basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 20 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

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

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

2. Answer ALL THREE questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the question paper.
4. Leave a line between 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. 25 tons, 10 years, 50% and 45 m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

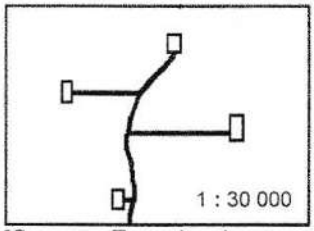
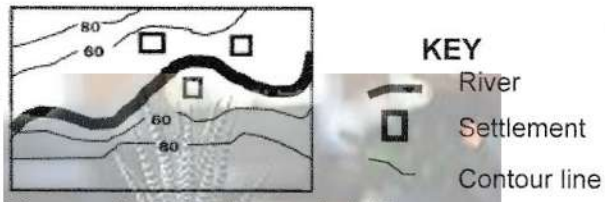
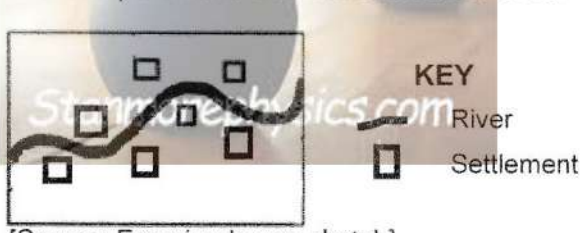
SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 2529CC eMALAHLENI (WITBANK) and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2529 CC 15 eMALAHLENI (WITBANK) 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 in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 Z.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1	Settlements are classified as rural, based on …	**Y** the number of functions **Z** the total population
1.1.2	The actual physical position where a rural settlement is located	**Y** site **Z** situation
1.1.3	A loose grouping of farmsteads is called a …	**Y** town **Z** hamlet
1.1.4	A … has mostly rural functions and some urban functions.	**Y** farmstead **Z** village
1.1.5	The pattern of the settlement below is …  [Source: Examiner's own sketch]	**Y** nucleated **Z** dispersed
1.1.6	The sketch below depicts a … settlement.  [Source: Examiner's own sketch]	**Y** wet-point **Z** dry-point
1.1.7	The shape of the settlement below is …  [Source: Examiner's own sketch]	**Y** linear **Z** round

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions based on concepts and classification of urban settlements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9. D.

1.2.1 A ... trade and transport town/city is shown in the photograph below.

[Source: m/place/South-Africa/Urban-settlement]

A gap
B junction
C break-of-bulk-point
D specialised

1.2.2 Plettenberg Bay in the photograph below is classified as a/an ... urban settlement and its dominant economic function is ...

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=plettenberg+bay&oq=pl&gs_lcrp=EgZja]

(i) gateway
(ii) specialised
(iii) tourism
(iv) mining

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

1.2.3 A … provides mostly low-order goods and services to the surrounding rural population.

A city
B metropolis
C conurbation
D town

1.2.4 … is the maximum distance that people will travel to buy goods or obtain services.

A Sphere of influence
B Range
C Market
D Threshold population

1.2.5 … refers to the uncontrolled growth of urban areas.

A Rate of urbanisation
B Urban growth
C Urban sprawl
D Level of urbanisation

1.2.6 The cartoon below depicts the negative impact of …

[Source: https://www.cartoonmovement.com/collection/]

A urban blight.
B urban renewal.
C counter-urbanisation.
D urban expansion.

1.2.7 … is a process whereby an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in urban rather than rural areas.

A Urbanisation
B Population growth
C Urban growth
D Rural-urban migration

Refer to the table below based on the level and rate of urbanisation in South Africa.

1.2.8 The level (%) of urbanisation in 2022 AND the rate (%) of urbanisation in 2024 is … and …

YEAR	LEVEL (%)	RATE (%)
2020	67,35	0,55
2021	67,85	0,50
2022		0,49
2023	68,82	0,48
2024	69,30	

[Adapted from STATISTA.COM]

(i) 68,34
(ii) 69,34
(iii) 0,51
(iv) 0,47

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the graph below showing the percentage of rural population in South Africa from 2017 to 2024 and the extract on land restitution.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

[Adapted from https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/South-Africa/rural_population_percent]

MOLETELE CITRUS FRUIT FARM SHOWCASING THE SUCCESS OF A LAND RESTITUTION PROGRAMME IN LIMPOPO

The Moletele community opted to take their land back and this has resulted in a successful land restitution programme. The newest agricultural technology and rows of well-maintained citrus trees at Moletele Farm in Hoedspruit are clear indicators of this success.

The lime-producing farm in Hoedspruit is a joint venture project of the Moletele communal property association (holding a 51% stake) and the established commercial fruit producer Komati Fruit Group.

A total of 30 permanent and 60 temporary jobs have already been created. The programme transfers skills to the workforce and community. Proceeds are given to thousands of families in the Moletele community.

A bursary scheme makes it possible for profits to be used in the education of children in the community. The restitution programme includes profit sharing. This makes it possible to invest back into the business.

[Adapted from https://www.citizen.co.za/news/south-africa/lime-farm-in-hoedspruit]

1.3.1 According to the graph, state the rural population percentage of South Africa for 2024. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Give the general trend in the rural population (percentages) as depicted between 2017 and 2024 in the graph. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Explain the social impact that the general trend (answer to QUESTION 1.3.2) will have on the rural community. (2 x 2) (4)

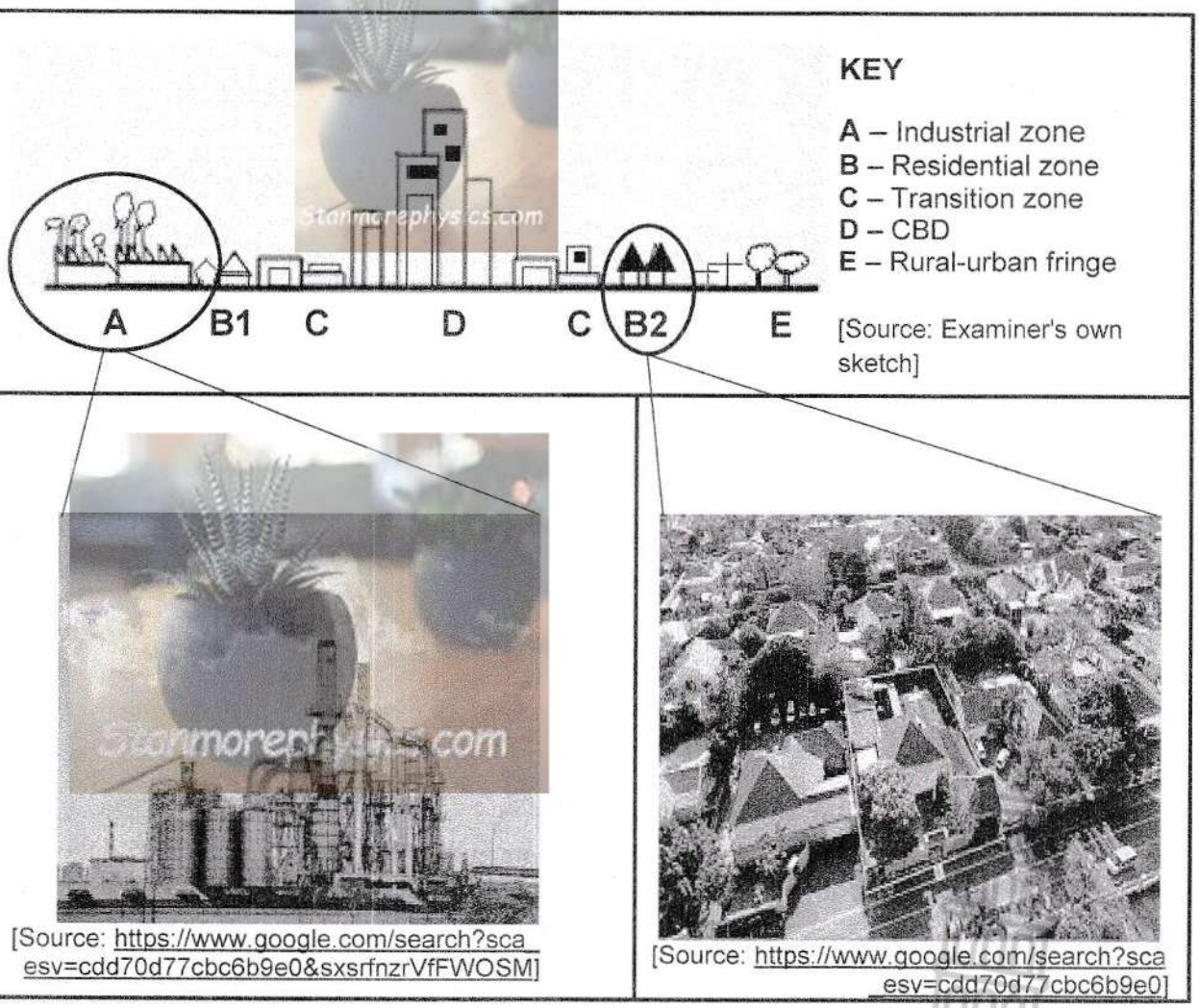
Refer to the extract on land restitution.

1.3.4 What is *land restitution*? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 According to the extract, which option (model) of land restitution applied to the Moletele community? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.6 Suggest strategies that can be implemented after land restitution has taken place to reduce rural depopulation (as indicated in the graph). (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the urban profile depicting urban land-use zones and the photographs showing urban land-use below.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=cdd70d77cbc6b9e0&sxsrfnzrVfFWOSM]

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=cdd70d77cbc6b9e0]

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

1.4.2 Name TWO urban land-use zones where commercial functions are mainly found. (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to the urban profile showing land-use zones and photographs that show examples of land use in these zones.

1.4.3 (a) Give evidence that the land use in **B2** is a high-income residential area. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Is the land use at **A** a heavy or a light industry? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 Explain TWO economic reasons why this land use (answer to QUESTION 1.4.3 (b)) is located on the outskirts of the urban area, as indicated in the urban profile. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Why is the land use at **B2** not located close to the land use at **A**? (2 x 2) (4)

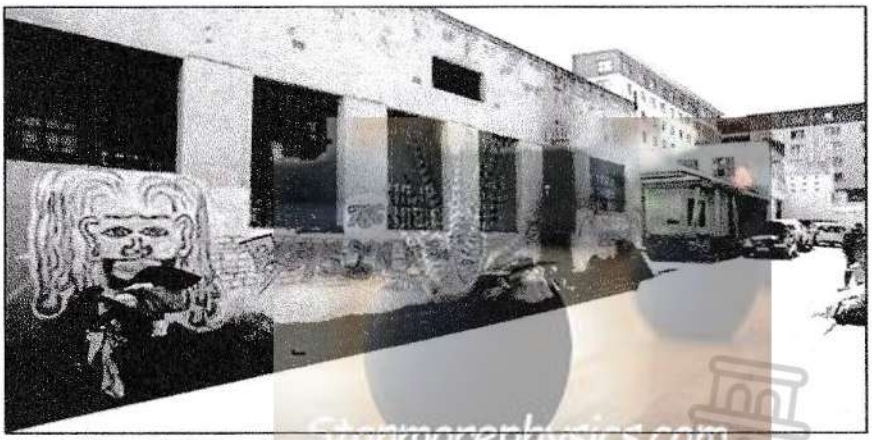
1.5 Refer to the extract and photograph below on urban blight/decay.

URBAN BLIGHT/DECAY IN WYNBERG, CAPE TOWN

Over the past decade, business owners have felt helpless as they watched on as the buildings and services in the area have gradually deteriorated. They have tried to get the municipality of Cape Town to take action, but their cries seem to have gone unheard as the issue of urban blight/decay remains unresolved.

Leif Petersen, co-director for Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation, whose offices are along the road (shown in the photograph), said that Ebor Road has been in a state of decay for more than a decade. The living conditions in the buildings are terrible – there are illegal water and electricity connections and people sleeping in squalor (filth).

'A small, committed group of business owners, including ourselves, have invested time, effort and money in our attempts to implement urban renewal.'



[Source: https://www.iol.co.za/weekend-argus/news/wynberg-business-owners-helpless-as-urban-decay-sets-in]

1.5.1 What evidence in the photograph suggests that urban blight/decay has taken place? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 State TWO social causes of urban blight/decay. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Suggest possible reasons why the municipality of Cape Town has not attended to this issue of urban blight/decay in Wynberg. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the positive impact of urban renewal on the economy of Wynberg. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions on primary economic activities. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 D.

QUESTIONS 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 are based on sugar cane farming in KwaZulu-Natal.

2.1.1 … is a positive social factor of sugar cane production in KwaZulu-Natal.

A Earning foreign exchange
B Provision of employment
C Stimulation of industrial production
D Contribution to the GDP

2.1.2 … is/are a negative economic factor hindering sugar cane farming in KwaZulu-Natal.

A Floods
B Lack of access to capital
C Shortage of large-scale farmers
D Crime

2.1.3 TWO advantages of sugar cane farming for the economy of South Africa is/are … and …

√ (i) contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP)
(ii) fluctuating prices
(iii) development of infrastructure
(iv) retrenchment of workers

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

2.1.4 Climatic factors that favour KwaZulu-Natal as the highest producer of sugar cane in South Africa is/are … and …

(i) high temperatures
(ii) low rainfall
(iii) high rainfall
(iv) low temperatures

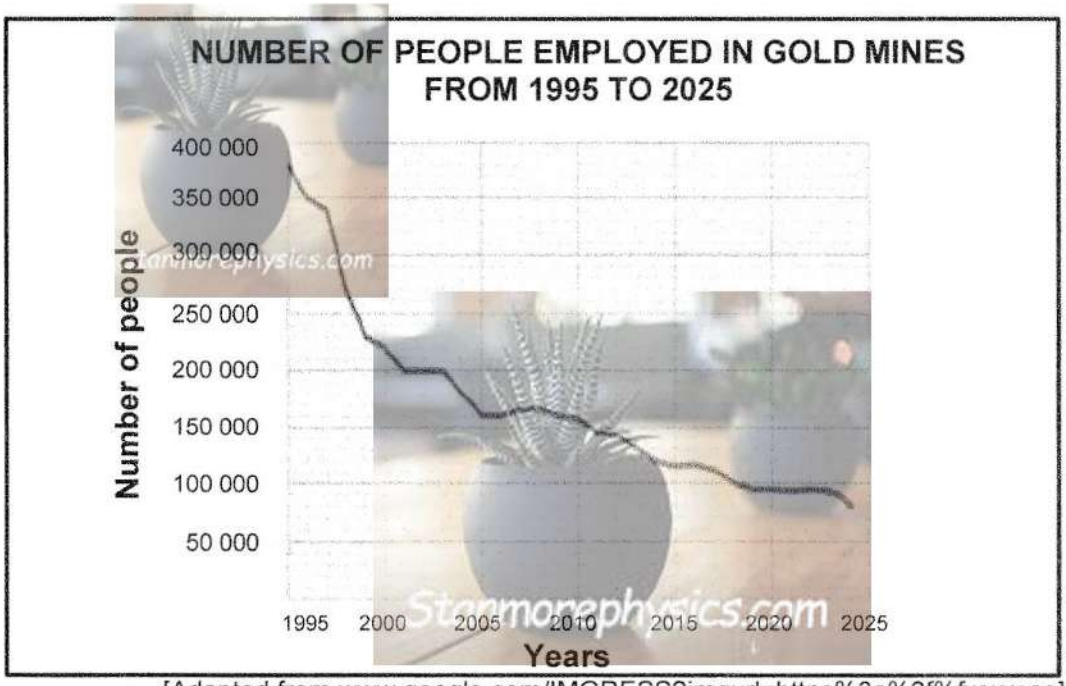
A (i) and (ii)
B (iii) and (iv)
C (i) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv)

QUESTIONS 2.1.5 to 2.1.8 are based on gold mining in South Africa.

2.1.5 The province that produces the most gold in South Africa is …

A Limpopo.
B Mpumalanga.
C KwaZulu-Natal.
D Gauteng.

Refer to the graph below showing the number of people employed in gold mines in South Africa between 1995 and 2025 to answer QUESTIONS 2.1.6 to 2.1.8.



[Adapted from www.google.com/IMGRESS?imgurl=https%3a%2f%fwww.sa]

2.1.6 The number of people employed in South African gold mines decreased the most between …

A 1995 and 2000.
B 2000 and 2005.
C 2005 and 2010.
D 2010 and 2015.

2.1.7 A physical (natural) factor causing employment numbers to decrease in South African gold mines is/are …

A threats of nationalisation.
B depletion of gold in mines.
C unskilled labourers.
D less foreign investment in mines.

2.1.8 An economic factor that has caused employment numbers to decrease from 2015 onwards is/are …

A HIV and Aids.
B fluctuating prices of gold.
C environmental degradation.
D strikes and protests.

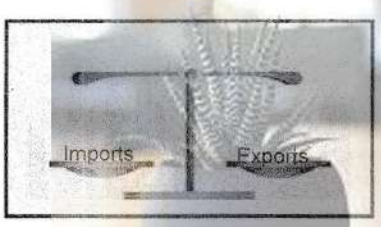
(8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Y.

Use the table below of the contributions (%) made to the gross domestic product (GDP) during 2024 to answer QUESTIONS 2.2.1 to 2.2.4.

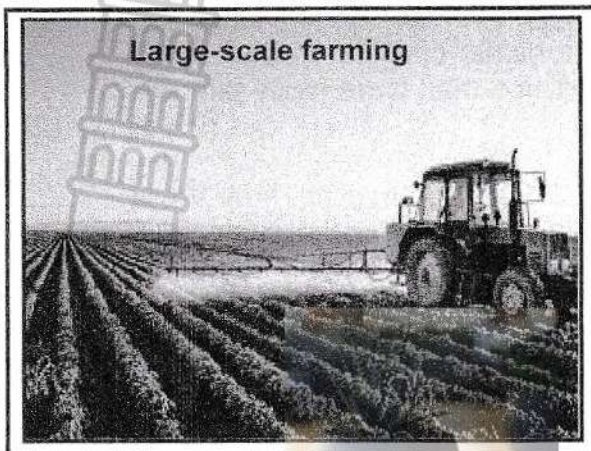
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE (%) CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP
Transport	11
Agriculture	2,9
Mining	8,4
General government services	10,6
Electricity and gas	2,8
Construction	3
Trade, catering and accommodation	14,7
Manufacturing	15
Finance and real estate	31,7

[Adapted from https://intergest.co.za/exploring-south-africas-economic-potential/]

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.2.1	… is a secondary economic activity.	**Y** Transport **Z** Manufacturing
2.2.2	Primary economic activities accounted for … of the gross domestic product (GDP).	**Y** 8,4% **Z** 11,3%
2.2.3	… makes the largest contribution to the tertiary sector.	**Y** Finance and real estate **Z** Construction
2.2.4	The … sector was the greatest contributor to the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2024.	**Y** secondary **Z** tertiary
2.2.5	The sketch below illustrates … 	**Y** balance of trade **Z** domestic trade
2.2.6	A factor that advantages international trade	**Y** trade tariffs **Z** well-developed infrastructure
2.2.7	… is an economic benefit of international trade.	**Y** Access to foreign currencies **Z** Closing down of local industries

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the infographic below on food security and small/large-scale farming.



[Source: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/advantages-small-scale-farming]

FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has a complex food security situation, with millions of people experiencing food insecurity. In 2024, 25,8% of households faced moderate to severe food insecurity.

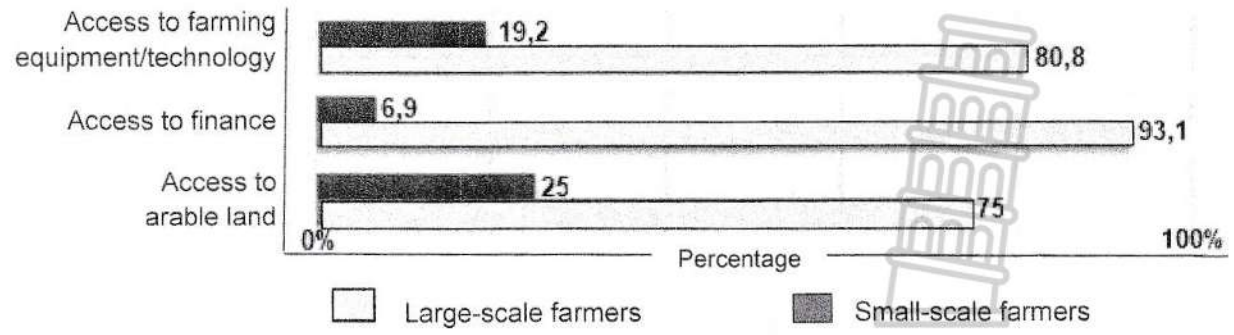
Both large-scale and small-scale farming are important contributors to food security in South Africa. However, large-scale farmers are often seen as the main drivers of national food security. They can contribute to food security in the region through increased production of agricultural products.

Small-scale farmers are important drivers of household food security. The government has implemented programmes to support small-scale farmers, including financial assistance, training and market access.

Despite these efforts, food insecurity remains a challenge for many South Africans.

[Adapted from https://www.google.co.za/search?q=food+security+in+south+africa+and+ small and +large+scale+farming]

MAJOR CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY SMALL- AND LARGE-SCALE FARMERS IN SOUTH AFRICA



[Adapted from https://www.google.co.za/search?q=+LARGE+scale+farming&sca_esv=25add6e16aa71730]

2.3.1 Define the concept *food insecurity*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 According to the extract, what percentage of households suffered from food insecurity in 2024? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 What evidence in the photograph on large-scale farming suggests that it would have a positive impact on food production? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Refer to the graph. Identify TWO economic challenges that small-scale farmers would more likely experience than large-scale farmers. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how these economic challenges identified in your answer to QUESTION 2.3.4 can have a negative impact on food production. (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 Refer to the extract and map below on the Dube Trade Port Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).

DUBE TRADE PORT (IDZ) ATTRACTS INVESTMENTS FROM THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

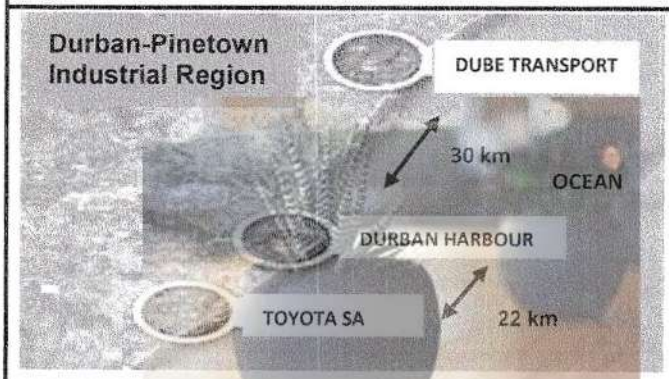
The Dube Trade Port (IDZ) has seen positive economic investments in August 2024 as major automotive (car) companies pledged investment and have set up business in this industrial development zone (IDZ).

The automotive industry would join the electronic, high-value manufacturing, food processing and fibre optics sectors at the Dube Trade Port (IDZ).

Auto Investment Holdings Group and Mahindra (South Africa) revealed a new assembly plant. Construction of the new assembly plant is expected to be completed in 2025. The company would expand its staff to complement the growing production volumes, as they currently have 90 staff on the assembly line.

Ogihara South Africa is a new joint venture between Toyota Tsusho Africa, Ogihara (Thailand) Corporation and Toyota South Africa Motors. They have pledged a R1,2 billion investment among themselves. These companies are building a facility at the Dube Trade Port (IDZ) to manufacture parts for their current and future vehicles.

[Adapted from www.moneyweb]



The Dube Trade Port (IDZ) is located in the same vicinity as the King Shaka International Airport, 30 minutes from Africa's busiest cargo port, Durban Harbour, and 34 minutes (41 km) from the Durban-Pinetown industrial region.

[Source: sciencedirect.com]

2.4.1 In which province is the Dube Trade Port (IDZ) located? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Quote evidence from the extract that indicates that the Dube Trade Port (IDZ) has a variety of manufacturing industries. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 According to the extract, why is the Dube Trade Port classified as an industrial development zone (IDZ)? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 How did the proximity (distance) to the airport and harbour favour the location of the automotive plants in the Dube Trade Port (IDZ)? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain how the variety of manufacturing industries in the Dube Trade Port (IDZ) would have a positive impact on the economy of the province. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 Refer to the infographic below on the informal sector.

Richard's Bay – informal trader on main road

NUMBER OF INFORMAL TRADERS IN RICHARDS BAY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD) FOR 2024

MONTH	NUMBER OF INFORMAL TRADERS
January	35
February	22
March	38
April	24
May	22
June	42
July	35
August	29
September	46
October	49
November	58
December	60

[Adapted from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Busiest-Trading-Months-for-Informal-Traders]

GIVE THE INFORMAL SECTOR A BREAK

Informal traders are part of the informal sector. Everyone in town has become familiar with the sight of informal traders on the main road in Richards Bay. Most of these informal traders are women without any other income other than selling their goods next to the road.

However, during the December holidays, which is normally peak season for informal traders, the municipality fined all of these traders R300 each for selling goods without permits. As it is the only income for some of the informal traders, their income will now take a huge knock. Selling fruit/vegetables/cooked food only twice a week will not cover monthly bills, and some of them are faced with hard times ahead.

[Adapted from https://www.citizen.co.za/zululand-observer/opinion-give-vendors-a-break]

2.5.1 What is the *informal sector*? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Why is the informal trader in the photograph found on the main road? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 State TWO challenges that this informal trader is likely to experience with the type of goods being sold. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Refer to the table. Account for the large number of informal traders during the month of December. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 How will the municipality of Richards Bay benefit by issuing permits to informal traders? (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 What can the municipality of Richards Bay provide to the informal traders with the money collected from the issuing of permits? (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON eMALAHLENI (WITBANK)

Coordinates: 25°50'S; 29°10'E

eMalahleni (previously known as Witbank) is a city situated on the Highveld of Mpumalanga, South Africa.

eMalahleni is in a coal mining area. Opencast mining is mainly used to extract coal. This type of mining involves digging near the surface to extract coal seams. There are a number of power stations, as well as a steel mill nearby which all require coal.

The farmland surrounding eMalahleni is being bought by investors, coal mining companies and real estate developers to accommodate the rapid growth of the city, which is good for local businesses and residents. The region experiences highly polluted air due to the coal mining and power stations.

[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org.Witbank]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Cemetery	Begraafplaas
Diggings	Uitgrawings
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Open-cast mine	Oopgroefmyn
River	Rivier
Subsiding ground	Insakkende grond

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographical map.

3.1.1 You would be driving in a/an ... direction on the main road from **F** in block **C3** to Valley Glen in block **A5**.

A north-easterly
B north-westerly
C south-easterly
D south-westerly (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.1.2 Calculate the area of the demarcated feature **6** in blocks **B4**, **C3** and **C4** in m².

Use the following information:

Measured breadth (orthophoto map distance) = 1,8 cm

Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)** (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Why is the measurement of the breadth on the topographical map smaller than that on the orthophoto map? (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the topographical map.

3.1.4 Calculate the magnetic declination of eMalahleni (Witbank) for 2025.

Use the following information:

Difference in years: 11
Mean annual change: 5' W (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 Why is it important to calculate the current magnetic declination? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Match the information in COLUMN A with the features in COLUMN B on the orthophoto map. Write only the letter (A–C) next to the question numbers (3.2.1(a) and 3.2.1(b)), e.g. 3.2.1(c) D.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) **6**	A golf course
(b) **7**	B school and recreation area
	C old diggings

(2 x 1) (2)

Refer to the street pattern around **8** in block **D4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.2 Explain how this street pattern will create challenges for commuters (people travelling to and from work). (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the cemetery at **G** in block **D2** on the topographical map.

3.2.3 Identify the land-use zone in which the cemetery is located. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Why is this land-use zone (answer to QUESTION 3.2.3) a suitable location for the cemetery? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the opencast mining taking place at **H** in block **D1** on the topographical map and the general information.

3.2.5 Identify ONE type of transport infrastructure found at the opencast mine. (1 x 1) (1)

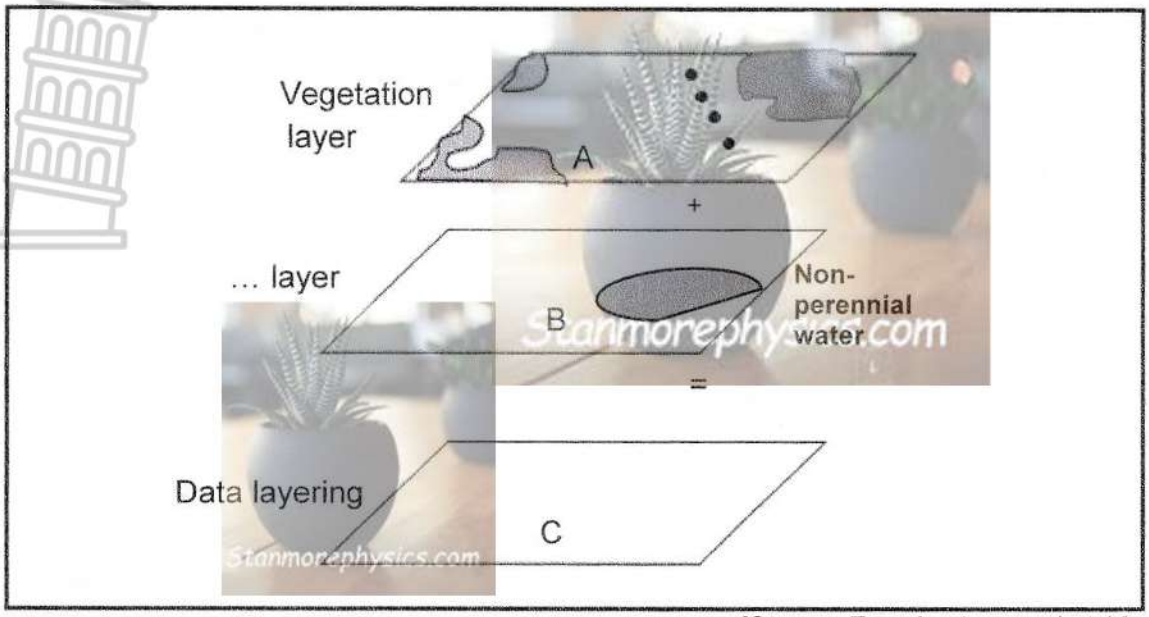
3.2.6 What mineral is mined at the opencast mine? (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the industries at **I** in block **C3** on the topographical map.

3.2.7 State a physical (natural) factor that makes this a suitable location. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 What are the economic advantages of these industries for the local population? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

Refer to block **E3** on the topographical map.

3.3.1 What is *data layering*? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Name the data layer at **B** (in the sketch above) as it is represented on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Redraw layer **C** in the sketch above in your ANSWER BOOK. Apply the data layers of **A** and **B** to the sketch. (3 x 1) (3)

Refer to the open space in blocks **E3/E4** on the topographical map.

3.3.4 The open space indicates that buffering is taking place in order to limit urban development. Name TWO pieces of evidence on the topographical map that supports the need for this buffering. (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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

1.3	1.3.1	31,18 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Downward (Decreases) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Decrease in employment opportunities (2) Lack of facilities (2) Lack of services (2) Quality of life/ standard of living will deteriorate (2) It will increase poverty (2) Infrastructure will deteriorate (2) There will be an increase in crime (2) Population imbalance (2) Ageing population (2) Family ties are broken (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.4	Returning the land to its rightful owners/Compensation for people for land forcefully taken away (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.5	They opted to take their land back (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.6	Provided with skills training (2) Provide technical support (2) Provide financial training (2) Promote commercial farming (2) Create employment opportunities (2) Form business partnerships (2) Involve all stakeholders in decision making (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1	Land that has been zoned for a specific function in an urban settlement (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2	Central Business District (CBD) (1) Transitional zone (1) Residential areas (1) Rural-urban fringe (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.4.3(a)	Close to the rural-urban fringe (1) Large plots (1) Low density of buildings (1) Far away from the (heavy) industries (1) Architecture of buildings (1) Residents own cars (garages) (1) Wide roads/streets (1) Gardens and trees (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.4.3 (b)	Heavy (industry) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

1.4.4 Availability of cheaper land (2)
Less expensive to combat pollution (2)
Close to bulk transport (2)
Close to labour force (2)
Lower fuel costs (2)
Close to raw materials (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Two land use zones are incompatible (2)
Preserve the aesthetics of the land use (2)
Maintain high value of land/property (2)
To reduce the impact of pollution (2)
Alleviate traffic congestion (2)
Reduce health risks (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.1 Buildings are neglected (1)
Broken windows (1)
Graffiti on the walls (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Unemployment **(1)**
Poverty (1)
Lack of affordable housing (1)
Abandoned buildings (1)
Illegal immigrants (1)
Apathy of landlords to upgrade (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Lack of finances (2)
Mismanagement (corruption) of funds (2))
People fail to pay municipality bills (2)
Municipality has other urgent priorities (2)
Lack of skills/capacity (2)
Illegal occupation of buildings (2)
Buildings are privately owned (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 Attracts more businesses (2)
Attracts more customers (2)
Attracts more high-income customers (2)
Attracts more tourists (2)
Influences the multiplier effect (2)
Creates more job opportunities (2)
Upskills workers (2)
Increases the value of properties (2)
Attracts investors (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 2.1.1 B (1)

2.1.2 B (1)

2.1.3 C (1)

2.1.4 C (1)

2.1.5 D (1)

2.1.6 A (1)

2.1.7 B (1)

2.1.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 Z (1)

2.2.2 Z (1)

2.2.3 Y (1)

2.2.4 Z (1)

2.2.5 Y (1)

2.2.6 Z (1)

2.2.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 The condition of not having access to sufficient nutritious food (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 25,8% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Large tracts of land are cultivated (2)
Use of machinery/tractor/technology (2)
Scientific methods are used (2)
Use of pesticides (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Lack of farming equipment/technology (1)
Access to finance (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.5 **LACK OF FARMING EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY**
A lack of machinery will hinder efficiency reducing productivity (2)
The extent of land that can be cultivated is limited hence less food is produced (2)
Manual labour is less efficient leading to lower crop yields per unit area (2)
Delays in planting and harvesting, impacts crop quality and market access (2)
Crop diversity is reduced hence less nutritious options (2)
Lack of hybrid seeds will expose crops to negative elements of weather (2)
Limited use of pesticides will make crops vulnerable to insects/pests (2)
Lack of vaccination/dipping tanks will expose livestock to diseases (2)
Limited use of effective farming methods will reduce crop production (2)

ACCESS TO FINANCE
Financial institutions will not grant loans to small scale farming hence they would not be able to purchase seeds/equipment to grow food/pay wages (2)
Small-scale farmers will not be able to provide enough food to sell to markets to generate finance (2)
They would not afford labour costs hence less food production (2)
[ANY FOUR - MUST REFER TO BOTH] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 'The automotive industry would join the electronic, high value manufacturing food processing, and fibre optics sectors' (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Direct links to airport/harbour (2)
Foreign investment (2)
Creates jobs (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Lower transport costs (2)
Airport/harbour is easily accessible (2)
Reduces costs for exports/imports (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Upskilling of local communities will provide a variety of employment opportunities (2)
Upskilling would result in higher income and greater buying power (2)
Greater access to employment opportunities will cause the multiplier effect (2)
A variety of industries in one area will attract investors (2)
Improved infrastructure will attract more businesses (2)
More link industries increasing employment opportunities (2)
Export of these products would increase port tariffs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.5	2.5.1	Businesses that are not registered and do not pay income tax (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.2	More accessible to potential customers (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	No proper storage facilities (1) Goods can rot (1) Goods are stolen (1) Insects/Pests (1) Harsh weather conditions (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.4	Holiday season increases shoppers (2) More tourists hence more potential customers (2) Buying power of locals increase due to extra income/bonuses (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.5	They would be able to regulate the sector (2) This information can be used to set up ideal locations for informal traders (2) It would increase their revenue base (2) Monitor the quality of goods being sold (2) Monitor health and safety conditions (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.5.6	Designated areas of trade in busy areas (2) Provide infrastructure (2) Provide storage facilities (2) Protection against harassment from municipal police (2) Effective policing (2) Facilitate partnerships with formal/private sector (2) Upskilling entrepreneurial programmes (2) Facilitate access to funding (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4) **[60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Area = (3,5(1) cm x 100) (1,8 cm x 100) (Range 3,4 cm - 3,6 cm)
= 350(1) m x 180(1) m (Range 340 m - 360 m)
= 63 000 m² (1) (Range 61 200 m^2 – 64 800 m²)
(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Scale of topographical map is smaller (1)
Scale of orthophoto map is larger (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Total annual change: 11 x 5' = 55' (1) westwards
MD for 2025: 18°19' + (1) 55' = 18°74'
19°14' west of true north (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 To determine the correct position of the true north (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) B (1)
(b) A (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 It has many intersections which will delay commuters (2)
Increased time on the road will result in wastage of petrol (2)
Many intersections result in car-jackings (2)
Increased time on road results in road-rage/stress (2)
Traffic congestion results in accidents (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Rural-urban fringe (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Space is available (2)
The land is cheap (2)
Land is flat (2)
Accessible to the rural and urban communities (2)
Peaceful/quiet area (2)
Aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5	Railway line (1) Other road (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.6	Coal (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7	Flat land (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.8	Provide employment opportunities (2) Increases buying power/multiplier effect (2) Upskilling of people in the local community (2) Access to goods (2) Access to improved infrastructure (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Layers of information that are placed on top of one another (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Drainage (layer) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3

Instruction for marking:
1 mark for row of trees
1 mark for woodland
1 mark for non-perennial water (3 x 1) (3)

3.3.4 Sinkholes (1)
Subsiding ground (1)
Non-perennial water (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150