

CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE

NCS (CAPS) SUPPORT

LAST PUSH TEACHER DOCUMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 and 2

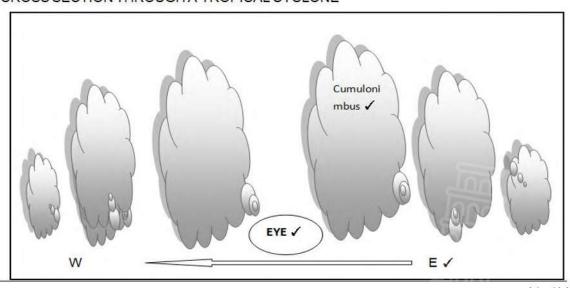
2025

-Inn	7	1	i
	CLIMATE AND WEATHER POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS		
MINU	MID LATITUDE CYCLONE		
1000	ACTIVITY 1.1		
1.1.1	Winter	(1x1)	(1)
1.1.2	Shift of the pressure belts northwards	(1x2)	(2)
	Apparent movement of the sun. (ANY ONE)		
1.1.3	It moves from west to east.	(1x1)	(1)
1.1.4	Cold front has caught up with the warm front at the apex.	(1x2)	(2)
1.1.5		(1x4)	(4)
	Cold front Cold sector Cold sector W E		
1.1.6	Mid-latitude cyclone is associated with heavy rainfall that will lead to flooding. Strong winds that may destroy infrastructure. Snow that will make roads to be slippery causing accidents. Very cold conditions that could pose threat to human are health. Hail that can damage property and livestock. [ANY THREE]	(3x2)	(6)
ACTIVIT			
1.2.1	Cold front	(1x1)	(1)
1.2.2	Front A is a cold front that is associated with cumulonimbus clouds that cause heavy rainfall while nimbostratus at B cause light rain. Gentle gradient at B results in the formation of nimbostratus clouds and hence lighter rain.	(2x1)	(2)
1.2.3	Cold dense air moves faster than the warm air. The cold front catches up with the warm front at the apex.	(2x2)	(4)
1.2.4	Heavy rainfall will damage the infrastructure that will incur costs for repairing. Floods can damage crops and farmers loose income thus decreasing the economy. Expensive for farmers to protect crops and livestock. Insurance claims increase thus affecting the economy. Storm surges will destroy fishing tanks which will increase food prices. Fishing vessels cannot go out and this results in shortage thus decreasing the economy. [ANY FOUR]	(4x2)	(8)

	ACTIVITY 1.3		
1.3.1	Mid-latitude cyclone - large and intense low pressure system	(1x2)	(2)
Inn	made up of warm and cold fronts and occurs between 30° – 60°N/S		
1.3.2	It moves from west to east.	(1x1)	(1)
1.3.3	It is steered by westerly winds (westerlies).	(1x2)	(2)
1.3.4	Southern Hemisphere.	(1x1)	(1)
1.3.5	Clockwise circulation of air.	(1x2)	(2)
1.3.6	Heavy rainfall that results to floods and crops will be washed away. Hail can damage crops so farmers cannot sell those crops resulting to loss of income. Livestock can be killed by lightning. Wash away of top fertile soil due to heavy rain. Snowfall is dangerous for livestock. Frost can damages crops and stock losses.	(4x2)	(8)
	[ANY FOUR]		
	TROPICAL CYCLONE		
014 014 014 014	Activity 1.4		
1.4.1	Z		10
1.4.2	Y Stanmorephysics.com		
1.4.3	Y		-
1.4.4	Z		<u>, </u>
1.4.5	Y		
1.4.7	Z		
*** ***	_	(7 x 1)	(7)
	Activity 1.5		
1.5.1	A		
1.5.2	В		
1.5.3	В		
1.5.4	C		
1.5.5	В		
1.5.6	В		
1.5.7	C		
1.5.8	С	(8 x 1)	(8)
	Activity 1.6	(0 X 1)	(0)
1.6.1	Southern hemisphere.	(1x1)	(1)
1.6.2	Mozambique. Madagascar. Indian ocean.	(2x2)	(4)
1.6.3	High sea surface temperature /warm ocean result in increased evaporation Less friction over warm Mozambique channel. Latent heat drives the system and increases wind speed. Movement over the warm Mozambique channel. (ANY TWO)	(2x2)	(4)

1.6.4	Early warning system.	(3x2)	(6)
100	Place sandbags to reduce floods.	(15)	85 75
	Awareness and educational programmes.		
MU	Stock up emergency supplies and necessities.		
1000	Storage/ provision of water and food supplies.		
	Rescue personnel, police and medical personnel on standby. (ANY THREE)		
THE STATE OF THE S	Activity 1.7		
1.7.1	Presence of the Coriolis force.	(1x1)	(1)
	Presence of latent heat.		
	Unstable atmospheric conditions		
	Sea surface temperatures must be 26.5°C or above		
	Evaporation from the sea surface/ rising of the moist air.		
	(ANY ONE)		
1.7.2	Southern hemisphere	(1x1)	(1)
1.7.3	Air circulates clockwise around the low pressure cell	(1x2)	(2)
	Madagascar / Reunion / Mauritius	63 15.5	35 %
1.7.4	A- Has clear sky.	(2x1)	(2)
	B- Dense cloud cover.	2000 2000	2.5
1.7.5	At A (eye) - air is descending resulting in no condensation (no	(2x2)	(4)
	formation of clouds).		
	At B- air is rising and resulting in condensation (formation of		
	clouds).		

1.7.6 CROSS SECTION THROUGH A TROPICAL CYCLONE



(4x1)(4)Anticyclones and travelling disturbances Activity 1.8 A- South Atlantic High (3×1) (3) 1.8.1 B- Kalahari High C- South Indian High (2) (2×1) 1.8.2 Cold and Dry Diverges from the cold ocean where there is little evaporation 1.8.3 (1×2) (2)thus cold and dry

1.8.4	The earth is tilted 23 ½ ° as it faces the sun	(4 x 2)	(8)
	This causes the ITCZ to shift North and South of the equator	(, , , _)	(0)
ALL .	from season to season		
TUUL	Pressure belt follow the apparent migration of the sun		
1000	In summer the anticyclones locate further South		
TITI I	In winter the anticyclone locate further North		
nnn	(ANY FOUR)		
	Activity 1.9 berg winds		
1.9.1	Berg winds are hot, dry winds that blow from the interior	(1 x 2)	(2)
	(plateau) of south Africa towards the coast, usually during winter		
	months	10000000	20
1.9.2	There is Kalahari high pressure cell over the land	(1 x 1)	(1)
	There is coastal low along the coast		
	There is hot and dry wind along the coast		
	(ANY ONE)		
1.9.3	The Kalahari High is more dominant over South Africa in winter	(2 x 2)	(4)
	The coastal low moves easier along the coast during winter	5000	,35 T-E3
	A steep pressure gradient exists between the interior and the		
	coast [ANY TWO]		
1.9.4	The air has heated by 1°C/100m of descent – according to the	(2 x 2)	(4)
	dry adiabatic lapse rate – and increased the air temperature Any		
	moisture is evaporated as the air heats up through descent		
	lowering the humidity		
1.9.5	Winter in South Africa is generally dry (as a result of little or no	(3 x 2)	(6)
	rain), so this warm, dry wind can cause veld fires		
	People are susceptible to the risk of runaway fires - putting		
	people's lives in danger		
	Farmers lose crops and suffer financially as a result of this		
	environmental hazard		
	Urban settlements on mountain slopes are threatened by veld		
	fire		
	People suffer from the hot conditions		
	During berg winds people suffer from discomfort and skin		
	irritations(ANY THREE)		
	Activity 1.10		
1.10.1	A storm system that develops on the eastern side of the moisture	(1x2)	(2)
	front in the interior of South Africa.		
1.10.2	Moisture front	(1x1)	(1)
1.10.3	The cold air ma ss from South Atlantic high pressure (SW winds)	(2x2)	(4)
	uplifts the warm moist air mass from South Indian high pressure		
	(NE winds).		
	Rapid upliftment of the air mass forms cumulonimbus clouds		
	along the contarn part of the mainture front regulting in line		
	along the eastern part of the moisture front resulting in line		
	along the eastern part of the moisture front resulting in line thunderstorms. (ANY TWO)		

1.10.4	High rainfall ensures the stocking up of water resource for the dry season in storage dams. Lighting will fix nitrogen into the ground increasing soil fertility. Rain will wet the fallow lands making them ready for ploughing. Reduce cost of irrigation / domestic purposes. Increase production. Rainfall stimulates the growth of aquatic life. (ANY FOUR)	(4 x2)	(8)
	POLLUTION DOME		
	ACTIVITY 1.11		
1.11.1	A		
1.11.2	В		
1.11.3	A		
1.11.4	В		
1.11.5	B		
1.11.6	В		
		(6 x 1)	(6)
	ACTIVITY 1.12		
1.12.1	Accumulation of dust, soot and smoke particles over the city	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.12.2	There are a lot of pollutants produced by urban activities	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.12.3	Decrease in urban surface temperature causes weak convectional currents, lowering the pollution dome level. Strong subsiding air at night pushes the pollution dome closer to the surface.	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.12.4	Pollution domes lead to the formation of acid rain when pollutants mix with water vapour. Acid rain corrode buildings increases the cost of repair. Acid rain stunts the growth of urban vegetation affecting urban green belt Inhalation of pollutants causes wheezing to urban people. Inhalation of pollutants results in asthma/respiratory diseases to people. High concentration of pollutants causes skin and eye irritation to urban dwellers. (ANY FOUR) ACTIVITY 1.13	(4 x 2)	(8)
1 12 1		(1 v 1)	(1)
1.13.1	Less.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.13.2	Few heat generating activities that can lift pollution dome.	(2 x 2)	(4)
	During the night there is a greater subsidence /pollution is trapped closer to surface/inversion layer is closer to surface during the night. Pollution covers a smaller area during the night. There is less convection to distribute pollution at night as air is cold.(ANY TWO)		

1.13.3	Allergies Eye irritations/skin irritations Respiratory illness (accept examples) Heat stroke /fatigue. (ANY TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.13.4	Education on the danger of high air pollution. Advocacy of the greener energy. Installing filtering systems in chimneys. Decentralise industries from the city to surrounding rural countryside. Pass laws/green policy on emission standard for industries. Fines for none-adherence to emission standard On going monitoring of emissions. Introduce incentives to reduce pollution. Develop Greenbelt in the city to absorb more carbon dioxide. Develop roof gardens in the city to absorb more carbon dioxide. Increasing efficiency of equipment to consume less energy. Install longer chimneys that go above inversion layer. Reduce number of vehicles in the roads. (ANY THREE)	(3 x 2)	(6)

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2.1.1	C		
2.1.2	BOI	8	
2.1.3	Ann	10	
2.1.4	A		
2.1.5	C	0	
2.1.6	A	13	
2.1.7	C	(7 x 1)	(7)
			[7]
2.2			
2.2.1	The average length of a stream per unit area. [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.2.2	Drainage density A	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.2.3	Drainage basin A has greater number of tributaries. (2) Drainage basin A has greater number of first order streams. (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.2.4	3 rd Order	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.2.5	Porosity Rocks that are porous promote more infiltration, and less surface run-off therefore, a lower drainage density. (2) Permeability Permeable rocks allow more infiltration, and less surface run-off	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.2.6	therefore, a lower drainage density. (2) Less vegetation will promote more surface run-off thus increasing the drainage density. (2) Introduction of artificial surfaces will promote less infiltration and more surface run-off which increases the drainage density. (2) Urban development is often associated with development of storm-water drainage which increases the drainage density of an area. (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	•		[15]
2.0			
2.3			130700
2.3.1	A river that flows continuously throughout the year. [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.2	X – Episodic Y – Periodic/ Seasonal river	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.3.3	River X/ Exotic rivers	(1 x 1)	(1)

2.3.4	Increase in temperatures can cause excessive evaporation which reduce river discharge even in wet seasons. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	Higher frequency of droughts may lower the level of ground water		
9	turning periodic rivers into episodic. (2) Shorter or delayed rainy seasons may reduce the flow duration of		
Į	a river. (2)		
	[ANY ONE]		
2.3.5	Provide water for irrigation, livestock drinking, industrial, domestic and recreational activities. (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	Create and sustain natural habitats, biodiversity and ecosystems. (2) Support hydro-electric power, transportation and tourism industry. (2)		
	[ANY TWO]		
2.3.6	Construction of water storage infrastructure such as dams and reservoirs	(2 x 2)	(4)
	to store water during wet seasons. (2) Use of alternative water sources such as rainwater harvesting,		
	desalination, and wastewater recycling. (2)		
	Improve water use efficiency through, drip and sprinkler irrigation, maintaining and modernising infrastructure to reduce water use. (2)		
	[ANY TWO]		
			[15]
2.4	Stanmorephysics.com		
2.4.1	Longitudinal profile	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.2	Vertical /Downwards erosion	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.3	С	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.4	View of the river from bank to bank.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.4.5	Gentle gradient results in a less energetic river (2) River deposits its load(sediments) on the river bed thus reducing the depth of the river, due to deposition (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.4.6	Deep V- shaped river valley requires less construction material (2) Less money is spent (2)	(3 x 2)	(6)
	Deep river valley will reduce levels of evaporation and save water. (2)		
			[15]
2.5			Ì
2.5.1	Middle course	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.2	Cross profile /Transverse profile	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.3	A. Slip – off slope; B. Cut off bank	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.5.4	Sediments are deposited in the inner bank due to decreasing velocity which results in the formation of the slip-off slope (A) Erosion due to faster flowing water removes material that results	(2 x 2)	(4)
	Liberary and to ractor newling water removes material that results		I
	in deep undercut slope (B)		

2.5.5	Slip-off slope (Deposition) Undercut slope (Erosion)	(5 x 1)	(5)
	Correct diagram (1)		
	Labelled (Undercut and slip-off) slopes (2)		
2.5.6	Indicate processes (erosion and deposition) (2) Can be suitable for fishing due to its depth.	(2 × 2)	(4)
2.5.0	Suitable for water sports and competitions.	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6			
2.6.1	Flood plain (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.6.2	The gradient is more gradual/reduced velocity of the water in the river (2) Shallow river channel makes it easier for the river to burst its banks (2) The volume of water increases in the lower course of the river (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6.3	Levée (1) Raised embankment (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	Raised river bank (1) [ANY ONE]		
2.6.4	When a river overflows its banks (floods) (2) Heavy material is deposited on the river banks (2) Successive flooding results in this feature increasing in height (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6.5	Damage to crops from flooding (2) Loss of fertile soil through soil erosion (2) Oversaturated soil (2) Swamp conditions start to develop (2) No longer suitable for original crops that were grown (2) Loss of income (2) Small scale and/or subsistence farmers will have no food (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	[ANY TWO]		
			[15]

2.7			
2.7.1	A fan shaped fluvial landform that is formed by deposited material where a river enters the sea/at the mouth of the river (1) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.7.2	Sand deposits can be seen (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
I	The fan shape (1)		
I	Distributaries/River splits into smaller streams near the mouth (1)		
	[ANY TWO]		
2.7.3	Distributaries (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.7.4	River splits up into smaller rivulets (small streams) as it moves into a gentle gradient, in order to move around sand deposits that block its path. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.7.5	If the sea bed next to the coastline is too steep/deep, the deposits will be washed away (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	Some coastlines have a big tidal range which do not allow material accumulate (2)		
	Some coastlines have strong ocean currents which do not allow material to accumulate/easily remove material (2)		
	Stanmorephysics.com [ANY ONE]		
2.7.6	Regular deposition of silt makes soil fertile, which is useful for	(4 x 2)	(8)
	farming (2)		
	Access to water makes it suitable for farming (2)		
	Water is available for fishing or aquaculture/fish farming (2)		
	Deltas extend the coastline and make more land available for farming (2)		
	Suitable for crop (rice) farming because crop needs a lot of water to grow (2)		
	The land is fairly flat - suitable for machinery (2)		
	Flat land ideal to construct transport routes for distributing produce (2)		
	[ANY FOUR]		
			[15]
2.8			
2.8.1	Lowest level to which a river can erode. [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
			110 302.75

2.8.3	Phone Course	(4 x 1)	(4)
	River Source Knickpoint (e.g. Waterfall) River Mouth		
	Shape (1) Labels (3)		
2.8.4	The profile shows ungraded river profile	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.8.5	Head-ward erosion in the upper course remove knickpoints such as waterfalls (2) Rapids are removed by downward erosion. (2) The stream carrying capacity increases in the middle course, obstruction such as lakes are filled with river load, more lateral erosion. (2) In the lower course more deposition take place because the gradient is gentler, resulting in gradual gradient. (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(6)
			[15]
2.0	I		
2.9.1	Refers to the process whereby the river regains energy and begins to erode vertically once again. [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.9.2	Lower course	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.3	The presence of a meander. Wide floodplain (almost flat) (2) Wide river valley (2) Meanders are visible (2) River enters the sea/river mouth (2) Presence of terraces (2) Evidence of lateral erosion (2) At the sea/ocean (label) (2) Entrenched meanders (2) Shading shows a deepening of the river channel (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)

2.9.4	Gradient is steeper (river flows down a slope) (2) Turbulent flow (fast flowing river has more energy) after	(2 x 2)	(2)
7	rejuvenation (2)		
5	Increase in volume of water (2)		
II	Higher velocity after rejuvenation (2) [ANY TWO]		
To	[ANT TWO]		
		1,, 5,	(0)
2.9.5	(A) River channel has become deeper (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	River channel has become wider (2)		
	River channel has become straighter (fewer meanders/curves/bends) (2)		
	River channel has steeper sides (2) [ANY TWO]		
	(B) Meander loop has moved further downstream (2)		
	Meander downstream has disappeared (2)	(4 0)	(0)
	Meander neck has become narrower (length and width of	(1 x 2)	(2)
	meander decreased) (2)		
	Meander is entrenched/incised/deepens (2) [ANY ONE]		
2.9.6	Increases the amount of silt in the dam. (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	Increased silt may damage the dam wall and cause it to collapse. (2)		
	Silting negatively impacts on the biodiversity of dams (2)		
	Water holding capacity of dam reduced (2)		
	Less effective in controlling flood waters (2)		
	The increased volume and velocity of water may break the dam		
	walls (2)		
	Increase in the cost of maintenance (2)		
	Water quality decreases when sediments are deposited (2)[ANY TWO]		
	11110	+	[15]
2.10			[.0]
2.10.1	Vertical erosion / downward erosion	(1 x 1)	(1)
	Vertical erosion / downward erosion The presence of terraces	(1 x 1) (2 x 1)	(1)
	The presence of terraces	(1 x 1) (2 x 1)	(1)
2.10.2	The presence of terraces Modern floodplain	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.10.2	The presence of terraces Modern floodplain Vertical erosion occurs in the flood plain (2)		
2.10.2	The presence of terraces Modern floodplain Vertical erosion occurs in the flood plain (2) A new river valley is formed (2)	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.10.2	The presence of terraces Modern floodplain Vertical erosion occurs in the flood plain (2) A new river valley is formed (2) This creates a step-like feature (known as a terrace) (2)	(2 x 1)	(2)
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2.10.2	The presence of terraces Modern floodplain Vertical erosion occurs in the flood plain (2) A new river valley is formed (2) This creates a step-like feature (known as a terrace) (2) The old floodplain is now a terrace (2) [ANY TWO] POSITTIVE Landforms are good for tourist attraction (2) People can visit areas with tourist attraction (2) Old floodplain can be used for farming (2) Water at the knick point can be used for power generation (2) NEGATIVE Expensive to build infrastructure [accept examples] (2)	(2 x 1) (2 x 2)	(4)

.11			-42
2.11.1	Refers to a process where the more energetic river intercepts the headwaters of the less energetic river. [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.2	Headward erosion	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.11.3	L captor stream M elbow of capture	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.11.4	Stream L will have more erosive powers due to an increase in the volume of water.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.5	Lower production if the land is used for farming (2) Less water for irrigation (2) Farmers will abandon farms resulting to rural-urban migration (2) Less water for industries (2) Industries may have to shut down (2) Loss of jobs (2) Decrease in income leading to lower standard of living (2) Negative impact on resorts / recreational activities along the river (2) Less water to generate hydro-electricity (2) Less food available to sell in local markets (2) Food insecurity (2) Increase in food prices (2) [ANY FOUR]	(4 x 2)	(8)
	indicase in loca phoes (2) [AIVIII COIV]		[15]
2.12			20
2.12.1	A		
2.12.2	В		
2.12.3	В		
2.12.4	A		
2.12.5	A		
2.12.6	В		
		(6 x 1)	(6)
2.13			
2.13.1	Z		
2.13.2	Z		
2.13.3	Υ		
2.13.4	Z		
2.13.5	Υ		
2.13.6	Y		
2.13.7	Υ		
2.13.8	Z		
		(8 x 1)	(8)

			[12]
	River. (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(6)
	Hire water experts to frequently test the quality of water in the Apies		
	Afforestate the edges of the Apies River to prevent any waste run- off into the river. (2)		
	plant into the Apies River. (2)		
	Frequently monitor the effluences from the Rooiwal water-treatment		
	Hire skilled technicians to look after the Rooiwal water-treatment plant. (2)		
	plant. (2)		
14.5	Dedicate a budget for the repair of the Rooiwal water-treatment	(1 × 2)	(2)
.14.4	Rooiwal water-treatment plant.	(1 x 2) (1 x 2)	(2)
	human consumption. (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 × 2)	(2)
	Water was brown and slimy indicating contamination not fit for		
44	(2)/		
lor	raw or semi-treated water waste pumped into the Apies River		
.14.3	The water was described as brown and slimy as a result of	()	(-/
14.2	It is a state of disrepair, leading to frequent leaks.	(1 x 2)	(2)
	Gauteng	(1 x 1)	(1)
.14 .14.1	Gauteng	(1 x 1)	+



CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE

NCS (CAPS) SUPPORT

LAST PUSH TEACHER DOCUMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

2025

Possible answers: Settlement geography activities

UNO			
Inno	7	· · · · · ·	
3.1.	6		
3.1.1.	С		
3.1.2.	A	25	
3.1.3.	A		
3.1.4.	С		
3.1.5.	A		
3.1.6.	В		
3.1.7	С	(7 x 1) (7
3.2.			7
3.2.1	Policy aimed to bring about equitable distribution and access to land for previously disadvantaged South Africans (CONCEPT) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.2	Land restitution (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.3	Rectify historical injustices (1) Reduce inequality (1) Ensure legal protections (1) [ANY ONE]	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2.4	43% (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.5	The phrase 'Give it now' (2)		
3.2.6	Invasion of land (accept examples) (2) The process of land reform took so long so that all parties are fairly	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.2	Willing buyer/ willing seller clause made the buyer/ seller reluctant to reach consensus thus slowing the process (2) Lack of knowledge regarding the land reform process created a confusion on the claim process (2) It was difficult to access proper legal documents due to corruption and difficulty in the identification of rightful owners (2) The process is too costly and the government is unable to have adequate budgets for the process (2) [ANY TWO] NB: PART MARKING: ONE MARK FOR A FACTOR. TWO MARKS FOR A FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.3		-	4
3.3.1	Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (CONCEPT) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.2	55-59 (1) years	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	Increasing (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4	The people move to cities to search for jobs (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.5	Decrease in food production (2) The elderly are left behind and cannot farm anymore (2) Equipment used for farming is underutilised as the youth migrate to cities (2) Brain drain i.e. people who migrate to cities tend to be skilled while leaving behind unskilled people (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.6	Creating more jobs by attracting the secondary sector (2) Improve skills through training (accept examples) (2) Supporting small businesses (accept examples) (2) Accelerate land reform to practice commercial farming (2) Provision of capital/ GM seeds for farmers to inject profits (2)		

0			
3.4			
3.4.1.	Function		
3.4.2.	Metropolis		
3.4.3.	Town		
3.4.4	Village		
3.4.5.	City		
3.4.6.	Conurbation		
3.4.7	Decrease	(7 x 1) (7
3.5			
3.5.1	Arrangement of urban settlements from the smallest to the largest (in	Ø.	
	the shape of a pyramid) (CONCEPT) (2)	(1×2)	(2
3.5.2	Village (1)	(1 x 1)	(1
3.5.3	Increasing (2)	(1 x 1)	(1
3.5.4	Central place is a settlement that provides goods and services to the	(2 x 2)	(4
0.0.4	surrounding rural population (2)	(2 × 2)	۳,
	Market or catchment area from where an urban settlement draws its		
	customers (2)		
3.5.5	10 000 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1
3.5.6	a) A city has a lesser range than a metropolitan (2) OR a	()	(.
0.0.0	The second secon		
	metropolitan has a greater range than a city (2)		
	b) Town is smaller than a city OR a city is larger than a town		
	c) A spaza shop requires a smaller threshold population to		
	be profitable thus a business in town requires a larger		
	population to be profitable OR		
	A spaza shop requires a smaller threshold population		
	than a business in town, to be both profitable	(2 × 2)	16
3.6		(3 x 2)	(6
27/22/70	TI (00)(05)	// O	· (0
3.6.1	The side view of an urban area (CONCEPT) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2
3.6.2	Transition zone (1)	(1 x 1)	(1
3.6.3	Future expansion of the CBD (2)		
	Invasion and succession occurs (accept examples)(2)		
	Urban renewal occurs (2) Associated with mixed land use (2)		
	[ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2
3.6.4	a) Traffic congestion (2)	(1 X Z)	(2
And the second	Accidents (2)		
	Crime e.g. smash and grab (2)		
	Road rage (2)		2000
	Destruction of motor parts (accept examples) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2
	[ANY ONE]		
	b) Height increases (1)		
	Building density increases (1)		
	Taller buildings at CBD (1)		
	Shorter buildings as one moves away (1)		
	Accept (both increase) (2)	(2 × 1)	12
	(ANYONE)	(2 x 1)	(2
	c) Land value starts to decrease (2)		
		I .	
	Less competition for land (2) Accessibility decreases (2)	(1 x 2)	(2

3.6.5	EDOM THE CRD		
3.0.5	FROM THE CBD		
400	High crime rate (2) Urban blight (accept examples)		
000	Traffic congestion (2)		
4	Expensive to rent (2)		
Inno	Illegal immigrants (2)		
	Pollution (accept examples) (2)		
חחמ	(ANY TWO)		
	OR		
	TO THE PERIPHERY (RURAL URBAN FRINGE)		
	More land (2)		
	Land is cheaper (2)		
	Access to transport routes (2)		
	Reduced transport costs (2)		
	Access to markets (2)		
	Peace of mind/ tranquillity (2)		
	Less crime (2)	(0 0)	(4)
	(ANY TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.7			
3.7.1	Building of structures on land that people occupy with no legal claim		
	[CONCEPT] (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.7.2	Floods (1)	(1×1)	(1)
3.7.3	37,5% (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.7.4	'She has been living in the informal settlements for five years' (1)		
	'If only government could build a proper house for her' (1)		
	(ANYONE)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.7.5	The building material is consists of flammable items that could easily	>	(=)
	catch-up fires (accept examples) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.7.6	Provision of basic convices (accept examples) a a proper		
3.7.0	Provision of basic services (accept examples) e. g proper houses/RDP houses (2)		
	Provision of building material (2)		
	Provision of emergency services (accept examples) (2)		
	Legal occupation of land (2)		
	Educational programmes (accept examples) (2)		
	Proper planning/ rezoning (2)		
	Monitoring and policing to improve safety and security (2)		
	Improvement of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)		
	Employment opportunities/ formal sector jobs (2)	(4×2)	(8)
	(ANY FOUR)		

4.1.1	Finance/ Real estate/ Business	(1)
4.1.2	Tertiary	(1)
4.1.3	Unprocessed goods have a lower value. (2) Secondary and tertiary sectors are growing at a faster rate. (2) A greater demand for processed goods as for raw materials. (2) Safety concerns reduce production on farms. (2) Natural disasters reduce production. (2)	
	High production cost. (2) Land reform uncertainties reduce yields. (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)

4.1.4	Provides opportunities for employment of skilled, semi- skilled and unskilled labour force. (2) Processed goods have a higher profit margin /increase revenue We don't need to import so many goods / Encourage import substitution (2) Higher contribution to the GDP/Stimulates infrastructure (2) development (2) More stable of source of income, compared to the primary sector To earn more foreign exchange (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.1.5	Poor maintenance of infrastructure which results in the wastage of water. (2) Inefficient management and corruption with these services Illegal electricity connections High levels of subsidising the poor (for water and electricity) yields low profits in these sectors (2) Persistent and high levels of non –payment for services / Load shedding (2) Scarcity of water in a drought –riddled country / water restrictions (2) Inefficient revenue collection for services provided. (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.2.1	A – Mpumalanga (1) B –Kwa-Zulu Natal (1)	(2)
4.2.2	70 MT/Ha (1)	(1)
4.2.3	Less rainfall meant less water for irrigation and water levels in dams used for irrigation decreased (2) Increased electricity costs led to increase in production costs.(2)	(4)

4.2.4	Creates employment (2) Increase buying power (2) Promote development of infrastructure (2) Promote growth of small businesses in local communities (2) [ANY TWO] (One for both)	(4)
4.2.5	GDP of South Africa decreases (2) Revenue collection will decrease People will lose jobs which will decrease buying power (2) Decrease in foreign exchange (2) Investors will pull their investments (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.3.1	To cut obesity levels (1)	(1)
4.3.2	2.1 cents per gram of sugar content that exceeds 4 grams per 100 ml (1)	(1)
4.3.3	Negative impact of flooding and social unrest on sugar industry (2) Added financial pressure and resulted in loss of jobs (2)	(4)

4.3.4	Demand for sugar will decrease (2) Production costs will increase for small scale farmers (2) Farmers will make less profit (2) Some farms might shut down (2) (ANY TWO)	(4)
4.3.5	Provide sufficient funding to small scale farmers (2) Provide necessary training to small-scale famers (2) Infrastructure development to promote sugarcane farming (2) Assist farmers to cope with adverse weather events (2) (ANY THREE)	(6)
4.4.1	2013 (1)	(1)
4.4.2	2025 + 33 years = 2058 (1)	(1)
4.4.3	Depletion of gold reserves (gold is a non-renewable resource) (2) High Geothermal gradient makes it difficult to mine gold underground (2) (ANY ONE)	(2)
4.4.4	People will lose jobs in mining sector (2) Levels of poverty will increase (2) Decrease in revenue collection will hinder service delivery (2) Will lead to poor standard of living (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.4.5	Attracts foreign investors (2) Contribute to GDP of the country (2) Creates jobs which increases revenue collection (2) Promote growth of small businesses (2) Increase buying power (2)	(6)

D (1) F (1) B (1) C (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1)
F (1) B (1) C (1)	(1)
B (1) C (1)	(1)
C (1)	
	(1)
A (1)	\ /
A (1)	(1)
E (1)	(1)
H (1)	(1)
G (1)	(1)
Second (2 nd) (1)	(1)
The manufacturing sector is geared for export (1) OR With nearly a third of South Africa's manufactured exports being	(1)
	Second (2 nd) (1) The manufacturing sector is geared for export (1) OR With

4.6.3	More employment opportunities are created (2) Reduction in poverty due to people being employed (2) Greater income results in an improved standard of living (2) KZN home market will increase in strength as people have more money (2) Increase in the export of goods will occur (2) Increase in foreign income as exports increase (2) This encourages the growth of the gross domestic product (2) High level of industrialisation attracts foreign investment (2) Multiplier effect results in further economic development (2) Linked industries are developed to support major industries (2) [ANY FOUR]	(8)	
4.7.1	Electricity (1)	(1)	
4.7.2	Job losses (1) Lost production/plant closures (1) Crime (1) Inadequate investment (1) [ANY TWO]	(2)	
4.7.3	Automotive component suppliers and related service providers are created (2) Development of link industries (accept examples) (2) Causes a multiplier effect with regards to other industries (accept examples) (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)	

4.7.4	Rising costs of energy due to high demand of electricity (2)		
	Power cuts/load shedding affect productivity due to increase		
	of cable theft and illegal connection/ Theft of power cables		
	disrupt power provision (2)		
	Overload on ESKOM grid that cannot cope with demand due		
	to high demand of electricity (2)		
	Unreliable power network due to over reliance on coal as a		
	source of energy (2)		
	Corruption in the coal mining sector hampers productivity (2)		
	[ANY TWO]	(4)	
		(4)	
	ШПП		

4.7.5	Many skilled/unskilled labourers ensure a high level of	
In	productivity because of many tertiary institutions (2) A	
	well-developed infrastructure for providing essential	
	services (2)	
Mor	Capital and technology to maintain high levels of production	
000	(2) Wide variety of raw materials to support industrial	
	development (2)	
	Dense/large population creates readily available	
	market/higher purchasing power (2)	
	Flat land facilitates the development of new industries (2)	
	Well-developed transport system to transport raw	
	materials/goods (2)	
	Infrastructure such as the OR Tambo airport provides access to international investors (2)	
	[ANY THREE]	(6)
		 (-)
4.8.1	PROMOTING	
4.0.1	Plenty water – sugar refining and paper-making (1) Good	
	transport network links to interior (1)	
	Large local market – highest pop (1)	
	Close to Gauteng and overseas markets, e.g. China, Asia (1)	
	Large workforce / labour (1)	
	Resources e.g. sugar, milk, fruit, poultry (1) Warm climate – Pinetown 15km / 300m /flatter land (1)	
	Warm chinate - I metown Tokin 7 500m / matter land (1)	
	LIMITING	
	High Humidity (1)	
	Cost of land (1)	
	Unskilled labour force (1) Load shedding (1)	
	Land expropriation (1)	
	Labour unrest (1)	
	10001	

	Heath issues of labour (1) [ANY TWO] (two from both)	(4)	
4.8.2	Productivity spill overs (2) Functional magnetism (2) Informal business and economy established (2) Labour force may have more access to jobs Easier to set up infrastructure (2) Lower transport costs (2) Shared facilities and services (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)	

4.8.3	Close to harbour to export (2) Close to airport (2) Railway access (2) Road access (2) How quickly they can get goods to market (2) Industries still prefer to locate on growth axes such as motorways, major rivers and coastal locations (2) Industrial development along transport corridors (2) [ANY TWO]	(4	4)
4.9			
4.9.1	Total value of goods and services that produced in a country in one year. [Concept] (2)	(2	2)
4.9.2	Gauteng (1)	(1)
4.9.3	Relatively well-developed infrastructure still has significant gaps in transport, energy, and water infrastructure. (2) This can limit economic development by making it difficult for businesses to operate efficiently and effectively and by restricting access to markets and customers. (2) CRIME AND SAFETY: accom Gauteng has relatively high crime levels, which can limit economic development by discouraging investment and deterring tourism. (2) High crime levels can also increase business costs by requiring businesses to invest in expensive security measures. (2) SKILLS SHORTAGE: A relatively well-educated population, there is still a shortage of skilled workers in some key sectors, such as technology and engineering. (2) This can limit economic development by making it difficult for businesses to find the talent to grow and innovate. (2) ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES: Gauteng is a region that faces significant environmental challenges, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and soil erosion, land degradation (2) [ANY ONE]		2)

4.9.4 LOCATION: Gauteng is centrally located in South Africa, with access to major transport routes and ports. (2) This makes it a strategic location for manufacturing and distribution, as it provides easy access to markets across the country and beyond. (2) Land is relatively flat (2) **INFRASTRUCTURE:** Gauteng has a relatively well-developed infrastructure, with a network of highways, railways, and airports. (2) This infrastructure makes it easier for businesses to transport goods and raw materials, and provides access to a wide range of services and resources. (2) SKILLED WORKFORCE: Gauteng has a relatively well-educated population, with a large pool of skilled workers in key sectors such as engineering, technology, and finance. (2) This makes it easier for businesses to find the talent to grow and innovate. (2) **ACCESS TO CAPITAL:** Gauteng has a well-developed financial sector, with access to various financing options for businesses of all sizes. (2) **MARKET SIZE:** Gauteng is home to the largest consumer market in South Africa (2) SUPPORTIVE POLICIES: The South African government has implemented various policies and incentives to support industrial development in Gauteng (2) Tax concession, subsidies, and training programs. (2) (4) These policies can help reduce business costs and support

companies looking to expand or invest in the region. (2)

[ANY TWO]

4.9.5	INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE: The government can invest in transportation, energy, and water infrastructure to improve connectivity and provide a supportive environment for businesses. (2) This includes funding for new roads, railways, and airports and upgrading existing infrastructure to accommodate growing demand. (2) SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: The government can invest in education and skills development programs to build a workforce that is equipped to meet the demands of the modern economy. (2) This can include funding for vocational training, apprenticeships, and higher education programs that equip people with the skills they need to succeed in a rapidly changing economy. (2) ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: The government can promote sustainability in the region by investing in green infrastructure and supporting businesses	
	that adopt sustainable practices. (2) This can include incentives for renewable energy adoption, sustainable waste management, and sustainable land use practices. (2) TOURISM PROMOTION: The government can promote tourism in the region by investing in infrastructure, marketing, and other initiatives that help attract visitors. (2) This can help create new jobs and stimulate economic growth while showcasing the region's unique cultural and natural attractions. (2) [ANY THREE]	(6)
4.10.1	KwaZulu-Natal. (1)	(1)
4.10.2	Numerous employment opportunities across various sectors are created (2) Skills development and training programs which enhances the local workforce (2) Improvement of local infrastructure which benefits the local community (2) Poverty is reduced through employment opportunities created. (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.10.3	Local trade – promotes local economic development by attracting investment, creating employment and fostering growth of local businesses through linkages and supply chains (2) Facilitates the distribution of goods within the regional and other parts of South Africa (2)	

	International trade – critical hub for international trade by offering world class infrastructure for logistics, manufacturing, and processing (2) Provides incentives for business, enhancing competitiveness in global markets (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.10.4	Location near airport and harbour aids global trade (2) Integrated logistics combining air, sea and road infrastructure. (Decentralisation in South Africa aims to distribute industrial development away from major metropolitan centres to regional and underdeveloped areas (2). Empowers local government and regional authorities to attract investment develop infrastructure and create conducive environment for industrial growth fostering a balanced national development (2) Serves as a springboard for the export of goods into Africa and beyond opening access to a vast market across 55 countries. (2) [ANY THREE]	(6)
1 1 1 1	Stanmorephysics.com	(4)
4.11.1	B (Durban) (1)	(1)
4.11.2	C (Facilitate trade and logistics) (1)	(1)
4.11.3	B (An industrial park and a logistic hub) (1)	(1)
4.11.4	B (Manufacturing and logistics) (1)	(1)
4.11.5	Serves as a key logistics and manufacturing hub (2) Attract foreign investment (2) Create employment opportunities (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.11.6	Cargo terminal facilitates efficient air cargo handling and logistics (2) The Dube Agri Zone supports agricultural production and export through advan2ced infrastructure and technology (2)	(4)
4.11.7	Create direct and indirect jobs (2) Create multiplier effect (2) Develop and upgrading skills (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.11.8	By providing world-class infrastructure for efficient movement of goods. (2) Attract international businesses (2) Facilitate export-oriented industries (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)

Ī	4.11.9	Positive – creation of jobs (2)		
		Skills transfer/improvement (2)		
		Economic growth (2)		
		Negative – displacement of communities (2)		
		Increased pressure on resources (2)		
		Social disruptions (2)		
		[ANY THREE]	(6)	
		•		

100	7	
4.12.1	A. (South Africa and Mozambique) (1)	(1)
4.12.2	B. (Trade and Transport) (1)	(1)
4.12.3	B. (Maputo) (1)	(1)
4.12.4	A. (Railway line) (1)	(1)
4.12.5	MDC is a crucial transport and logistics corridor (2) MDC connects the industrial heartland of Gauteng (South Africa) with the Port of Maputo in Mozambique (2) MDC enhances regional trade by providing efficient and cost effective route for goods (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.12.6	MDC facilitates the export of minerals from South Africa to international markets (2) MDC supports agricultural trade by enabling transportation between South Africa and Mozambique. (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.12.7	Potential for increased pollution from industrial activities (2) Increased traffic along the corridor impacting air quality, water resources and ecosystems (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.12.8	Positive Created employment opportunities in logistics, construction and related industries (2) Improved access to markets for local products (2) Negative Displacement (2) Land acquisition (2) Social disruption (2) [ANY TWO] (one from each)	(4)
4.12.9	Positive Fostered economic growth (2) Increased trade volumes (2) Attracted foreign investments (2) Created jobs (2) Improved infrastructure (2) Negative Environmental degradation (2) Social inequalities (2)	

	Challenges in managing cross-border crime (2) [ANY TWO] (one from each)	(4)
4.13.1	C. (Encourage industrial development in specific regions) (1)	(1)
4.13.2	B. (Address the socio-economic challenges post-apartheid) (1)	(1)
4.13.3	C. (Create a macroeconomic framework for growth and job creation) (1)	(1)

4.13.4	B. (Promoting economic development in underdeveloped regions through infrastructure) (1)	(1)
4.13.5	A. (Attract foreign investment and promote export-oriented industries) (1)	(1)
4.13.6	The main objective was to address the socio-economic inequalities and promote development (2) Intended to create jobs, improved infrastructure, support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and foster more equitable distribution of economic opportunities (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.13.7	GEAR emphasised fiscal discipline, privatization, trade liberation, and attracting foreign investment to stimulate economic activity and employment creation (2)	(2)
4.13.8	SDI were designed to unlock economic potential in specific geographic areas (2)	(2)
4.13.9	Decentralisation in South Africa aims to distribute industrial development away from major metropolitan centres to regional and underdeveloped areas (2). Empowers local government and regional authorities to attract investment develop infrastructure and create conducive environment for industrial growth fostering a balanced national development (2)	(4)
4.14.1	The trade between various countries/The exchange of capital, goods and services between countries (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
4.14.2	Poultry/chicken/chicken products (1)	(1)
4.14.3	DTI (Department of Trade and Industry) (1)	(1)

Cheaper imports will outweigh the local producers (2) Local producers will be forced to shut down due to cheaper imports (2) Job losses and retrenchments may occur in local businesses due to cheaper imports (2) Profits decline for local producers due to cheaper imports (2) Money flows out of the country to buy cheaper imports (2) Imports are subsidised therefore cheaper (2) [ANY ONE]		4.14.4	Local producers will be forced to shut down due to cheaper imports (2) Job losses and retrenchments may occur in local businesses due to cheaper imports (2) Profits decline for local producers due to cheaper imports (2) Money flows out of the country to buy cheaper imports (2) Imports are subsidised therefore cheaper (2)		(2)	
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4.14.5	Negative balance of trade (2) Cheaper imports mean less profit for local producers (2) Less products produced in South Africa (2) Less profits generated in South Africa (2) Local companies close down (2) Higher unemployment (2) Local producers cannot compete with imports (2) Smaller markets for local producers (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.14.6	Promote local production (2) Implement import tariffs and quotas (2) Enhance skill development and training (2) Support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) (2) Invest in research and development (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.15.1	Concerned with the provision of services (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
4.15.2	Finance, real estate and business service activities (1)	(1)
4.15.3	FINANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES Gauteng is the economic hub of South Africa (2) There are many Head Offices and businesses (2) Concentration of these economic activities (2) Office and business space readily available (2) The Johannesburg Security/Stock Exchange (JSE) located here (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)
4.15.4	It contributes a large percentage/more than 30% (2)	(2)
4.15.5	More profits are generated from the tertiary sector/tertiary products have a higher value (2) Exporting primary products has a low profit margin/primary products has less value (2) Tertiary sector is more indicative of the skill levels of the labour force (2) Tertiary sector generates more steady income as compared to the primary sector (2)	
	AUTI AUTI AUTI AUTI AUTI AUTI AUTI AUTI	
	Tertiary activities less at risk to natural disasters (2) Climatic changes put farming products at risk (2) Higher salaries are earned which strengthens buying power	

Tertiary activities less at risk to natural disasters (2) Climatic changes put farming products at risk (2) Higher salaries are earned which strengthens buying power		
(2) Tertiary activities have a greater potential to attract foreign		
investments (2)		
To protect raw materials from being depleted/destroyed (2) [ANY TWO]		
[ANT TWO]	(4)	

4.15,6	Transport/airports increases accessibility in terms of international links/promotes international trade (2) Gautrain provides alternative means of accessibility (2) Good transport networks connect Gauteng with rest of SA/promotes domestic trade (2) Allows for the easy transportation of goods (2) Transport networks attracts foreign investment/promotes further growth (2) Links Gauteng to harbours and facilitates international trade (2) Rapid transport services to transport people to work and back home (2) Promotes tourist-related industries (2) Increases access to tertiary services (2)	
	Leads to growth in tertiary sector (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.16.1	Businesses that are not registered thus not paying income tax (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
4.16.2	Spaza shop (1) Home businesses (1) sics.com Street vendors (1) Flea markets (1) [ANY ONE]	(1)
4.16.3	R1.02 trillion (1)	(1)
4.16.4	Makes up 40% (1) Valued at R404 billion (1) Provides food (1) Employment (1) [ANY TWO]	(2)
4.16.5	Harassment by local authorities (2) No proper trading facilities (2) Exposed to elements of weather (2) No formal business skills (2) Declined access to loans by banks (2) Crime (2) Fluctuating wages (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)

4.16.6	Introduce licensing requirements to regulate the sector (2) Provide proper trading areas (2) Foster partnerships with formal sector (2) Provision of infrastructure like ablution facilities (2) Provide easier access to bank loans (2) Provide storage facilities (2) [ANY THREE]	(6)	

4.17.1	A person who has an unregistered business and does not pay tax to SARS (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
4.17.2	Relentless rise of unemployment (1) Casualization of labour (1) [ANY ONE]	(1)
4.17.3	They are frequently harassed by local authorities (2) No proper access to trading facilities (2) Banks are reluctant to grant loans (2) No job security (2) Unsafe working conditions (2) Unhealthy working environment (2) They are victims of crime (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.17.4	Introduce licensing to the sector (2) Specific areas like taxi ranks should be set aside for them (2) Partnerships with the formal sector should be forged (2) Facilitates training and learner-ship programmes (2) Provide storage facilities/refrigeration (2) Provide easier access to bank loans (2) Enforce policing of the area (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.17.5	The formal sector contracts workers from the informal sector as they save on costs (2) The informal traders purchase goods from the formal sector which is then sold in their informal businesses (2)	(4)
4.18.1	Small business enterprises that are not registered with SARS/Government entities for tax purposes (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
4.18.2	Ban street trading (1) Fine offenders R5 000 without an option of jail (1) Facial expression/Body language of the minister (1 [ANY ONE]	(1)
4.18.3	Taking business away from formal businesses (2) Clutter formal business areas (2) Informal businesses tend to be untidy, causing litter and	

have potential health hazards (2) They are unsightly and spoil the aesthetics of the area (2) They tend to be associated with high levels of noise (2) Hinder movement of pedestrians on pavement (2) Don't contribute formally to the tax base/They are not registered (2) Its associated with crime (2) They discourage people from supporting formal businesses (2)		
They deal in counterfeit products (2) [ANY ONE]	(2)	

1 10 1		
4.18.4	Gives them an income to support their families (2) It reduces poverty through creation of jobs (2) Reduces the dependency on social grants because the vendors are independent (2) To improve their standard of living through self-employment (2) Promotes food security due to increase buying power (2) They have flexible trading hours since they are selfemployed (2) Convenience of working from home since they are selfemployed (2) Not necessary to apply for permits therefore cutting down on costs (2) [ANY TWO]	(4)
4.18.5	This sector is not regulated (own boss) (2) Poor legislation to guide/provides rules for this sector (2) This sector does not pay taxes to SARS (2) Goods that are sold are cheap and affordable (2) Goods are not SABS approved (knockoffs) (2) Lack of employment in the formal sector forces people to look for employment in the informal sector (2) Rural-urban migration leads to a decrease in employment opportunities (Push factors) (2) Slump in the South African economy causes large scale retrenchments (2) Technology has taken the place of workers in most industries (2) Increasing cost of urban life forces people to look for extra sources of income in the informal sector (2) Businesses in the formal sector sub- contract people from the informal sector creating a demand for informal trader (2) Many foreigners cannot be permanently employed in the formal sector and the informal sector is the only opportunity for them to find employment (2) Social grants inadequate to meet the needs of the people therefore this supplements income (2)	

Do not have to comply with trade regulations (2	
No need to apply for permits therefore less bureaucracy (red tape) (2)	
Lack of skills and finance to educate themselves (2) Difficulty in securing funding for formal business (2) Informal businesses are easier to start up (2) Convenience of working from home reduces costs of renting premises (2) Do not require large amounts of capital to start the business (2)	