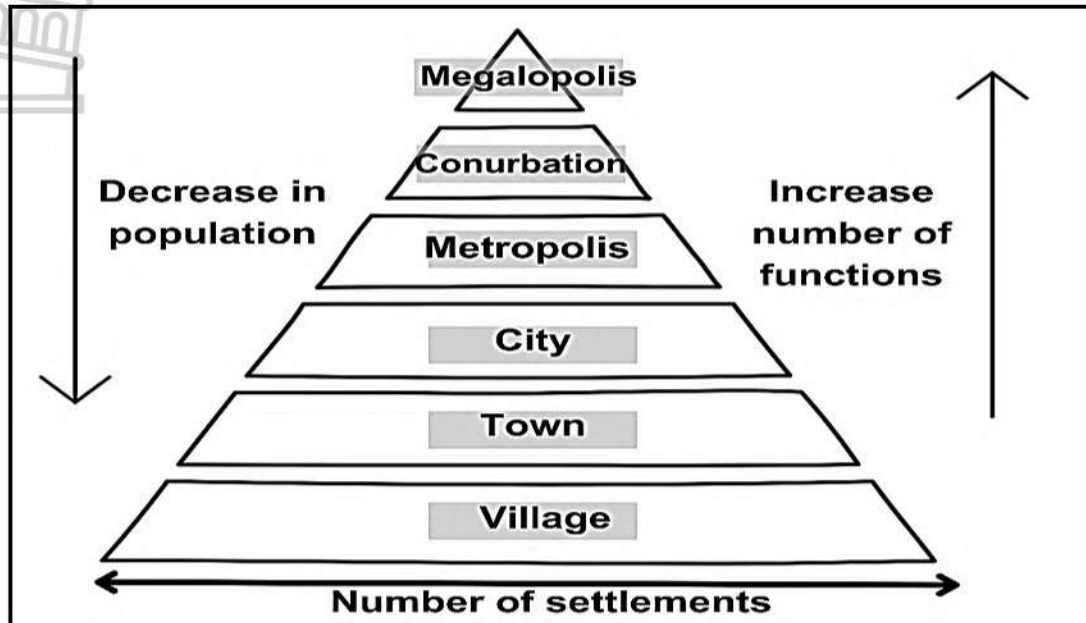


[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- 1.1.1 A wet-point settlement.
- 1.1.2 A nucleated settlement that relies on a primary economic activity.
- 1.1.3 An isolated settlement that is an easy target for criminals.
- 1.1.4 A star-shaped crossroad settlement.
- 1.1.5 A farmstead that requires large amounts of capital.
- 1.1.6 A T-shaped settlement.
- 1.1.7 A settlement that is linear in shape.
- 1.1.8 A settlement located in a meander loop for security reasons. (8 x 1) (8)

- 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 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.8 D.

Refer to the sketch below showing the urban hierarchy to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.



[Adapted from: www.buddinggeographers.com/rural-and-urban-settlement/]

- 1.2.1 Settlements are ranked according to ...

- A function.
- B population.
- C range.
- D shape.

- 1.2.2 In comparison to a town, a city has a ... population with ... functions.

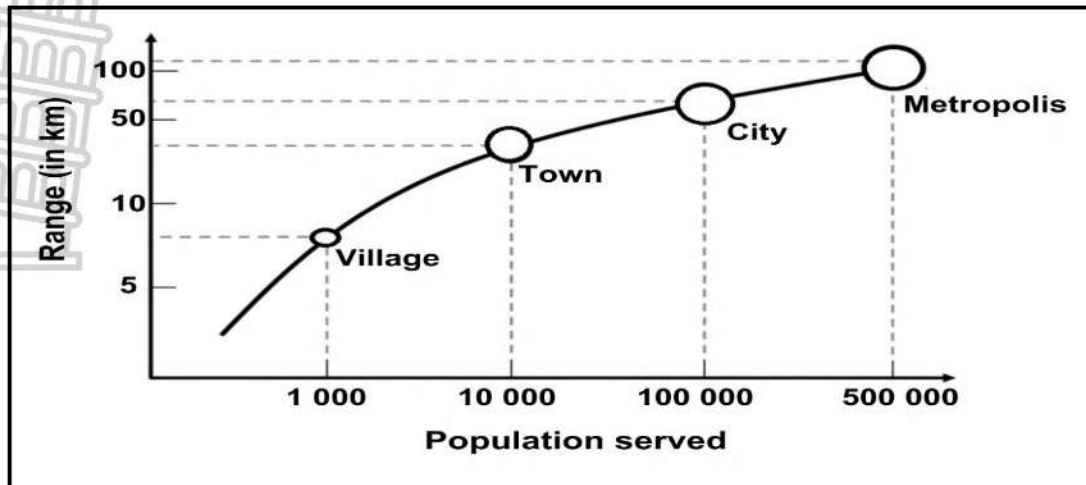
- (i) larger
- (ii) smaller
- (iii) fewer
- (iv) more

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

- 1.2.3 A megalopolis is characterised by:

- A Being plentiful in a specific area
- B Being the least complex
- C Conurbations growing and joining together
- D Having the smallest population

Refer to the sketch showing range and total population in different settlements to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.4 and 1.2.5.



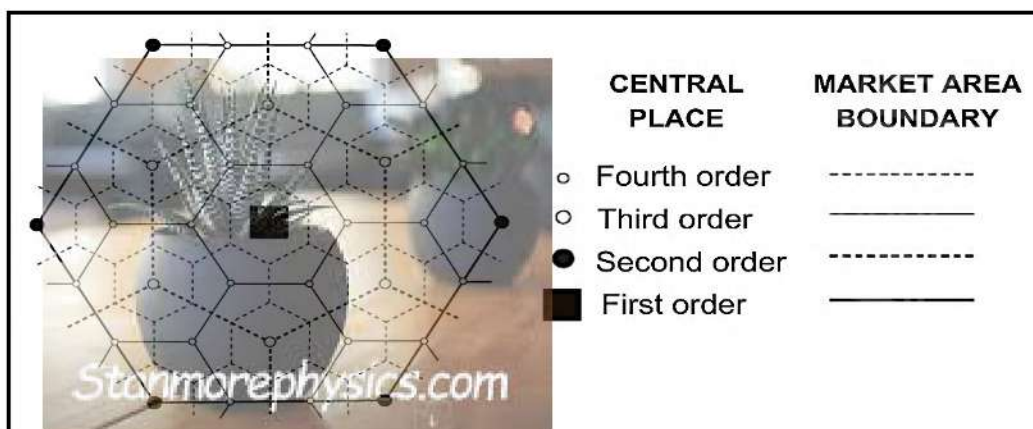
1.2.4 The range for low-order goods and services is smallest in a ...

- A town.
- B city.
- C metropolis.
- D village.

1.2.5 The type of urban settlement that serves the highest number of people.

- A Town
- B City
- C Metropolis
- D Village

Refer to the sketch below showing the central place theory to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.



[Adapted from <https://geography.name/classical-central-place-theory>]

1.2.6 The lowest order settlement place is the ... central place.

- A first order
- B second order
- C third order
- D fourth order

1.2.7 The ... central place has the largest sphere of influence.

- A first order
- B second order
- C third order
- D fourth order

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the extract below on land reform as a rural settlement issue.

WHY SOUTH AFRICA'S LAND REFORM POLICIES ARE FAILING

The government has spent over R56 billion towards buying property for land restitution efforts since 1994. This significant amount of money highlights the importance the government places on land reform in post-apartheid South Africa.

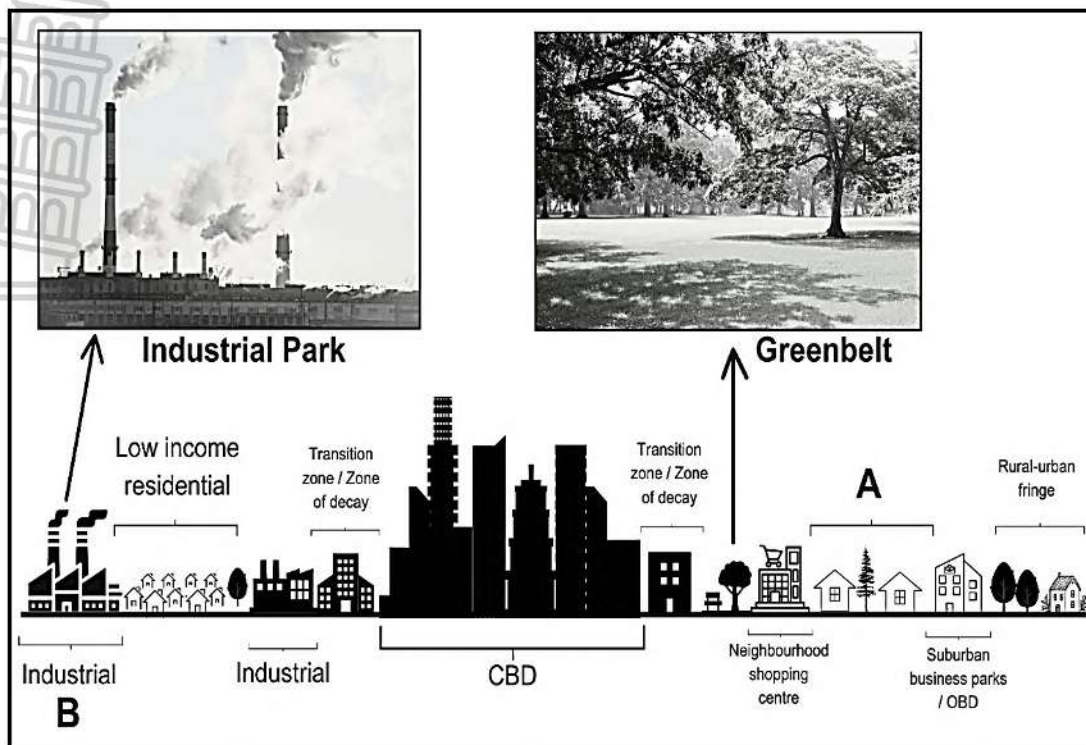
Through land restitution programmes, beneficiaries have the potential to develop agricultural farms, driving rural development through increased employment, wealth creation and economic growth.

However, there appears to be inadequate success of land reform programmes. Arguably, this has not been due to financial constraints as billions of funds have been allocated to it. The primary causes are attributed to the failure of policy implementation and provision of post-settlement support to beneficiaries.

[Adapted from www.foodformzansi.co.za/]

- 1.3.1 What is *land restitution*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 How much money has the South African government spent on land restitution since 1994? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 According to the extract, what are the benefits of well-managed land restitution? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 Why is the success of land reform programmes a social justice issue? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that government can put into place to provide post-settlement support to beneficiaries. (4 x 2) (8)

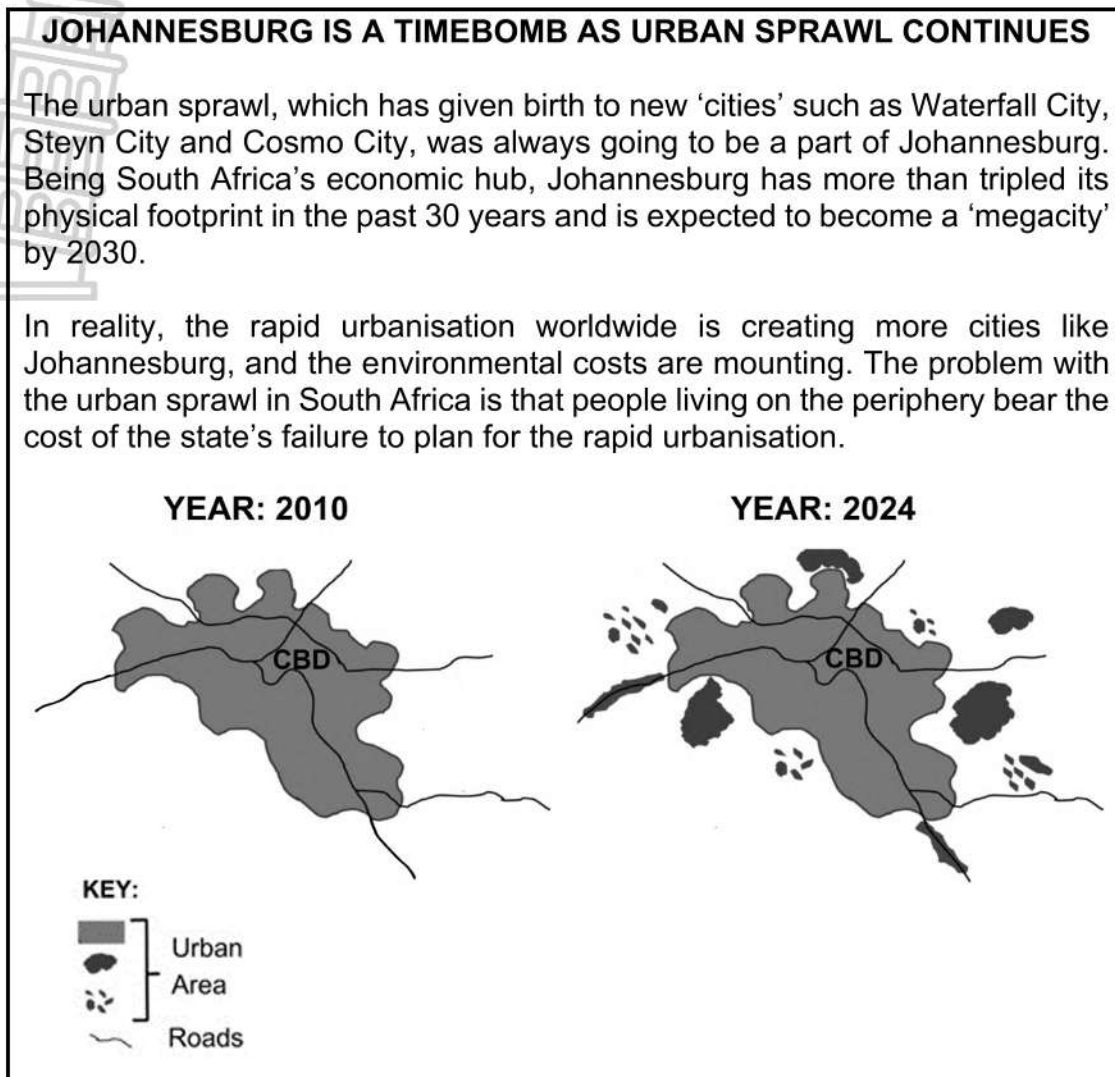
1.4 Refer to the sketch and photographs showing an urban profile.



[Examiner's own sketch]

- 1.4.1 The residential area **A** is a (high/low)-income residential area. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 What evidence shows that land-use zone (answer to QUESTION 1.4.1) is compatible with the land-use zones around it? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.3 Account for land-use zone **(B)** being located on the outskirts. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Why is the greenbelt an important land-use in the urban profile? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Explain why the CBD, despite its central location in this urban profile, is no longer as accessible to consumers (customers). (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the urban issue of urban sprawl.



[Adapted from www.news24.com/fin24/money/property/johannesburg]

- 1.5.1 Give evidence from the sketch that urban sprawl has taken place. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 What is the main cause of rapid urbanisation? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 How has rapid urbanisation contributed to urban sprawl? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 What unfavourable environmental conditions are caused by urban sprawl in the rural-urban fringe? (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Refer to the map and data based on coal mining. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **X** or **Z** next to question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 Z.

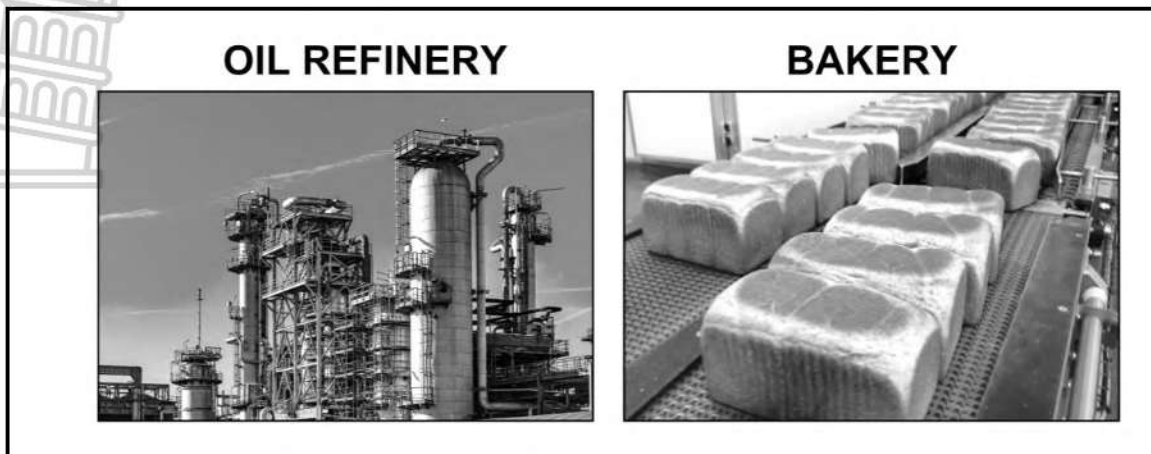
COAL MINING		
	2022	2023
Direct employees	91 790	94 531
Employee earnings (billions)	R32,1	R33,9
Production (million tonnes)	230,1	228,5
Total sales (billions)	R2 347	R1 922

[Adapted from mineralscouncil.org.za/sa-mining/coal]

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	The province accounting for over 80% of coal production.	X	Mpumalanga
		Z	Gauteng
2.1.2	The main coal-port terminal through which coal is exported.	X	Port Elizabeth
		Z	Richards Bay
2.1.3	The main use of coal in the PWV industrial region is for ...	X	electricity generation
		Z	steel production
2.1.4	Physical factors favouring coal mining:	X	Cheap, abundant labour
		Z	Shallow, high-quality coal
2.1.5	The process of coal beneficiation is classified as a ... economic activity.	X	primary
		Z	secondary
2.1.6	From 2022 to 2023 there has been a/an ... of 2,9% in direct employment.	X	decrease
		Z	increase
2.1.7	The 2022–2023 trend in coal sales will ... affect foreign exchange earnings.	X	positively
		Z	negatively

(7 x 1) (7)

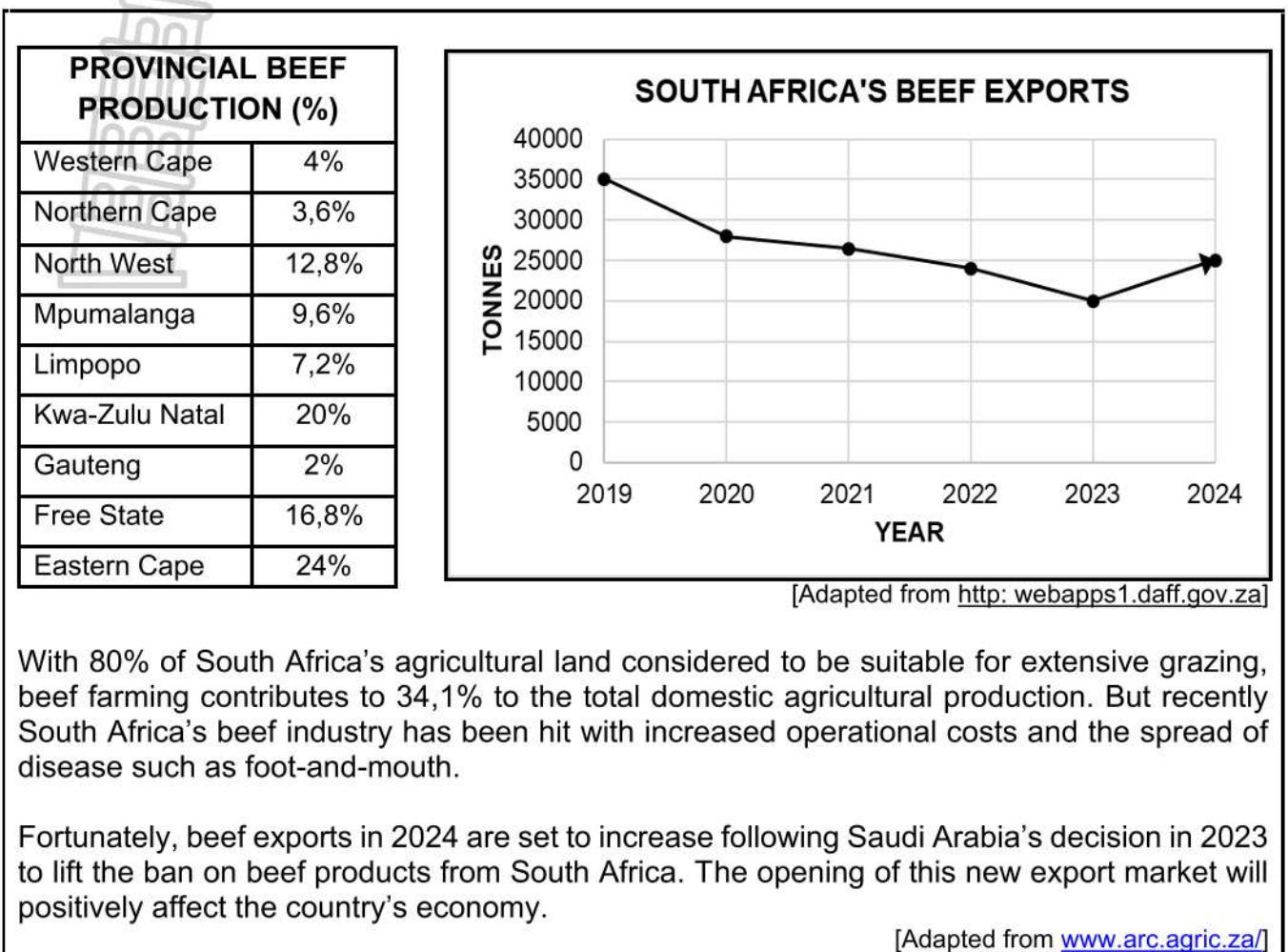
- 2.2 The photographs below show examples of different industries. Match each description in QUESTIONS 2.2.1 to 2.2.8 with the photographs. Write only OIL REFINERY or BAKERY next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.2.9 Bakery.



[Source: <https://www.iol.co.za/business-report/economy>]

- 2.2.1 Break of bulk industry
 - 2.2.2 Large-scale mass production
 - 2.2.3 Occupies a small area of land
 - 2.2.4 Located on urban periphery
 - 2.2.5 Market oriented industry
 - 2.2.6 Relies on road transportation
 - 2.2.7 Associated with low levels of pollution
 - 2.2.8 Requires larger amounts of energy and water
- (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to the infographic on beef farming in South Africa.



- 2.3.1 Identify the TWO provinces that contribute the highest percentages to South Africa's beef production. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 State the general trend with regard to South Africa's beef exports between 2019 to 2023, as shown on the graph. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Give evidence from the extract that in recent years the South African beef industry was negatively influenced (affected) by:
- (a) A physical factor
- (b) An economic factor (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 How can small-scale beef farming contribute to household food security? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Why will a new beef export market positively affect the country's economy? (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the extract and map on the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT: KEY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Saldanha Bay Industrial Development (IDZ) is located within the port of Saldanha Bay, the largest natural, deep-water port in the Southern Hemisphere. The provision of world-class port infrastructure, specifically designed to attract investments, is dedicated to maritime, energy, logistics and engineering industries.

Recently, the access road to the IDZ, at a cost of R24 million, was completed and will provide a more direct road for industrial traffic to the IDZ with improved mobility and safety.

[Adapted from businesstech.co.za]

- 2.4.1 In which province is the Saldanha Bay IDZ located? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 From the extract, state TWO industries that the IDZ's port infrastructure supports. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 What positive social contributions do these industries (answer to QUESTION 2.4.2) make? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Explain how the infrastructure makes industries more competitive in the South-Western Cape industrial region. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract on the informal sector.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INFORMAL SECTOR IS BOOMING

The South Africa informal sector, estimated to be valued at R750 billion, has always played a vital role in absorbing South Africa's large unemployed population, providing a living for those who cannot find a job and supplementing the income of those on low wages.

The South African informal sector is dominated by spaza shops* estimated to be worth around R180 billion annually. With more than 150 000 spaza shops, research shows that around 11,1 million South African's do their grocery shopping at these stores, citing convenience and lower prices as the main pull factor.

The informal economy is growing strongly, and it is estimated that the growth of its retail sector to be almost double that of its formal counterpart.



Glossary:

A spaza shop is an informal convenience shop business, usually run from home.

[Adapted from <https://dailyinvestor.com/south-africa/56895/south-africas-hidden-r750-billion-economy>]

- 2.5.1 What is an *informal sector*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 How much is the estimated value of the South African informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 According to the extract, how does the informal sector benefit South African consumers (shoppers)? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.4 Why are spaza shops easy businesses to own? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.5 How will the growth of spaza shops benefit South Africa's formal sector? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.6 Explain the economic challenges faced by spaza shop owners in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON HARTBEEAPOORT



Coordinates: 25°43'32"S 27°50'54"E

Hartbeespoort, informally also known as "Harties", is a small resort town in the North West Province of South Africa, situated on the banks of the Hartbeespoort Dam.

Hartbeespoort is the collective name of a few smaller towns situated around the Hartbeespoort, including the towns of Meerhof, Ifafi, Melodie, Schoemansville, and Kosmos. A number of high-income residential estates can be found alongside its shores.

Because of its location (approximately 35 kilometers north west of Johannesburg and 20 kilometers west of Pretoria), Hartbeespoort has become a very popular holiday and weekend destination. It is the principal water recreation area of Northern Gauteng and many types of water sports are enjoyed on the dam.

[Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartbeespoort>]

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

ENGLISH

Golf course
Holiday resort

AFRIKAANS

Gholfbaan
Vakansie-oord

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALUCATIONS



3.1.1 Hartbeespoort is classified as a(n) ... specialised town.

- A mining
- B military
- C resort
- D industrial

(1)

3.1.2 Johannesburg is in a(n) ... direction from Haartbeespoort.

- A north-westerly
- B easterly
- C westerly
- D south-easterly

(1)

Refer to the topographical map to answer QUESTION 3.1.3 to 3.1.5.

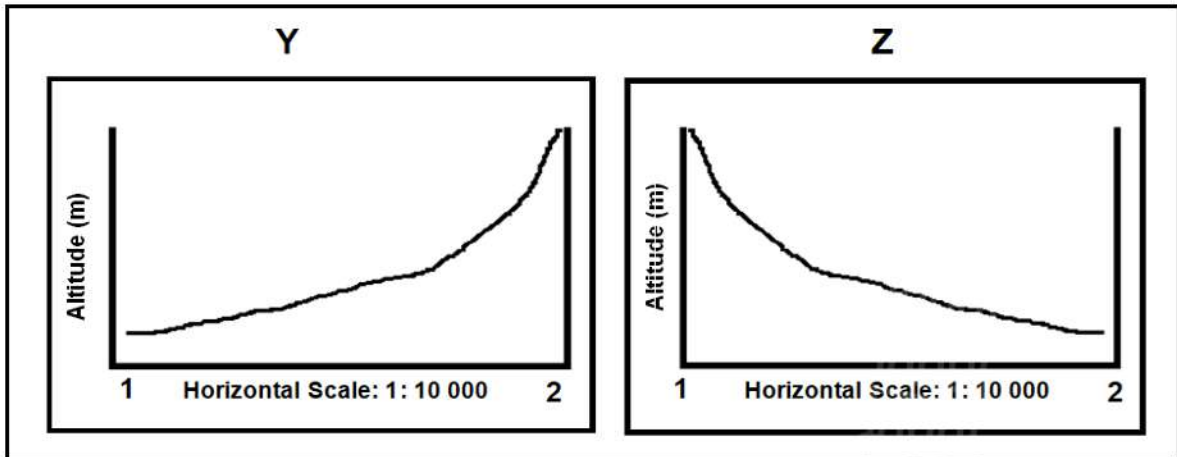
3.1.3 Calculate the true bearing from trigonometrical station 66 in block **A5** to spot height 1465 in block **B3**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 The magnetic declination in 2024 is 24°46' west of true north.

Use your answer from QUESTION 3.1.3 to calculate the present magnetic bearing from trigonometrical station 66 in block **A5** to spot height 1465 in block **B3**. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Why will the magnetic bearing in 2024, between these two points, be larger than in 2017? (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to 1 and 2 on the orthophoto map.



3.1.6 Which graph (**Y** or **Z**) represents the cross-profile of 1 to 2? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 Calculate the vertical exaggeration (VE) of the cross profile if the vertical scale is 1 cm represents 20 m.

$$\text{Vertical Exaggeration (VE)} = \frac{\text{Vertical Scale (VS)}}{\text{Horizontal Scale (HS)}}$$

(3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to blocks **A1** and **A2** on the topographical map

- 3.2.1 What is the dominant primary economic activity? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Name TWO site factors that favoured the primary economic activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.1). (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to the demarcated area **X** (in blocks **C1** and **C2**) on the topographical map and the photograph below which shows the same area (**X**) to answer QUESTIONS 3.2.3 and 3.2.4.



[Adapted from <https://www.google.com/map>]

- 3.2.3 Name ONE tertiary activity that is associated with the Hartbeespoort Dam. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 How does this tertiary activity contribute to the area's economy? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the built-up area of Kosmos at **Y** (blocks **C2** and **C3**) on the topographical map.

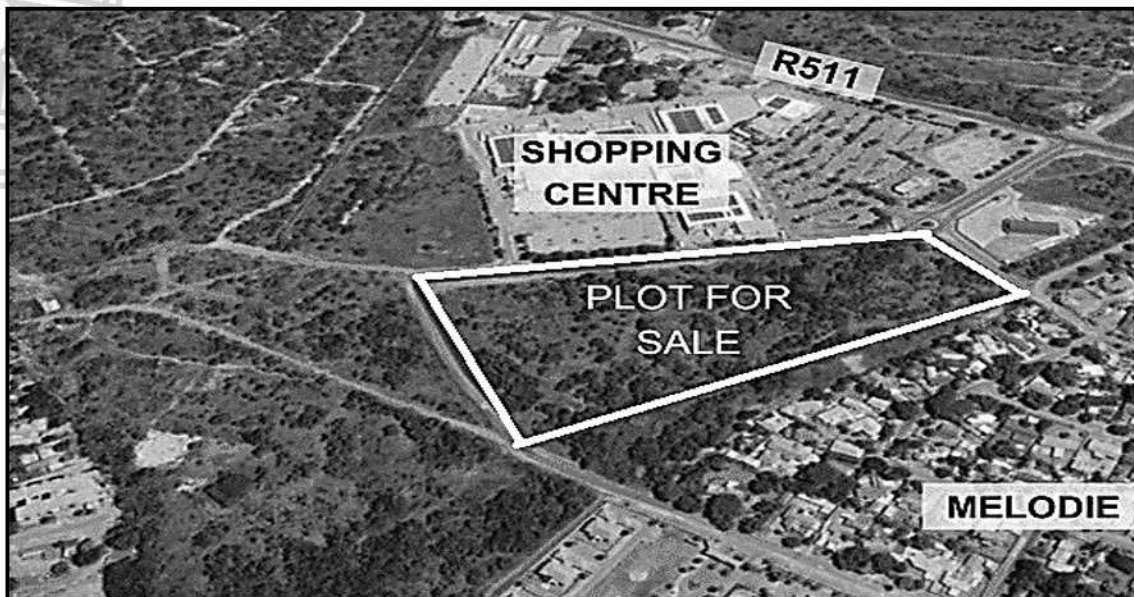
- 3.2.5 Identify ONE characteristic of the irregular (planned) street pattern. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 How has this street pattern accommodated the surrounding natural environment? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the Pecanwood Golf Estate (**D3** and **E3**) on the topographical map.

- 3.2.7 Based on what attraction feature has this high-income residential estate been built? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 What social factor has contributed to the growing trend of gated communities such as Pecanwood Golf Estate? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the photograph showing a plot of land for sale (Z in block B5 on the topographical map).



[Adapted from www.remax.co.za/property/for-sale/south-africa/north-west/hartbeespoort/]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-------------|
| 3.3.1 | The photograph is a (vertical / oblique) aerial photograph. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.3.2 | What is <i>remote sensing</i> ? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 3.3.3 | The photograph is a (raster or vector) image. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.3.4 | What type of spatial object is the demarcated plot that is for sale? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.3.5 | The R511 road is a tarred road. From this statement, what attribute data can be obtained? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 3.3.6 | Explain why an urban developer, who is interested in expanding the shopping centre, would choose to use an aerial photograph (such as this one) to obtain more information. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | | | [30] |

TOTAL: 150



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2024

**GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**


Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150


This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 
- 1.1 1.1.1 D (1)
- 1.1.2 F (1)
- 1.1.3 B (1)
- 1.1.4 E (1)
- 1.1.5 B (1)
- 1.1.6 C (1)
- 1.1.7 A (1)
- 1.1.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 A (1)
- 1.2.2 C (1)
- 1.2.3 C (1)
- 1.2.4 D (1)
- 1.2.5 C (1)
- 1.2.6 D (1)
- 1.2.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 The process of compensating people (with money or a piece of land)
for the land that they lost due to forced removals.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 R56 billion (1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Develop agricultural farms (1)
Rural development
Increased employment (1)
Wealth creation (1)
Economic growth (1)
[ANY TWO] (2)

- 1.3.4 Land reform aims to bring about equitable distribution of land (2)
 Land reform aims to bring about equitable access to land (2)
 Land reform aims to bring about equitable land ownership (2)
 Land reform aims to correct the imbalance of the past with regards to land ownership (2)
 Land reform aims to increase food security (2)
 Land reform aims to increase reconciliation / stability among rural communities (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.5 Provide agricultural skills development / upskilling / training (2)
 Provide technical support for farmers (2)
 Education regarding GM crops (2)
 Provide modernised farming equipment (2)
 Access to pesticides and insecticides
 Assist with accessing funding / bank loans (2)
 Mentors to provide guidance (2)
 Facilitate partnerships with existing farmers (2)
 Inclusion of local communities to establish needs through consultation (2)
 Create market areas for training (2)
 Infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
 Dams / water systems to help with irrigation (2)
 Provide incentives / subsidise farmers (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.4 1.4.1 High (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 It is close to the natural environment (greenbelt and rural-urban fringe) (1)
 Convenience of nearby neighbourhood shopping centre (1)
 Accessibility to business parks / OBD / work (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.3 Availability of large tracks of land (2)
 Cheaper land (2)
 Close proximity to labour pool (2)
 Availability of large labour pool (2)
 Accessible to bulk transport routes (2)
 Pollution does not affect high-income residential (too far away) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 
- 1.4.4 Prevents uncontrolled growth in urban area / reduces urban sprawl (2)
Limits the spread of urban blight / urban decay (from the transition zone / zone of decay) (2)
Limits invasion and succession (2)
Improves the aesthetics (2)
Positive impact on the land value around it (2)
Reduces the risk of flooding (2)
Reduces effects of noise pollution (2)
Improves air quality / filters some pollution from air (2)
Controls greenhouse gases (2)
Lowers the temperature / moderates the temperature (2)
Reduces the effect of the urban heat island (2)
Protects the natural environment (2)
Green space available for recreational purposes (accept examples) (2)
Allows people to access nature (accept examples) (2)
Promotes water infiltration / raises water table (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.5 With urban growth, more cars are coming from a larger area causing traffic congestion (2)
The increased traffic volume (result of urbanisation) causes traffic congestion (2)
Grid iron street pattern hinders traffic flow (2)
Poor road infrastructure (potholes) hinders traffic flow (2)
Taxi / bus / train strikes can make accessing the CBD challenging (2)
Oldest part of city means infrastructural development is difficult and cannot always accommodate increased traffic (2)
Outdated urban planning does not accommodate the increase in the urban population needing to access the CBD (2)
High demand for space in CBD increases volume of traffic and causes delays (2)
High commuter traffic cause accidents (2)
Lack of planning for urban growth has given rise to traffic congestion (2)
Urban expansion means that people have to access CBD from a greater area causing increased traffic congestion (2)
Business / commercial nature of CBD means there are peak times for traffic (going to work and back) (2)
Lack of / unreliable / expensive public transport deters people from using it, and it increases the private vehicles on the road (2)
Increased incidences of accidents hamper the flow of traffic (2)
Historically important buildings / heritage sites need to be preserved and city planning has to be accommodating (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

**ANSWER MUST BE QUALIFIED.
NO PART MARKING.**

- 1.5 1.5.1 Over time (2010 to 2024) there is formless/ unplanned/uncontrolled expansion of the urban area. (1)
 Urban area has extended into the rural-urban fringe/rural area over time. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Rural-urban migration (2)
 High natural increase in urban area (birth rate) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 More people in the urban area means increased demand for land for housing, services, facilities, recreation etc. is needed. (2)
 The growing population needs space for industrial and commercial expansion (2)
 Increased infrastructural development to accommodate the increasing population (2)
 Inadequate/absence of urban planning (2)
 Weak/poorly enforced zoning regulations allowing haphazard development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Insufficient budget and/or time to plan urban areas in a controlled manner (2)
 They do not have control over privately-owned land (2)
 They have limited capacity to control the influx of people into urban areas (2)
 Land invasion on unoccupied land (2)
 Difficult to control the rapid development of informal settlements (2)
 High demand to relocate to urban areas (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Increased air pollution from industries (2)
 Increase noise / land pollution because of an increase in population/ vehicles (2)
 Water pollution from increased industries (2)
 Clearing of vegetation for urban development (2)
 Decrease in the availability of oxygen (clean air) (2)
 Decreased vegetation causes increased surface runoff and soil erosion (2)
 Decrease in infiltration / negative impact on water table (2)
 Microclimate is altered due to removal of vegetation/change in natural environment (2)
 Loss of biodiversity / habitats (2)
 Flash floods due to reduced infiltration / increased artificial surfaces (2)
 Diminished aesthetical beauty (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- [60]**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1 X (1)
- 2.1.2 Z (1)
- 2.1.3 X (1)
- 2.1.4 Z (1)
- 2.1.5 Z (1)
- 2.1.6 Z (1)
- 2.1.7 Z (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Oil refinery (1)
- 2.2.2 Oil refinery (1)
- 2.2.3 Bakery (1)
- 2.2.4 Oil refinery (1)
- 2.2.5 Bakery (1)
- 2.2.6 Bakery (1)
- 2.2.7 Bakery (1)
- 2.2.8 Oil refinery (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Eastern Cape (1)
KwaZulu-Natal (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Decrease (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 (a) Diseases (1)
Foot and mouth (1)
[ANY ONE]
- (b) Increased operational costs (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 More households will have access to beef (2)
Increased production will make beef more accessible to people (2)
Beef provides protein which is nutritious (2)
A variety of other products associated with beef can be produced (2)
Beef can be sold on the local market bringing income to buy other food (2)
More beef supply will cause the price to drop (2)
Beef will become more affordable / cheaper (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)



- 2.3.5 Earn more foreign income (2)
 Creates a positive impact on the balance of trade (2)
 Increased access to foreign currency (2)
 Value of exports will increase (2)
 More income from exports than the local market (2)
 Contribute positively to the GDP (2)
 Boosts foreign exchange reserves, strengthening the currency (2)
 Increased contribution to the country's tax base (2)
 Job creation in agricultural sector / linked industries (2)
 Increased earnings stimulate consumer spending (2)
 Multiplier effect / increased purchasing power (2)
 Infrastructural development will be encouraged (2)
 Stimulate development in the secondary sector (2)
 Generates resources that finance industrialisation (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Western Cape (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Maritime (1)
 Energy (1)
 Logistics (1)
 Engineering (1)
ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Employment reduces poverty (2)
 Improved standard of living (2)
 Skills upliftment (2)
 Corporate social responsibility programmes (accept examples) (2)
 Accessibility to more and better services (accept examples) (2)
 Infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
 Exposure to fourth-industrial revolution skills (accept examples) (2)
 Exposure to technological advancements (2)
 Increased availability of goods and services (accept examples) (2)
 Professional development opportunities to help employees (2)
 Research and development which drives innovation (2)
 Education partnerships / Collaboration with educational institutions (2)
 The influx of workers from diverse backgrounds can lead to cultural exchange (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.4 Well-developed road network provides link to markets in the interior of the country (2)
 Railways enable industries to access markets and resources efficiently (2)
 Good infrastructure aids the transportation of perishable goods (e.g. fruit) more efficiently (2)
 Located very close to international airport and harbour which allows access to international markets (2)
 Effective infrastructure supports operations and reduces costs (2)
 Good infrastructure enables industries to access wider markets increasing their customer base (2)
 Having access to domestic and international markets (via airports, harbours) increases revenue. (2)
 Good infrastructure attracts businesses and industries as it increases investor confidence. (2)
 Water and electricity infrastructure promotes uninterrupted production which increases productivity. (2)
 Fibre cables / internet towers and telecommunication networks enhance communication which improves operational efficiency (2)
 There is a good railway / road network that connects the industries to the harbour for exportation (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

**ANSWER MUST BE QUALIFIED.
 NO PART MARKING.**

- 2.5 2.5.1 Business activities that are unregistered or provide services without licences. (2)
 Businesses that are not registered and do not pay income taxes. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 R750 billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 Convenience (1)
 Lower prices (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.4 No licence/permit (1)
 Not registered / less 'red-tape' (1)
 Fewer barriers to entry (1)
 Operate from home (1)
 No official financials / tax returns (1)
 Easily accessible (accept examples) (1)
 Requires little capital investment (1)
 Flexible working hours (1)
 Operate with greater flexibility and adaptability (1)
 Do not adhere to municipal rules (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)



- 2.5.5 More products bought in formal sector (increased VAT) (2)
 Increased demand for formal sector goods and services (2)
 Formal sector's consumer base will increase (2)
 As informal sector grows, more jobs are created and increased income for people to spend in the formal economy (2)
 Rise in disposable income can lead to greater demand for goods and services provided by formal sector (2)
 Spaza-shops keep money circulating within local economies supporting formal economy (2)
 Potential expansion in the formal economy will employ more people (2)
 Increased circulation of spending in the formal sector (2)
 Multiplier effect of the informal economy (2)
 Reduced crime (theft) in formal economy as decreased poverty (2)
 The informal sector can be integrated into the supply chains of formal businesses (2)
 Growth in the informal sector can reduce the overall unemployment rates, which lead to a more stable economy (2)
 New markets (informal economy) allow formal economy to expand their market (2)
 Spaza-shops can increase distribution points for formal sector goods (2)
 By supplying spaza-shops, formal businesses can build brand loyalty among local consumers (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.6 Difficult to obtain finance/loans (2)
 Banks are reluctant to grant loans (2)
 Limited finances to expand (2)
 Lack of cash flow (2)
 Expensive transport costs (2)
 Often victims of crime that destroy stock (2)
 No insurance (2)
 Irregular / erratic income (2)
 Limited financial safety net / protection (No UIF; Unions) (2)
 Inability to benefit from bulk purchases (2)
 Lack of collateral (2)
 Lots of spaza shops which create competition (2)
 Non-payment by people buying on credit (2)
 Woeful handling of financial records (2)
 Expensive to diversify product stock (2)
 Limited customer base (2)
 Mostly selling low-order goods that don't have a high mark-up (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS



3.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 243° (1) (Range: 242° to 244°) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 MB = TB + MD
 = 243° + 24°46' (1) substitution
 = 267° + 46' (1) (Range: 266° 46' to 268°46') (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 The mean annual change of magnetic north is westwards (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Z (1) (1 x 1) (1)

<p>3.1.7</p> $\frac{\frac{1}{2\,000}}{\frac{1}{10\,000}} \quad \checkmark$	OR	$\frac{1 : 2\,000}{1 : 10\,000} \quad \checkmark$	
$\frac{1}{2\,000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1} \quad \checkmark$	OR	$\frac{1}{2\,000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1} \quad \checkmark$	
<p>5 times ✓</p>		<p>5 times ✓</p>	<p>(3 x 1) (3)</p>

3.2 3.2.1 Agriculture / farming (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Access to water / water supply / next to a river (1)
 Gentle gradient / flat land / relief / gentle topography (1)
 Fertile / well-drained soil (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.3 Tourism / Recreational activity (1)
 Water provision (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)



- 3.2.4 Recreational activities (golf course / yacht jetty) will attract locals and tourists (2)
 Provision of water for irrigation of the golf course (attracts tourists)
 Jobs will be created at tourist attractions (accept examples)
 Multiplier effect (2)
 Increase in purchasing power of locals who are employed in the tertiary sector (2)
 Capital investment in area / investment in infrastructural development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Varying street lengths and blocks (1)
 Few intersections (1)
 No clear uniform pattern (1)
 Lots of curves (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Roads follow the shape of the dam (a physical barrier) (2)
 Roads located along the dam (2)
 The steep gradient / terrain to the NW has limited road development (2)
 Development on the side of undulating land (2)
 Roads follow the contours of a hill (2)
 The protected environment has restricted road development (2)
 Roads accommodate the shape of the green belt (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Golf course (1)
 Dam (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 Enhanced security (2)
 Safer environment (2)
 Lower crime rates in gated community (2)
 Controlled entry / limited access (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Oblique (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Remote sensing is obtaining / gathering spatial information of the earth from a distance / without touching or making physical contact. (2)
 Capturing data of objects on earth from a distance. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3 Raster (1) (1)
- 3.3.4 Area / polygon (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.5 The type of road (arterial route) (1)
 The condition of the road (tarred) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.3.6 Different land zones are visible (2)
- The photo is in real time (2)
- Photograph is an actual image and not map symbols (2)
- Image is clear / high resolution (2)
- Sphere of influence can be determined (2)
- Aerial photos can be updated more frequently (2)
- More current information about an area is available (2)
- Provide a high level of visual detail (2)
- Appearances of features (i.e. landscapes, infrastructure, buildings, vegetation) can be obtained (2)
- Aerial photos can reveal small-scale features / more precise (2)
- Aerial photos provide a comprehensive view of spatial relationships between different features (2)
- Visual differentiation between types of land cover can easily be made (2)
- Current state of infrastructure can be made (accept examples) (2)
- Aerial photos can capture human activities and land use patterns (accept examples) (2)



[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150