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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA (60)

   SECTION B
   QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

2. Answer ALL THREE questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 3222CD and 3422AB GEORGE and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3322 CD 24 GEORGE WEST are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand the topographical map and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

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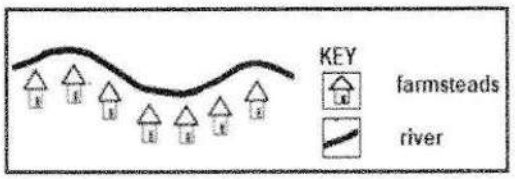
SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

1.1 Choose the term/concept in COLUMN B that completes the statement in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** 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	... refers to the location of a rural settlement in relation to the surrounding environment	**Y** Site **Z** Situation
1.1.2	... settlements locate in areas where the water supply is scarce	**Y** Wet-point **Z** Dry-point
1.1.3	The sketch below illustrates a ... rural settlement pattern 	**Y** nucleated **Z** dispersed
1.1.4	An advantage generally associated with a dispersed rural settlement pattern is ...	**Y** greater safety **Z** larger profits
1.1.5	A ... settlement is dominated by primary activities	**Y** rural **Z** urban
1.1.6	The shape of the settlement in the sketch below is ... 	**Y** semi-circular **Z** linear
1.1.7	A circular shaped settlement can be influenced by a ...	**Y** water point **Z** river
1.1.8	... farming occurs when agriculture is practised extensively	**Y** Large-scale **Z** Small-scale

(8 x 1) (8)

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1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions based on urban morphology. 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, e.g. 1.2.8 D.

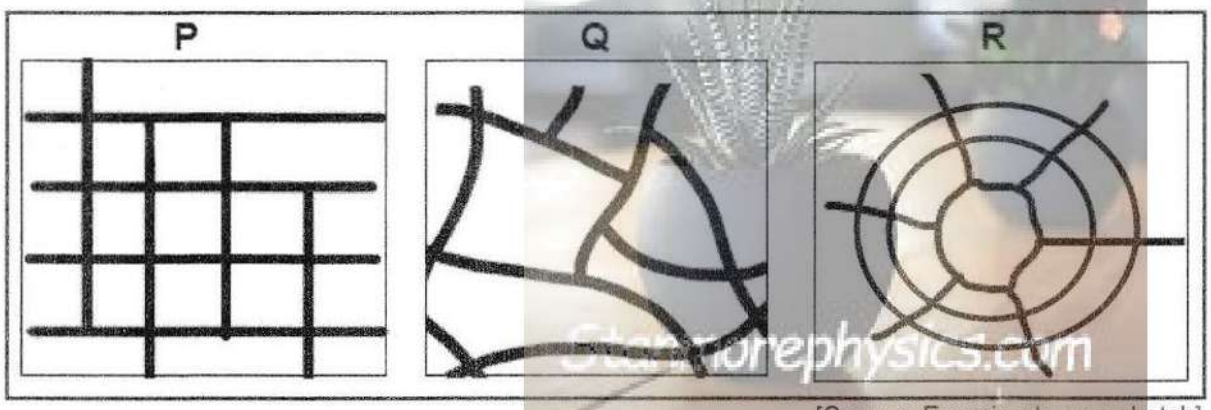
1.2.1 The … street pattern is commonly found in the central business district of old cities.

A irregular
B radial
C grid-iron
D linear

1.2.2 Traffic congestion is associated with the … street pattern where roads converge at the city centre.

A cross-road
B radial
C irregular
D grid-iron

Refer to the street patterns below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.3 to 1.2.5.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.3 A characteristic of street pattern **P** is that streets …

A have no order.
B radiate from a central point.
C are irregular in shape.
D intersect at right angles.

1.2.4 The street pattern **R** is characterised by …

A grid intersections.
B circular roads.
C many stop streets.
D flat land.

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1.2.5 The advantages of street pattern **Q** are:

(i) Easy to plan
(ii) Smooth flow of traffic
(iii) Saves fuel
(iv) Regular-shaped plots

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

Refer to the sketch of an urban profile below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.6 The profile in the sketch is a ... view of a city.

A plan
B aerial
C side
D oblique

1.2.7 TWO characteristics of the urban profile in the sketch:

(i) Tallest buildings in the CBD
(ii) Lowest building density in the CBD
(iii) Highest building density in the CBD
(iv) Tallest buildings on the outskirts

A (i) and (ii)
B (i) and (iii)
C (ii) and (iv)
D (iii) and (iv) (7 x 1) (7)

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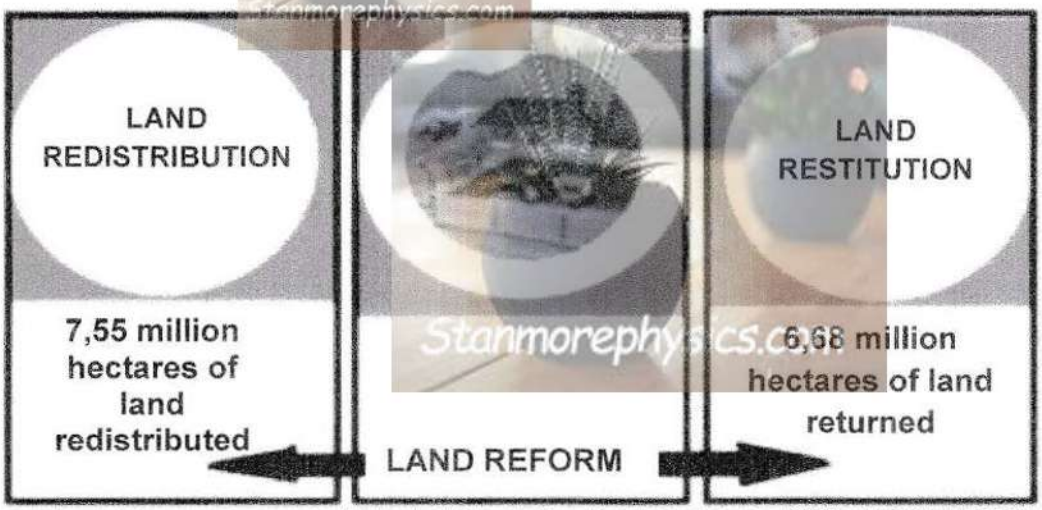
1.3 Refer to the extract and diagram below based on land reform.

LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Nearly three decades into democracy, land reform remains important to South Africa's transformation policies. The progress made is better than what politicians claim. In reviewing the progress with regard to land reform, we should be mindful that land reform consists of three programmes: land redistribution, land restitution and land tenure.

For the first 10 years of the land reform programme the government applied a market-assisted economic principle of land redistribution based on the willing-buyer-willing-seller principle. Some challenges were experienced with applying this principle.

[Adapted from https://theconversation.com/this-is-how-president-ramaphosa-got-to-the-25-figure-of-progress-in-land-reform-in-south-africa]



[Adapted from https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/11/7/974]

1.3.1 Quote evidence from the extract to show that there has been progress with land reform. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Refer to the diagram and name the programme of land reform which has resulted in 6,68 million hectares of land being returned to the rightful owners. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 According to the extract, name the economic principle that has been used for land redistribution in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 Describe the challenges associated with the land redistribution principle being used (answer to QUESTION 1.3.3). (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Explain TWO possible social factors that delay land restitution in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Suggest how land reform can provide economic security to people in rural areas in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

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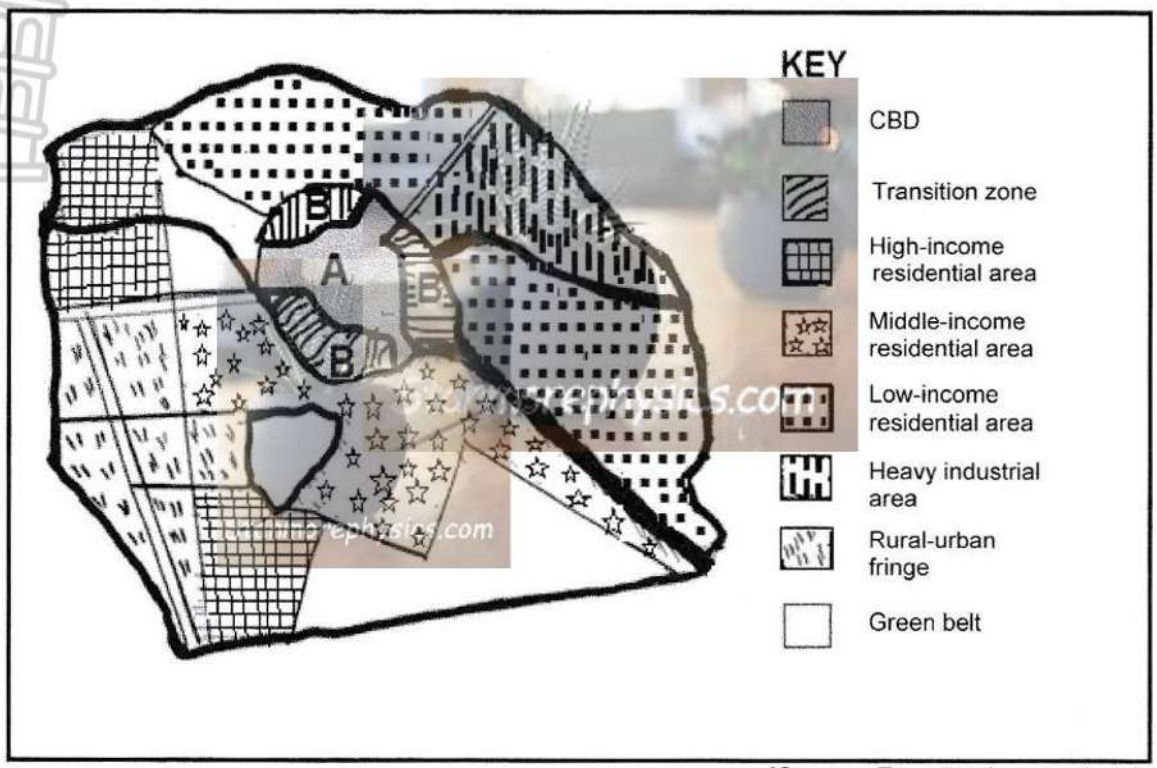
1.4 Refer to the sketch map below showing land-use zones and land-use in an urban area.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.4.1 What is an *urban land-use zone*? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Why do different land-use zones occur? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Give TWO factors evident in the sketch map that influenced the location of the high-income residential area. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Refer to the transition zone at **B**.

(a) State ONE characteristic of this zone. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Why does the transition zone not completely surround land-use zone **A**? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 What is the importance of green belts in urban settlements? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Why is the location of the low-income residential area an advantage and a disadvantage for the residents of this area? (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5 Refer to the extract below on traffic congestion in Cape Town.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION – CAPE TOWN

Cape Town is the most congested city in South Africa and ranks ninth globally. The 2023 Global Traffic Scorecard, which analysed over 940 cities, found that Cape Town *commuters wasted an average of 83 hours due to traffic delays, with an average travel distance of 10,9 km in 2023.

City's Mayoral Committee Member for Urban Mobility explained why they were setting aside billions to create new infrastructure to improve public transport. This is not only for those who are currently using public transport services, but also to provide a viable alternative to single-occupancy vehicles.

Speaking to radio station *Cape Talk*, a transportation engineer said the city needs to improve its public transport systems as this impacts negatively on the economy of the city of Cape Town.

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***Commuters:** People who travel to work on a daily basis

[Adapted from *Cape Talk*, Sibuliso Duba, 19 July 2024]

1.5.1 According to the extract, approximately how many hours did Cape Town commuters waste in 2023 due to traffic congestion? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 How does traffic congestion negatively impact the economy of the city of Cape Town? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Why would the improvement in public transport not benefit all commuters? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest infrastructural developments associated with roads that the municipality of Cape Town can put in place to reduce traffic congestion. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 D.

2.1.1 ... is when a country has sufficient and nutritious food that is accessible to all its people.

A Food insecurity
B Famine
C Malnutrition
D Food security

2.1.2 A negative economic factor affecting production of food in a country is ...

A a lack of capital.
B pests and diseases.
C droughts and floods.
D technology and mechanisation.

2.1.3 An advantage of planting genetically modified crops to improve food security is ...

A that seeds can be recycled from new crops.
B greater resistance to pests and diseases.
C that production costs are lower.
D that farmers have easy access to seeds.

2.1.4 A social advantage of food-secure countries is that they ...

A import less food.
B have reduced poverty.
C export more food.
D have increased poverty.

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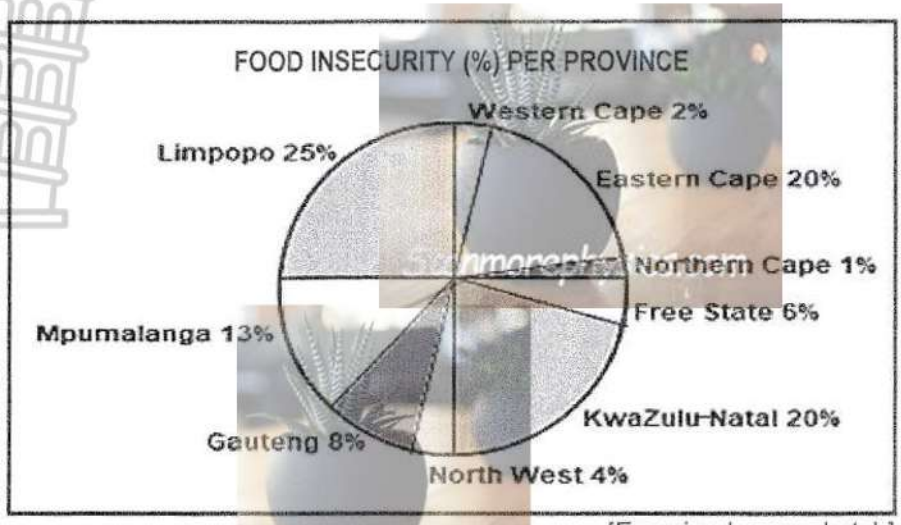
Refer to the graph on food insecurity to answer QUESTIONS 2.1.5 to 2.1.7.



[Examiner's own sketch]

2.1.5 The province with the highest percentage of food insecurity in South Africa is ...

A Northern Cape.
B Gauteng.
C Eastern Cape.
D Limpopo.

2.1.6 Gauteng has a low percentage of food insecurity because of increased production from ... farmers and a higher ... rate.

(i) subsistence
(ii) large-scale
(iii) employment
(iv) crime

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

2.1.7 Provinces where the core industrial regions are located account for ... of the food insecurity in South Africa.

A 50%
B 45%
C 23%
D 10%

(7 x 1) (7)

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2.2 Match the statements with ONE of the types of industries in the list below. Options may be used MORE THAN ONCE. Write only the name of the type of industry next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 bridge industry.

break-of-bulk industry; footloose industry; light industry; market-orientated industry; raw material orientated; heavy industry; ubiquitous industry

2.2.1 Associated with less pollution and is usually not capital intensive

2.2.2 Located close to the customer as goods are perishable

2.2.3 May be located anywhere and is widely distributed

2.2.4 Associated with high levels of pollution and occupy large spaces

2.2.5 Located close to raw materials that are bulky

2.2.6 Location is not determined by raw materials or markets

2.2.7 Located where goods are transferred from one mode of transport to another

2.2.8 Shoe manufacturing is an example of this type of industry (8 x 1) (8)

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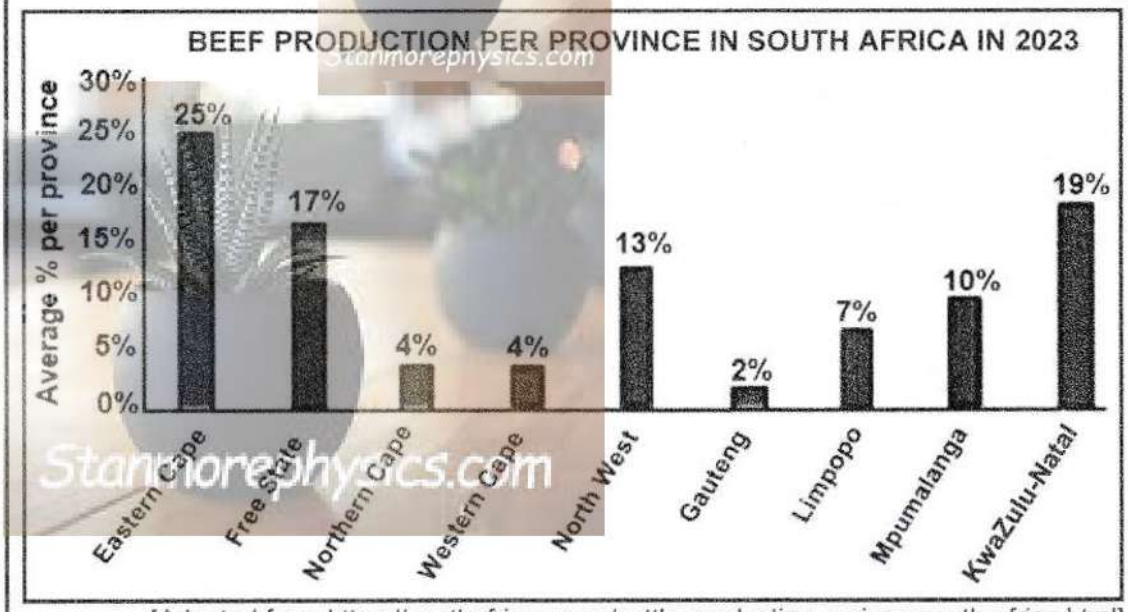
2.3 Refer to the extract and the graph below on beef production in South Africa.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Beef is produced throughout South Africa, but mainly in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and North West. The lowest beef production occurs in Gauteng.

Beef production is one of the most important primary products within the South African agricultural sector, partly because approximately 80% of the country's agricultural land is not suitable for crop production, but can support beef production.

The total number of cattle in South Africa is estimated to be 12 196 million at the end of August 2023.



[Adapted from https://southafrica.co.za/cattle-production-regions-south-africa.html]

2.3.1 According to the extract and graph, which province has the lowest beef production in South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Give a reason for the low production in this province (answer to QUESTION 2.3.1). (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the graph.

2.3.3 Suggest TWO human-made factors that have caused a difference in the amount of beef production in the various provinces. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the importance of the contribution of beef production to the South African economy. (4 x 2) (8)

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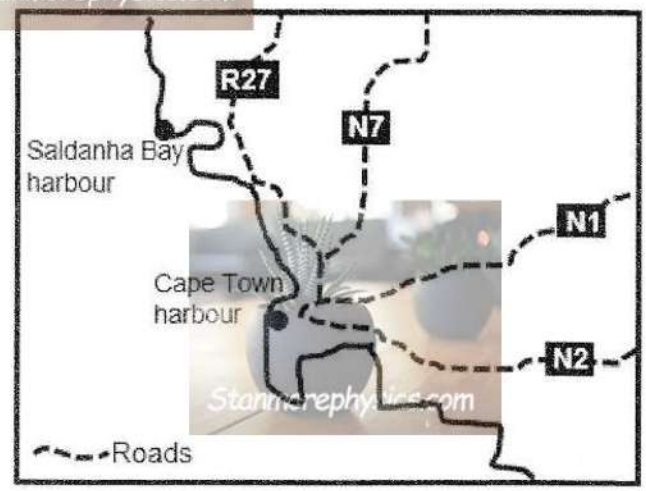
2.4 Refer to the fact file and sketch map below on the South-western Cape core industrial region.

FACT FILE: SOUTH-WESTERN CAPE CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION

- The South-western Cape core industrial region attracts foreign investments, with 269 global companies investing R139,6 billion over the past ten years.
- 17 822 jobs have been created in the province over the past ten years.
- The South-western Cape core industrial region produces 9,8% of South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP).
- The region is strategically positioned on the West Coast of South Africa.
- It has the second busiest container port and the second busiest airport in South Africa.
- It has vast agricultural land that facilitates industries like food processing and beverages.



[Adapted from Larry Claasen Westgro Agency, 9 June 2024]

2.4.1 What percentage contribution does the South-western Cape core industrial region make to the GDP of South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 How does foreign investment increase the South-western Cape core industrial region's contribution to the GDP of South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Why is investment in light industries common in the South-western Cape core industrial region? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 How does the creation of jobs in the South-western Cape core industrial region impact positively on the people of the region? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain the positive impact of road infrastructure and harbours (refer to the sketch map) on the industrial growth in the region. (2 x 2) (4)

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

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO IMPROVE LIVES OF PEOPLE IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

In South Africa, where there are over two million informal businesses, the informal sector accounts for more than 50% of the workforce. Most importantly, 30% of our country's informal economic activities take place in Gauteng.

While these numbers highlight the size of the informal sector in South Africa, they don't tell the human story of how informal trading is transforming the lives of our people.

Our country is confronted with high levels of unemployment, and there is no question that there is a crisis.

The informal sector has played a crucial role in this regard. It is an important part of government's strategies to address unemployment and reduce vulnerability. Without it, South Africa would be confronted with an even greater crisis than it is now faced with.

[Adapted from *Y LEBOGANG MAILE*, 6 September 2024]

[Adapted from https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.businesslive.co.za%]

2.5.1 Quote evidence from the extract that trading in the informal sector is high in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Why does student **A** disagree with student **B** on why trading in the informal sector is high in South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

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2.5.3 Give TWO ways in which informal trading has a positive social impact on the lives of people. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Why is the government forced to use trade in the informal sector as a strategy to address unemployment? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Describe the poor conditions under which informal traders work. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Explain the negative economic impact of the increasing number of informal traders in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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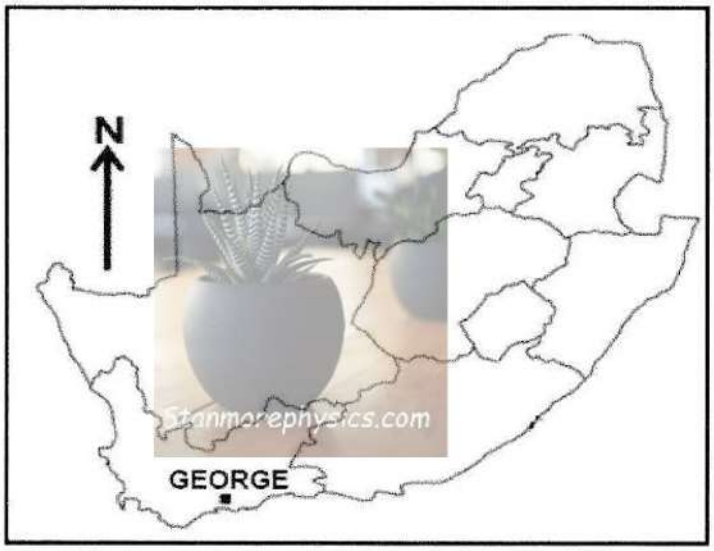
SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON GEORGE



Coordinates: 33°55'S; 22°25'E

George is ideally located between Cape Town and Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth), with beautiful natural surroundings and a temperate climate. A low crime rate and a national airport are among the many reasons the town has seen significant growth over the past two decades. It is a popular tourist destination because of nature walks, bird-watching, hiking, canoeing, mountain biking and horse riding which are all within close proximity to the town.

[Adapted from https://wikipedia.org/wiki/George, South Africa]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
River	Rivier
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Sewage works	Rioolwerke
Holiday resort	Vakansie-oord
Estate	Landgoed
Showgrounds	Skougronde
Parks	Parke
Sports grounds	Sportgronde
Dirt bike track	Grondfietsbaan
Landing strip	Landingstrook

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3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.1.1 The height at **6** in block **C1** is … metres.

A 175
B 180
C 185
D 190 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Calculate the average gradient from **7** in block **D4** to **8** in block **A4** on the orthophoto map.

Use the following information:
Measured distance (map distance) between **7** and **8** on the orthophoto map is 10,3 cm.

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Formula: **Vertical Interval (VI)**
Horizontal Equivalent (HE) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Complete the grid reference of the trigonometrical station 114 in block **A5** on the topographical map.

Use the following information:

33°…'55"S; 22°25'…"E (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 Calculate the area of the cemetery at **F** in block **E2** on the topographical map in m².

Use the following information:
Length = 0,9 cm
Breadth = 0,8 cm

Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)** (3 x 1) (3)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to block **C1** and block **C2** on the topographical map.

3.2.1 Heather Park is a (high/low)-income residential area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give ONE piece of evidence for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the topographical map and the orthophoto map.

3.2.3 Identify the human-made feature **9** on the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Give a reason why the rural-urban fringe is a suitable location for this human-made feature (answer to QUESTION 3.2.3). (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **D1/D2** and **E1/E2** on the topographical map.

3.2.5 Identify TWO pieces of evidence that suggest that George is a popular tourist destination. (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to feature **10** in block **C1** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.6 Feature **10** on the orthophoto map shows (crops/trees). (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.6. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **D3** and **D4** on the topographical map.

3.2.8 Identify TWO factors that influenced the location of industries in George Industria. (2 x 1) (2)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.3.1 The orthophoto map represents (vector/raster) data. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **A5** on the topographical map.

3.3.3 State the main data layer that limits the town from developing in this block. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 How does this data layer (answer to QUESTION 3.3.3) limit development? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to feature **G** in block **C3** on the topographical map.

3.3.5 Use the table below and match the information in COLUMN A with COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A or B) next to the question numbers (1 and 2), e.g. 3 C.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Spatial data of hospital	A. 200 beds
2. Attribute data of hospital	B. 33°57'11"S 22°27'08"E

(2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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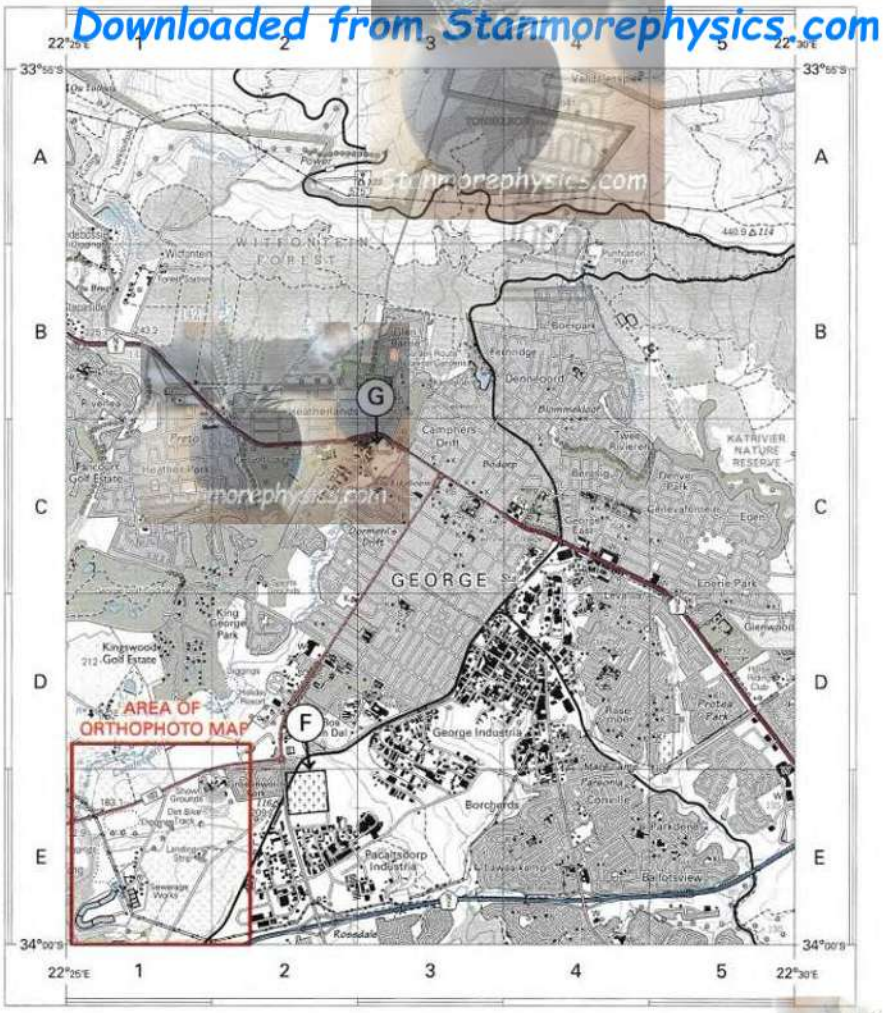
EXTRACT FROM 3322CD & 3422AB GEORGE 1:50 000



Metres 1000 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 20 METER

Geodetic magnetic declination 26°55' West of True North (April 2018).
Geodetic annual change 9' Westwards (April 2018 - March 2019).

Mean magnetic declination 26°55' West of True North (April 2018).
Mean annual change 9' Westwards (April 2018 - March 2019).

REFERENCE

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

EXTRACT FROM 3322 CD 24 GEORGE WEST ortho - rectified image 1:10 000

0 km 1 km

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

- Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete
- Hoofverkeersroete
- Hoofpad
- Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk
- Ander Pad; Brug
- Dowwe Pad en Voetsteenpad
- Spoorweg; Stasie of Sytyn
- Ander Spoorweg; Tonnel
- Opvulling; Deurgrawing
- Kraglyn
- Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)
- Geboue; Murasie
- Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel
- Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel
- Internasionale Grens en Baken
- Provinsiale Grens
- Bewarings Gebied
- Standhoudende Rivier
- Standhoudende Water
- Nie-standhoudende Rivier
- Nie-standhoudende Water
- Droë Loop
- Droë Pan
- Moeras en Vlei
- Pyplyn (bo die grond)
- Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt
- Kuslynrotte
- Prominente Klipbank
- Draadheining; Muur
- Windpomp; Monument
- Kommunikasietoring
- Mynhoop; Uitgrawing
- Peilbaken; Seevaartbaken
- Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
- Begrafplaas; Graf
- Erosie; Sand
- Beboste Gebied
- Bewerkte Land
- Boord of Wingerd
- Ontspanningsterrein
- Rye Borne
- Oorspronklike Plase

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PUBLIC EXAMINATION
DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION
PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001
15 -06- 2025

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Mrs. ZPL SHABALALA	Umalusi External Moderator		15/06/2025
Mr. GD SAMAAI	Umalusi External Moderator		15/06/2025
Ms. T MAGSON	DBE Internal Moderator		15/06/2025
Mr. R DAVECHAND	DBE Internal Moderator		15/06/2025

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2024 AND SC/NSC JUNE 2025

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- Where a correct fact has been mentioned more than once in a specific response
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ×
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

M

R

For the following action words, ONE-word answers are acceptable: **list, name, state, identify**
For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe, explain, evaluate, analyse, suggest, differentiate, distinguish, define, discuss, why, how**
The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE-word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide, what, tabulate** and **give**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited
- Spelling errors if recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer- award marks.
- There will be additional guidelines for the marking of certain questions.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
  - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals.
  - Sub-section totals to be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
  - Sub-totals must be written legibly
  - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left-hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

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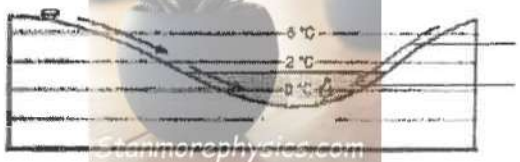
QUESTION 1

1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1)✓
1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✓ **2**

1.2.1 Melting snow✓
1.2.2 Mouth ✓
1.2.3 Third order ✓ **2**

1.3.1 Katabatic✓
1.3.2 **1** occurs during the day while **2** occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion ✓✓



Air flows downslope ✓✓ **6**

1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✓
Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✓

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder ✓✓ than the air in front. Cold air moves faster ✓✓ than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up ✓✓ with the warm front. **7**

1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round✓

(b) The river channel is wide ✓

(c) Regularity ✓✓ of rainfall and the soil type ✓✓ over which the streams flow.

1.5.2 Gauteng ✓ and the Eastern Cape ✓

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase at it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more ✓ chemicals to purify water. Chemicals cost ✓ a lot and this will increase production costs. It will be costly ✓ to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro- electricity. **13**

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SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

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

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1.3	1.3.1 Quote from extract	' The progress made is better than what politicians claim' (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Land restitution (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Willing-buyer-willing-seller (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4 Describe challenges associated with land redistribution principle	Sellers want exorbitant amounts of money for their land (2) Buyers/Government do not have the budgets to buy the land (accept examples) (2) It is a long and drawn-out process (accept examples) (2) Legal costs are expensive (accept examples) (2) Seller not getting a fair price for their land (2) Seller reluctant to sell their land (accept examples) (2) Corruption with regards to the process (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.5 Explain TWO social factors that delay land restitution in SA	There would be legal disputes between different groups of people (accept examples) (2) People don't have the necessary documentation (accept examples) (2) Poverty will create challenges for people (accept examples) (2) Lack of formal education (accept examples) (2) Cultural values will hamper land exchange (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.6 Suggest how land reform can provide economic security in rural areas	Landownership creates access to finance/loans (2) There will be a shift to commercial farming (accept examples) (2) Employment opportunities will be created (accept examples) (2) Improves financial stability (accept examples) (2) Reduced food prices for locals (accept examples) (2) Increase in multiplier effect/buying power (accept examples) (2) Promotes infrastructure development (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.4	1.4.1	Land in an urban area that is used for a specific purpose/function (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2 Why do different land-use zones occur?	Different land-use zones have different requirements (accept examples) (2) Not all urban functions are compatible (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.3 Give TWO factors in sketch map that influenced location of high-income area	Close to a greenbelt (1) Close to the rural-urban fringe (1) Away from the heavy industrial zone (1) Away from the CBD/transition zone (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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1.4.4 State ONE characteristic of transition zone B

(a) Located at the edge of the CBD (1)
Fragmented/irregular shape (accept examples) (1)
High land values (1)
Mixed land-use (1)
Graffiti on the walls (1)
Social ills (accept examples) (1)
Old/dilapidated buildings (1)
Influx of foreigners/illegal immigrants (1)
Influx of students (1)
Poor infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Informal traders/hawkers (1)
High level of pollution (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

Why does the transition zone not completely surround land-use zone **A**

(b) Area taken over by functions of the CBD (2)
Invasion and succession (accept examples) (2)
[**ANY ONE**] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 What is the importance of green belts in urban settlements

Urban sprawl is contained (2)
Increases oxygen levels (2)
Decreases carbon dioxide levels (2)
Reduces pollution (accept examples) (2)
Natural habitats are maintained (accept examples) (2)
Biodiversity is increased (accept examples) (2)
Creates a buffer between land-use zones (2)
Natural food chains/food webs/ecosystems are maintained (2)
Decreases the heat island effect/temperatures (2)
Increases aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (2)
Increases property value (2)
Acts as flood control (2)
Provides recreational areas (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Why is the location of low-income residential area an advantage and disadvantage for residents of this area (refer to sketch)

ADVANTAGE
Shorter distance to employment (2)
Lower transport costs (2)
Industry provides goods (2)
Employment opportunities (2)
Access to services from industrial area (accept examples) (2)
Cheap land values/cheaper housing (2)
Close to a greenbelt (accept examples) (2)
DISADVANTAGE
High levels of pollution (accept examples) (2)
A relocation threat due to expansion (of industrial area) (2)
Lack of aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO - MUST MENTION ONE ADVANTAGE AND ONE DISADVANTAGE] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5	1.5.1	83 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.2 How does traffic congestion negatively impact the economy of city of CT	Workers arrive late/decrease in production (2) Loss of jobs/reduction in salary (2) Deliveries are delayed (accept examples) (2) Decrease in available market (2) Decrease in profits (accept examples) (2) Businesses may close (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.3 Why would the improvement in public transport not benefit all commuters	It becomes more expensive/not affordable (accept examples) (2) Preference for private transport (accept examples) (2) It may not service/reach all areas (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.5.4 PARAGRAPH Suggest infrastructural developments associated with roads that the municipality of CT can put in place to reduce traffic congestion	(Construct) ring roads (2) (Construct) bypass roads (2) (Create) One-way streets (2) Synchronise traffic lights (2) Dedicated lanes (accept examples) (2) Directional lane changes (accept examples) (2) Increase the number of lanes (accept examples) (2) Efficient road maintenance (accept examples) (2) Automated sensor traffic lights (accept examples) (2) Improve / redesign intersections/traffic circles (2) (Display) electronic signage (accept examples) (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	D (1)		
	2.1.2	A (1)		
	2.1.3	B (1)		
	2.1.4	B (1)		
	2.1.5	D (1)		
	2.1.6	C (1)		
	2.1.7	A (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.2	2.2.1	Light (1)		
	2.2.2	Market orientated (1)		
	2.2.3	Ubiquitous (1)		
	2.2.4	Heavy (1)		
	2.2.5	Raw material orientated (1)		
	2.2.6	Footloose (1)		
	2.2.7	Break- of- bulk- point (1)		
	2.2.8	Light (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.3	2.3.1	Gauteng (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2 Give a reason for the low production	Less land available (accept examples) (2) Poor grazing land (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.3 Suggest TWO human-made factors that caused a difference in the amount of beef production	Difference in commercial and subsistence farming (2) Cultural practices (accept examples) (2) Different breeding management programs (2) Amount of cattle used for production of milk (2) Difference in urban population (2) Human preference for beef (2) Difference in education/skills (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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	2.3.4 PARAGRAPH Explain the importance of the contribution of beef production to the SA economy	Contributes to the GDP (accept examples) (2) Stimulates the export trade (accept examples) (2) Enables foreign capital to flow into the country (2) Supplies the domestic market (accept examples) (2) Provides employment (accept examples) (2) Supplies raw materials (accept examples) (2) Reduces beef imports/food security (2) Stimulates the tertiary sector/multiplier effect (accept examples) (2) Stimulates the growth of rural areas (2) Develops infrastructure (accept examples) (2) New skills are developed (accept examples) (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.4	2.4.1	9,8 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 How does foreign investment increase the SW Cape's contribution to the GDP	It creates formal employment (2) Multiplier effect (2) It increases industrial development (accept examples) (2) It increases production of goods (2) Increases the amount of services (2) It increases development in infrastructure (2) Skills development/education (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.3 Why is investment in light industries common	Agricultural products are available (accept examples) (2) Availability of raw materials (accept examples) (2) Development of link industries (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.4 How does the creation of jobs in the SW Cape impact positively on the people of the region	Improves the standard of living (accept examples) (2) It relieves poverty (accept examples) (2) Allows for upskilling (2) Reduces crime (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.5 Explain the positive impact of road infrastructure and harbours on the industrial growth	**ROADS AND HARBOURS** Transportation of raw materials (2) Transportation of finished goods (2) Suitable locations for break-of-bulk-industries (2) Facilitate the bulk export/import of goods (accept examples) (2) **ROADS** Facilitate the transport of workers (2) Dense network of roads increase accessibility (2) **HARBOURS** Container facilities for storage (2) **[ANY TWO - MUST EXPLAIN A FACTOR ON THE ROAD AND THE HARBOUR]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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2.5	2.5.1	'… there are over two million informal businesses' (1) '… informal sector accounts for more than 50% of the workforce' (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1)		(1)
	2.5.2	Products are cheaper (in the informal sector) (2) Products are more expensive (in the formal sector) (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2)		(2)
	2.5.3 Give TWO ways in which informal trading has a positive social impact on the lives of people	Quality of life improves (accept examples) (1) Improves standard of living (1) It provides them with employment (1) Decreases poverty (1) Access to services/facilities (1) Reduces crime (1) Convenient (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1)		(2)
	2.5.4 Why is the gov forced to use trade in the informal sector to address unemployment	They lack the capacity to create jobs (2) Unable to attract enough foreign investment (accept examples) (2) Limited budget to create formal employment (accept examples) (2) Number of people looking for jobs exceeds the availability of jobs (2) Many people lack education/skills for formal jobs (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2)		(2)
	2.5.5 Describe the poor conditions under which informal traders work	Limited access to basic facilities (accept examples) (2) Located in high crime areas (accept examples) (2) Adverse weather conditions (accept examples) (2) Harassed by the authorities (accept examples) (2) Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2)		(4)
	2.5.6 Explain the negative economic impact of the increasing number of informal traders in SA	Formal businesses would have less profits/close (accept examples) (2) Results in decreased employment opportunities (in formal businesses sector) (2) The tax base of the country would be reduced (accept examples) (2) Budgets for government sectors would decrease (2) Increased purchase of cheap/counterfeit goods (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2)		(4)
				[60]
		TOTAL SECTION A:		**120**

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2 Av gradient	VI = 209 – 204 = 5 (1) m HE = 10,3 x 100 = 1030 (1) m $\frac{5}{1030}$ (1) (correct substitution) = 1 : 206 (1)	(4 x 1)	(4)
	3.1.3	33°**55**(1)' 55"S; 22°25'**43** (1)"E (Range 40" - 45")	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.4 Area	(0,9 x 500 m) (0,8 x 500 m) 450 (1) m x 400 (1) m = 180 000 m² (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
	3.2.1	high (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2 Give evidence for high income area	It is close to the golf course (1) Close to the golf estate (accept examples) (1) Close to the recreational facilities (1) Larger plot size/few houses/low density (1) It is in the rural-urban fringe (1) Area has aesthetic appeal (1) Located away from the CBD (1) Located away from heavy industrial area (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Sewage works (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4 Give a reason why the rural-urban fringe is a suitable location for human-made feature	It is away from the built-up/residential area (accept examples) (2) Land is cheaper in this zone (2) Large open spaces (2) Gentle ground or slope (2) Located at the lowest point (2) Located close to a river (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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3.2.5 Give TWO pieces of evidence for George being a tourist destination (refer to area covered by George)	Golf courses (accept examples) (1) Holiday resort (1) Track and hiking trails (1) Parks (accept examples) (1) Woodlands (1) Sports grounds (1) Showgrounds (1) Dirt bike track (1) Recreational areas (1) Perennial/non-perennial water/perennial/non-perennial streams/marshes and vlei (1) Landing strip (1) Golf estate (1) Katrivier Nature reserve (1) Horse riding club (1) Cape Garden Route Botanical Gardens (1) Monuments (accept examples) (1) Witfontein forest (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2.6	Trees (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7 Reason for feature 10	Rough texture (2) Dark (black) tone (2) Reference is Woodland (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.8 Identify TWO factors that influenced the location of industries	Transport routes (accept examples) (1) Flat land/gentle relief (1) Labour supply (1) Power lines (1) Water supply (1) Markets (1) Available land (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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3.1	3.3.1	Raster (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.2 Reason	It is an image/photograph (2) It is made up of pixels / grid cells (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.3	Topography/relief (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.4 How does layer limits dev	Difficult to build on (2) More expensive to build on (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.5	1 B (1) 2 A (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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TOLERANCE RANGE: 2025 SC/NSC JUNE EXAMINATION

SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY	PAPER	2

QUESTION NUMBER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
MAX MARK	60	60	30										
TOLERANCE RANGE PER QUESTION *Indicate the item at which the Tolerance Range will apply*	1.3.6 OR 1.5.4	2.4.5 OR 2.5.6	3.2.2 OR 3.2.7										
	2	2	2										

OVERALL TOLERANCE RANGE FOR QUESTION PAPER	2 + 2 MARKS CAN BE APPLIED IN 2 OUT OF 3 QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS	4 MARKS 2.6%

APPROVED

DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI EXTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI EXTERNAL MODERATOR
R DAVECHAND	T MAGSON	Z SHABALALA	G SAMAAI

DATE: 15 JUNE 2025

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