



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

GRADE 12

JUNE 2025

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOURS

This question paper consists of 11 pages

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. Number ALL your answers in the CENTRE of the line.
5. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
8. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
9. Write clearly and legibly.

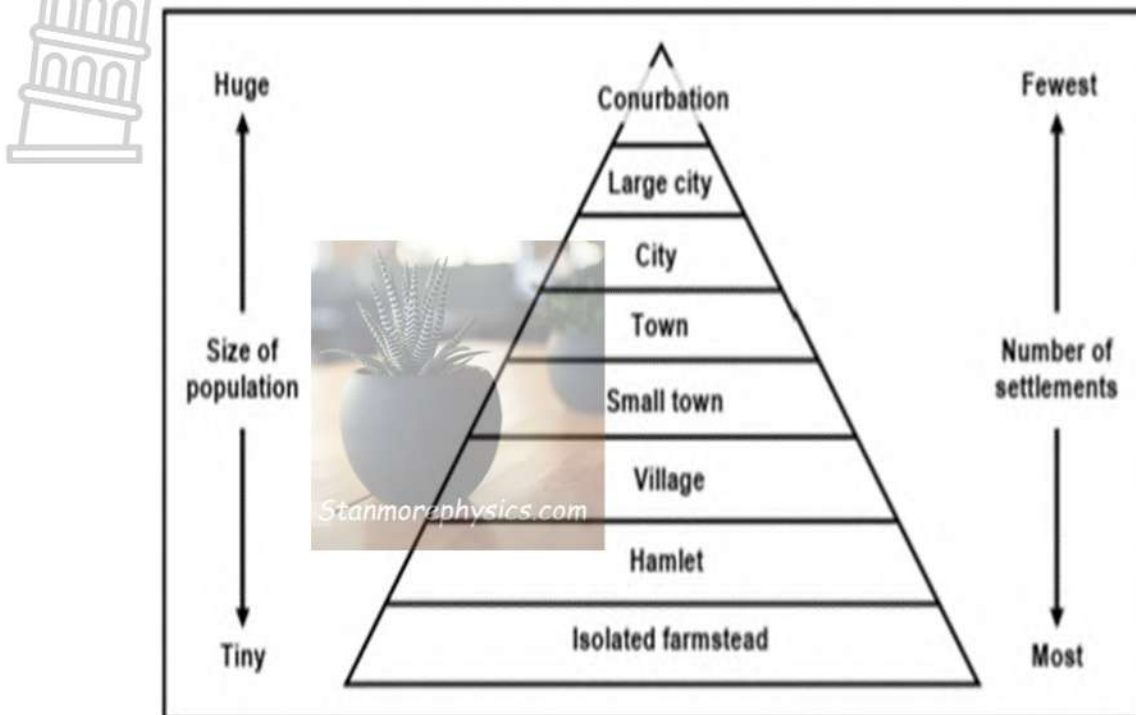
QUESTION 1

1.1 Match the statements in **COLUMN A** with the options in **COLUMN B**. Write only the letter (X or Y) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 Y.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	Settlement far from a water source because water is a threat	X wet-point settlement Y dry-point settlement
1.1.2	Type of primary activity dominant in rural areas	X mining Y farming
1.1.3	The exact piece of land that a settlement is found on.	X site Y settlement
1.1.4	The movement of people from rural to urban areas	X rural-urban migration Y rural depopulation
1.1.5	Settlement close to a water source because water is scarce	X wet-point settlement Y dry-point settlement
1.1.6	Farmsteads are arranged close to one another.	X nucleated Y dispersed
1.1.7	The settlement in relation to its surrounding environment	X situation Y site
1.1.8	Known as a unifunctional settlement	X urban settlement Y rural settlement

(8)

- 1.2 Refer to the settlement hierarchy in FIGURE 1.2 that shows the classification of different types of settlements. Choose the correct answer from those given in brackets in the statements below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

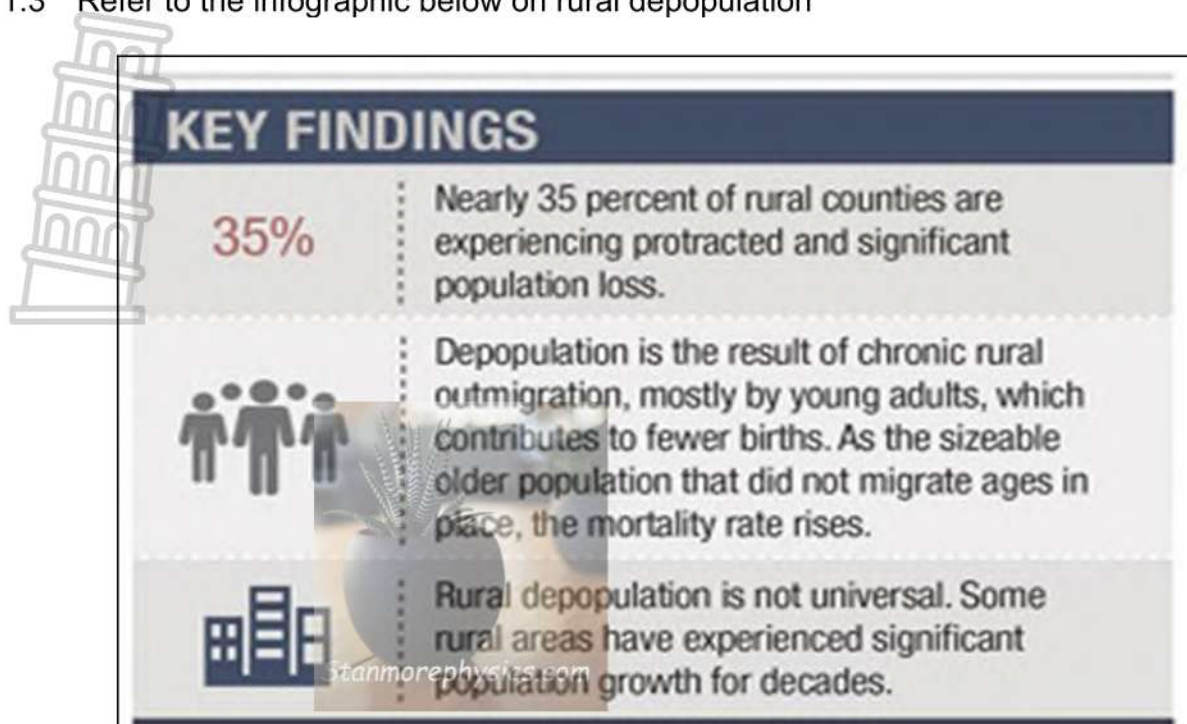


[Adapted from <https://wcedonline.westerncape.gov.za/documents/ExamPapers&Memos/Mind the Gap/non languages/ MTG Geog. ENG.pdf.>]

- 1.2.1 Settlements in the hierarchy are arranged according to (size/ function).
- 1.2.2 The number of settlements (increases/ decreases) as you move up the settlement hierarchy
- 1.2.3 The size of the population (increases/ decreases) as you move down the settlement hierarchy.
- 1.2.4 The relationship between the size of the population and the number of settlements is (directly/ indirectly) proportional.
- 1.2.5 The smallest settlement type in South Africa (conurbation/ isolated farmstead).
- 1.2.6 Village is a (dense/ loose) grouping of many farmsteads
- 1.2.7 The largest settlement type in South Africa (conurbation/ city).

(7x1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the infographic below on rural depopulation



[Adapted from scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1358&context=carsey]

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.3.1 | Define the term rural depopulation | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.3.2 | Name one factor from the infographic that may have caused depopulation. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.3.3 | Outline the social and economic impacts of rural depopulation on rural areas. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.3.4 | In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest sustainable strategies that the government could implement to prevent rural depopulation. | (4x2) | (8) |

[15]

1.4 Refer to the article below to answer the following questions

Clinics hit hard by water shortages in Nelson Mandela Bay

The Nelson Mandela Bay metro in the Eastern Cape is in the grips of a severe drought after seven consecutive poor rainy seasons. Some of the metro's 48 clinics and three referral hospitals have had to close temporarily or shorten their operating hours.

Speaking to Spotlight on condition of anonymity, a nurse working at a clinic in Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) says, "The clinic services are constantly disrupted due to intermittent water supply. Sometimes we are forced to shut our doors and attend only to emergencies and distribute medication, leaving patients stranded. Lack of water creates an unhygienic environment contrary to the Occupational Health and Safety Act requirements.



The environmental crisis aggravates health risks across the spectrum of childhood disease, including allergies, heart disease, skin disease, and immune disorders. PHOTO: Black Star Images/Spotlight

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------------|
| 1.4.1 | Define the concept social injustice. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.4.2 | Identify the type social injustice issue depicted in the case study | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.4.3 | With reference to the article, provide a reason for water shortages in rural areas. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.4.4 | Provide at least TWO strategies the local community members could implement in order to conserve water. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.4.5 | How can the decrease in the availability of water impact farming in rural areas? | (3x2) | (6) |
| | | | (15) |

1.5 Refer to the picture below to answer the following questions



Source: <https://www.farmlandgrab.org/post/23818-south-africa-land-reform-cloud-cuckoo-land-or-calculus-of-power>

- 1.5.1 Which pillar of land reform best describes compensating people for the land they lost due to forced removals? (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 What is the aim of land reform? (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the picture above that shows that people are unhappy with the land reform process. (2x1) (2)
- 1.5.4 Provide TWO reasons that could have led to the process of land reform advancing slowly. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Describe how well-managed land reform could have economic and social benefits to the people living in the rural areas (3x2) (6)

[15]

TOTAL 60

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose ONE term/concept for each of the following descriptions provided. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWERBOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 Trade and transport town.

2.1.1 A (central place/specialised town) develops due to the occurrence of one main physical resource.

2.1.2 A (junction town/gap town) develops at major transport intersections

2.1.3 Where goods and services are transferred from one mode of transport to another (break-of-bulk point/junction town)

2.1.4 (Market place/central place towns) provides goods and services to surrounding rural areas.

2.1.5 A natural attraction leads to the development of (resort towns/bridge towns).

2.1.6 Worcester, a (central town /gap town) is located in a mountain pass.

2.1.7 (industrial towns/gateway towns) are mainly concerned with manufacturing.

2.1.8 Trade and transport cities are known for their (location/function).

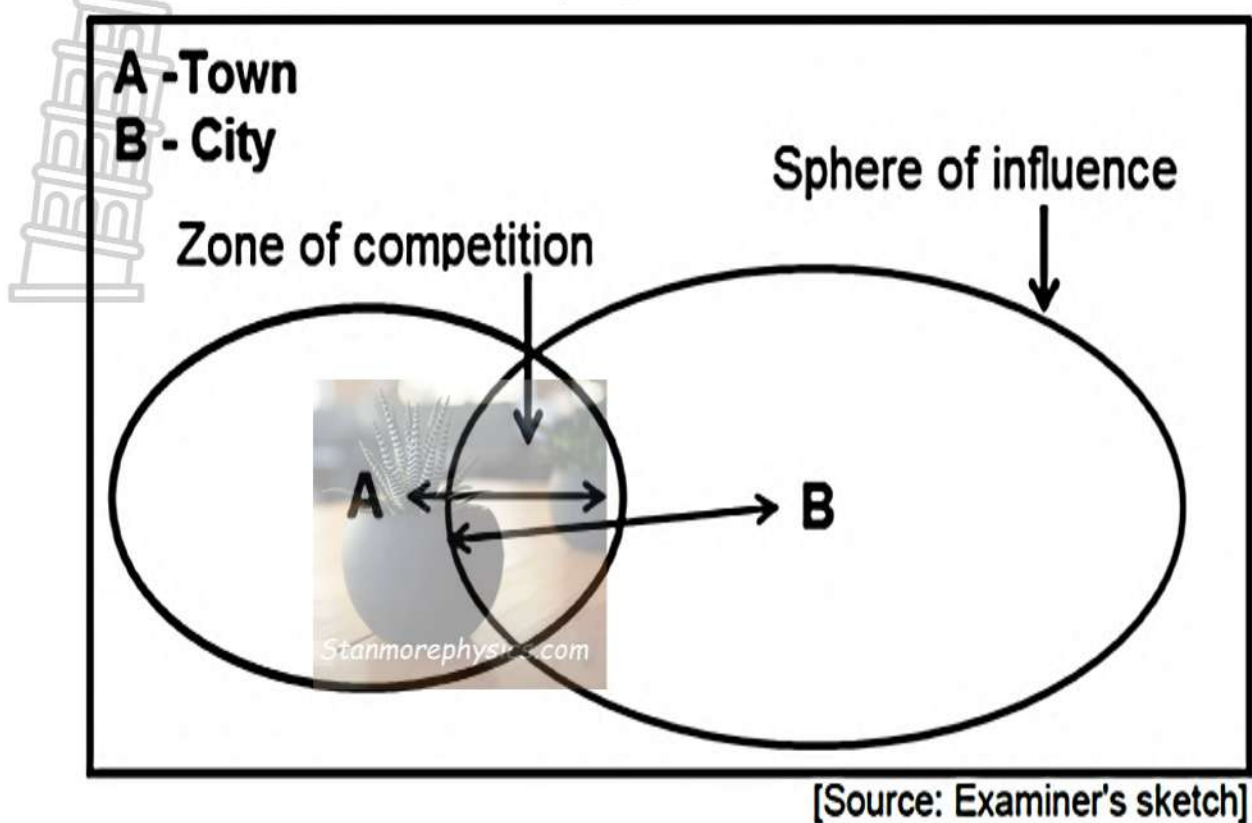
(8x1) (8)

2.2 Choose ONE term/ concept from COLUMN B that matches the descriptions in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (Y or Z) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWERBOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Y.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.2.1	Increase in the percentage of people living in the urban areas.	Y Urbanisation Z Depopulation
2.2.2	The ranking of urban settlements according to function, size and complexity.	Y Urban hierarchy Z Urban blight
2.2.3	The process whereby an urban area is improved or rehabilitated	Y Urban Profile Z Urban renewal
2.2.4	Urban settlements are...	Y Multifunctional Z Unifunctional
2.2.5	A settlement with a greater range	Y Town Z City
2.2.6	The speed or pace at which urbanisation occurs	Y level of urbanisation Z rate of urbanisation
2.2.7	The process whereby the boundary of a city expands and extends in the rural area	Y Urban growth Z Urban sprawl

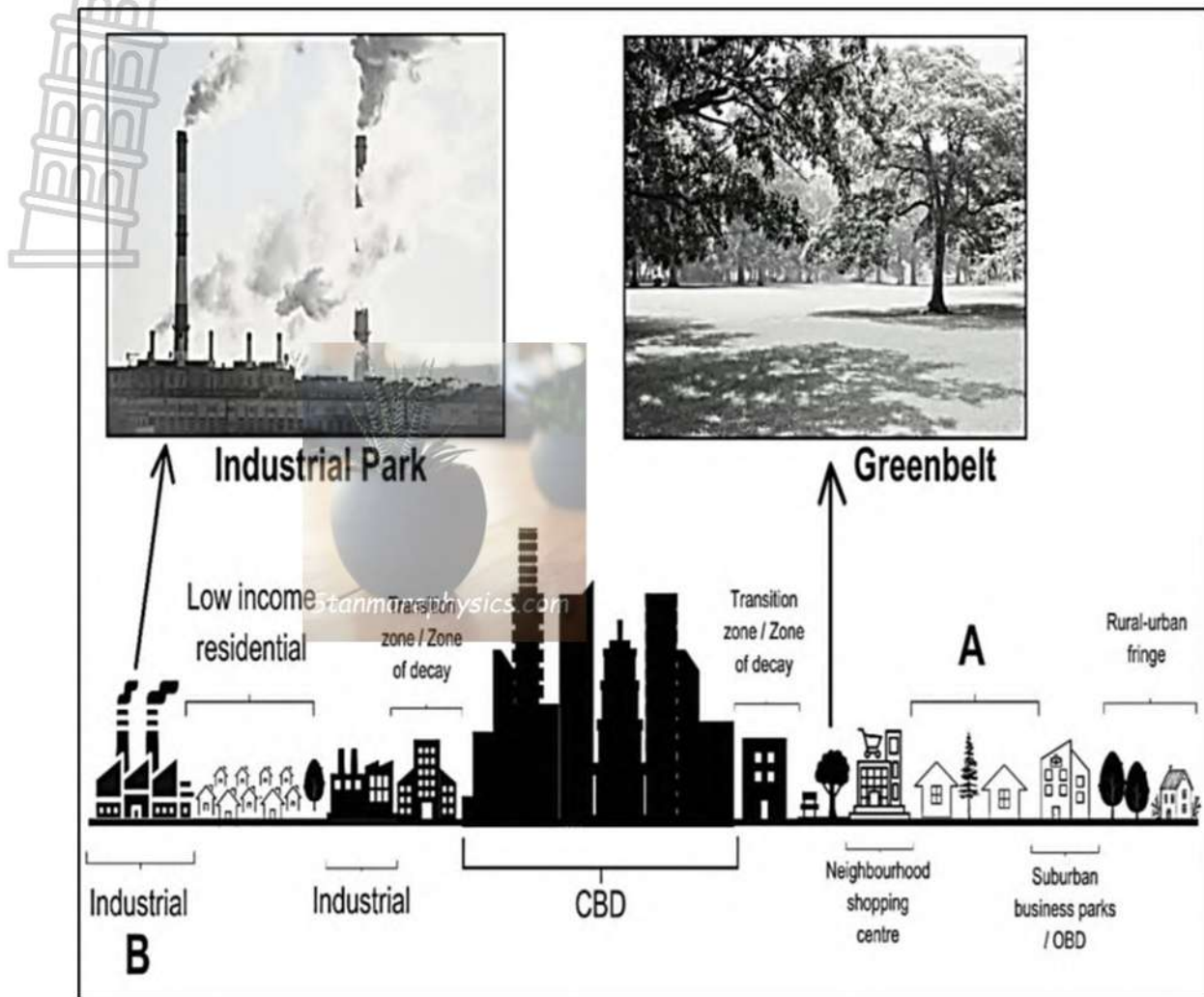
(7x1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the Sketch below showing a sphere of influence.



- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-------------|
| 2.3.1 | Define the concept sphere of influence | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.3.2 | Which one, between A and B offers specialized functions? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 2.3.3 | Provide TWO reasons why B is considered a high order center? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.3.4 | Describe ONE characteristic of a low order center. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.3.5 | Differentiate between range and threshold population. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 2.3.6 | Explain why the range of low order and high order goods/ services is not the same? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| | | | (15) |

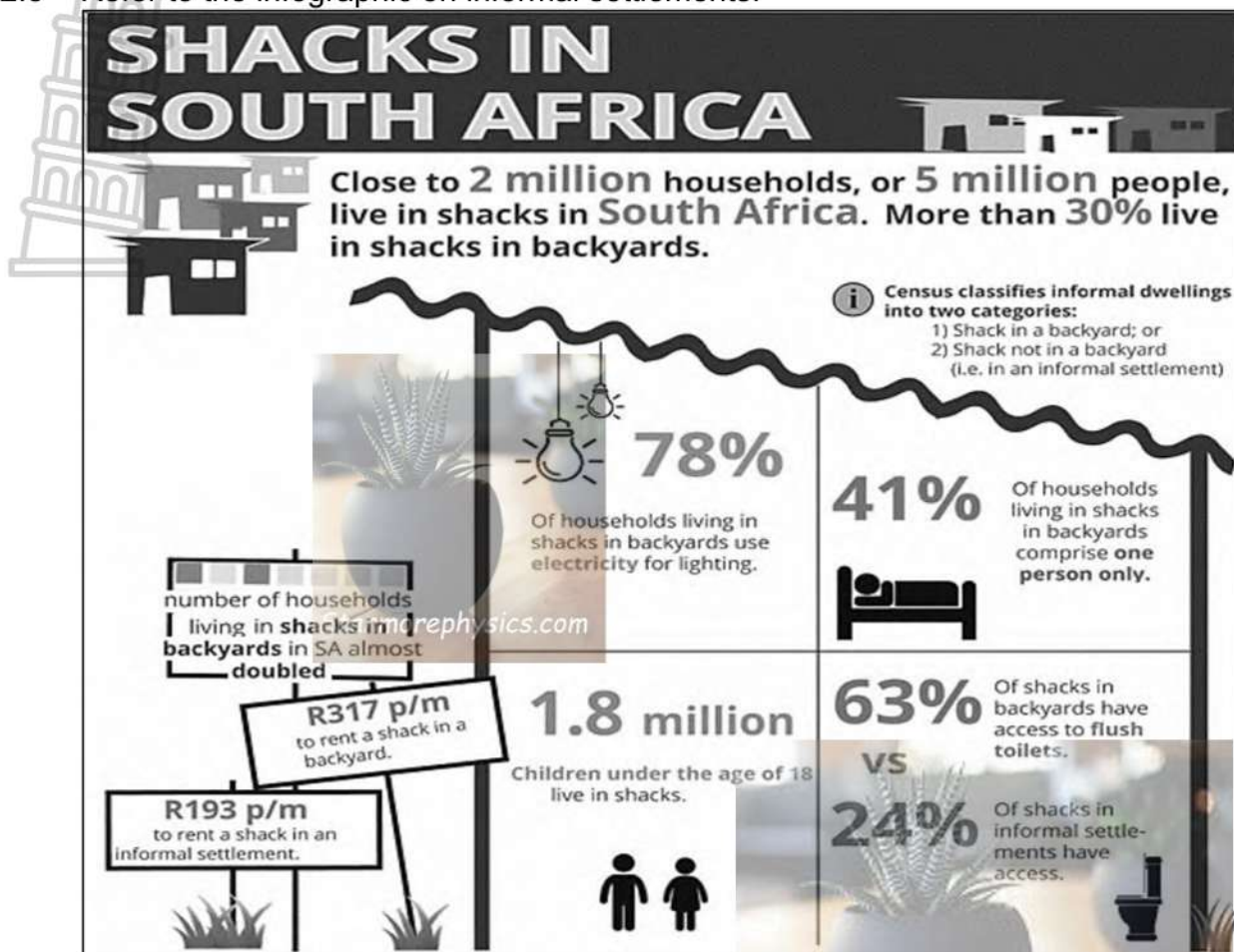
2.4 Refer to the sketch and photographs showing an urban profile.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- 2.4.1 What is an urban profile? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Give evidence from the sketch above that **A** is high income residential area. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 How has the demand for land influenced the density of buildings in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Why are buildings in the transition zone in a dilapidated (poor) state? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Discuss problems experienced in the CBD that may have led to commercial decentralization in the zone. (3 x 2) (6)
- (15)**

2.5 Refer to the infographic on informal settlements.



[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=infographic+shack+dwellers&tbm=isch&ved>]

- 2.5.1 How many children under the age of 18 in South Africa, according to the infographic, live in shacks? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 According to the infographic, what are the TWO advantages of living in a backyard shack compared to an informal settlement? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 List and explain TWO social issues that developed due to the growth of informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explain sustainable measures the government can implement to improve living conditions in informal settlements (4 x 2) (8)
- (15)
- (60)



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE



GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2



GRADE 12

JUNE 2025

MARKS: 150

MARKING GUIDELINE



QUESTION 1



1.1.1 Y

1.1.2 Y

1.1.3 X

1.1.4 X

1.1.5 X

1.1.6 X

1.1.7 X

1.1.8 Y



(8x1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 Function

1.2.2 Decreases

1.2.3 Decreases

1.2.4 Directly

1.2.5 Isolated farmstead

1.2.6 Dense

1.2.7 Conurbation

(7x1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 The decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.

(1x2) (2)

- 1.3.2
- Rural outmigration
 - Fewer births
 - Rise in mortality rate

(1x1) (1)





1.3.3 SOCIAL

- fewer births
- mortality rate rises
- increase in crime
- family units are broken

ECONOMIC

- Brain drain
- Businesses will close down
- Production decreases due to few labourers
- Resources are underutilized

(2x2) (4)

(ANY ONE FROM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)

1.3.4 STRATEGIES

- Create job opportunities in rural areas
- Decentralization of industries to rural areas
- Improve infrastructure
- Improve provision of basic services
- Entertainment projects in rural areas

(4x2) (8)

[15]

1.4

1.4.1 Unequal or unfair treatment of people leading to basic rights not being met. [concept] (1x2) (2)

1.4.2 Lack of water/access to water (1x1) (1)

1.4.3 Drought (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 • JoJo tanks (2x2) (4)



- Use boreholes
- Recycle water
- Farmers should use drip farming

(ANY TWO)

1.4.5 Decrease in crop production

(3x2) (6)

Less irrigation

More water expenses

Loss of jobs on farms

Decrease in agricultural profits

Loss of livestock

Loss of crops

(ANY THREE)

[15]

1.5

1.5.1 Land restitution (1x2) (2)

1.5.2 • Equitable distribution of landownership by changing laws about ownership of land (1x1) (1)

- Redress inequalities that exist due to apartheid legislation of the past which prevented all people to own land **[ANY ONE]**

1.5.3 “Land reform the process is too slow”
“give land for food not for greed” (2x1) (2)

1.5.4 • Willing buyer, willing seller causes delays
• it is very costly to buy land from those willing to sell (2x2) (4)
• takes time to resolve disputes
• grey areas in land reform policies
• disagreement between government and traditional leaders



- land redistributed to those who have no interest or knowledge of farming
- move from subsistence to commercial farming has not occurred
- land reform has not stimulated the economic growth of rural areas

[ANY TWO]

1.5.5

The change to commercial farming would create more employment opportunities

(3x2) (6)

Increase in food production would alleviate poverty

Employment would decrease poverty

There would be more reconciliation among rural communities that would bring stability

Improved services would contribute to a better quality of life

Family units would not be broken due to a decrease in rural-urban migration **[ANY THREE]**

[15]

Question 2

2.1 2.1.1 Specialised town (1)

2.1.2 Junction town (1)

2.1.3 Break-of-bulk (1)

2.1.4 Central place towns (1)

2.1.5 Resort towns (1)

2.1.6 Gap town (1)

2.1.7 Industrial town (1)

2.1.8 Location (1)

(8)

2.2 2.2.1 Y urbanisation (1)

2.2.2 Y Urban hierarchy (1)

2.2.3 Z Urban renewal (1)



- 2.2.4 Y multifunctional (1)
- 2.2.5 Z city (1)
- 2.2.6 Z rate of urbanisation (1)
- 2.2.7 Z Urban sprawl (1) (7)
- 2.3 2.3.1 The area from which a business(service) draws its customers. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.2 B- City (1) (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3
- It offers specialised goods and services (2)
 - It has a larger sphere of influence (2)
 - It can attract people from a wider area (2)
 - It offers both low order and high order services (2)
- (Any Two) (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.4
- They offer low order goods/ services (2)
 - They have a small sphere of influence (2), small threshold population (2) and
 - Small/ short range. (2)
 - There's many of them (2) and they are found close together (2)
- (Anyone) (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.5 **Range** is to the maximum distance a customer is prepared to travel for particular goods or services (1), while
- threshold population** is the minimum number of customers required for business(services) to make profit. (1) (2x1) (2)
- 2.3.6
- The range of low order goods is short as they are needed almost every day. (2)
 - Low order goods are cheap and easy to obtain (available in many centres). (2)
 - People are not willing to travel long distances for low order goods (2) as it will be costly for them to do that on a daily basis. (2)
 - The range of high order goods is long as they are not required every day. (2)
 - People are willing to travel long distances for these goods (2) as they are only available in specific locations. (2)
 - High order goods are relatively expensive and require decision making before they are bought. (2)
- [ANY TWO] [LEARNER MUST ADDRESS BOTH ORDERS]** (2x2) (4)
- (15)

2.4	2.4.1	Side view of an urban area (1)	(1x1) (2)
	2.4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is close to the natural environment (greenbelt and rural-urban fringe) (2) Convenience of nearby, neighborhood shopping center (2) It is far from the industrial area (2) Accessibility to business parks / OBD / work (2) [ANYONE]	(1x2) (2)
	2.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resulted in a high building density/ many buildings/ buildings being near each other. 	(1x2) (2)
	2.4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings abandoned (2) No maintenance/landlords/tenants neglect buildings (2) Low rentals result in limited capital to maintain buildings (2) Buildings are vandalised/graffiti on walls (2) Homeless people move into abandoned buildings (2) Low owner occupancy (2) Illegal occupation of buildings (2) Changing functions of buildings (2) Lack of service delivery by municipalities (2) Overcrowding in rental units (2) (ANY TWO)	(2x2) (4)
	2.4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion discourages people from going to the CBD (2) High levels of crime which makes the CBD unsafe (2) Lack of parking spaces creates inconveniences (2) High pollution levels in the CBD (2) Lack of space for expansion (2) High land values (2) Expensive rent (2) High competition amongst businesses (2) Invasion of informal traders (2) [ANY THREE]	(2x2) (4)
2.5	2.5.1	1.8 million	(1x1) (1)
	2.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to electricity (1) Access to flush toilets (1) Low occupancy/ one person only (1) [ANY TWO]	(2x1) (2)
	2.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to basic services (accept examples) due to greater demand (2) 	



- Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2) due to high levels of pollution (2)/due to overcrowding (2)
- Limited access to education/health services (2) due to a large concentration of people (2)
- Increase in crime (2) due to increased levels of unemployment (2)
- Decrease in aesthetic appeal (2) due to lack of planning/conditions of informal settlements (2)
- Increased food insecurity (2) due to lack of income (2)
- Overcrowding (2) due to lack of space for settlement/planning (2)
- Increase in poverty (2) due to the high rate of unemployment (2)
- Children not in school (2) due to lack of schools/poor parenting (2)
- Drug/alcohol abuse (2) due to despair or gang's influence (2)
- Violence on people (2) due to areas not being lit up at night (2)
- Social ills (2) due to lack of income or jobs (2)
- **LEARNER MUST IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN FOR FULL MARKS**

(2x2) (4)

2.5.4

- Provide stronger building material to construct houses (2)
- Build low-cost houses (2)
- Adequate basic services (accept examples) (2)
- Provide them with legal ownership of land they are living on (2)
- Access to emergency services (2)
- Better infrastructure (2)
- **ANY FOUR]**

(4x2) (8)

(15)

(60)