



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.

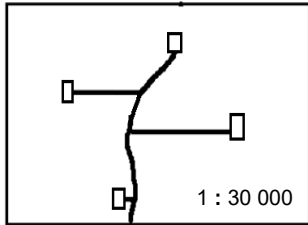
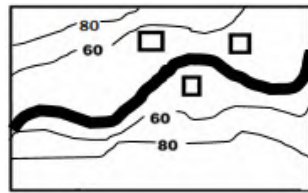

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

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

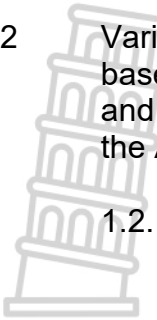
QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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](https://www.google.com/search?q=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

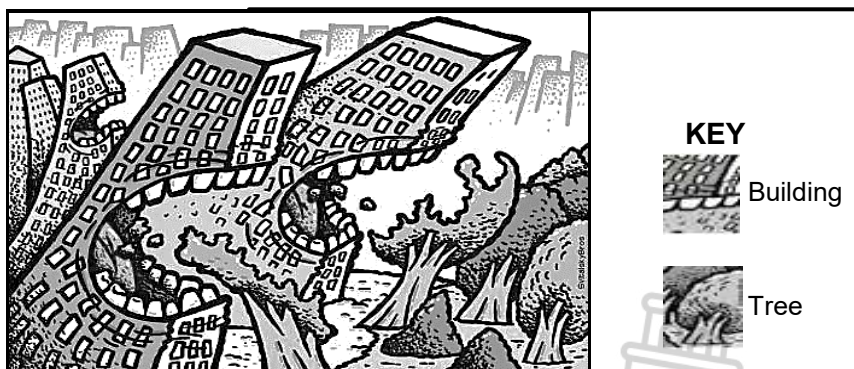
1.2.4 ... is the maximum distance that people will travel to buy goods or obtain services.

- 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](https://www-statista-com)]

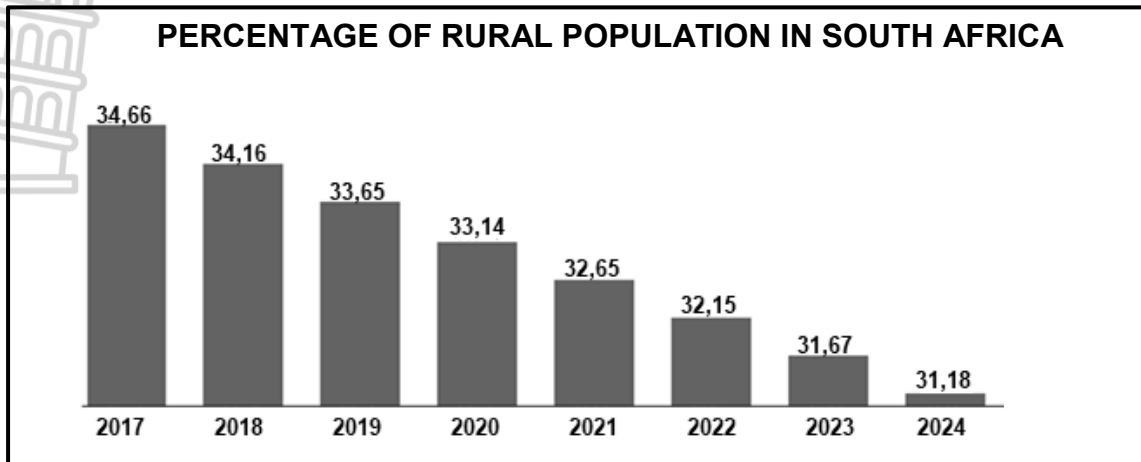
- (i) 68,34
- (ii) 69,34
- (iii) 0,51
- (iv) 0,47

- 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.



[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.

KEY

- A** – Industrial zone
- B** – Residential zone
- C** – Transition zone
- D** – CBD
- E** – Rural-urban fringe

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?scasv=cdd70d77cbc6b9e0&sxsrfnznrVfFWOSM>]

[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?scasv=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)

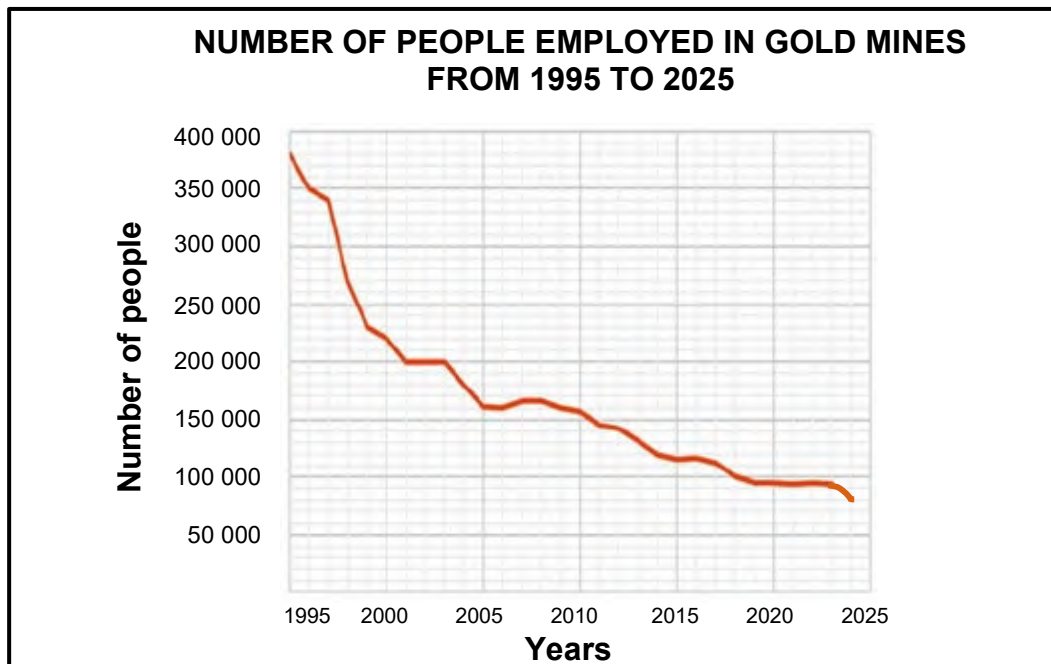


QUESTIONS 2.1.5 to 2.1.8 are based on gold mining in South Africa.

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%2fwww.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.

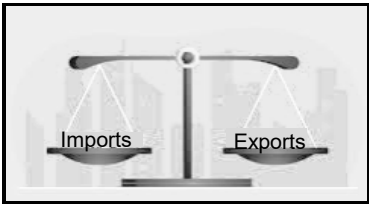
(8 x 1) (8)

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.



Large-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.

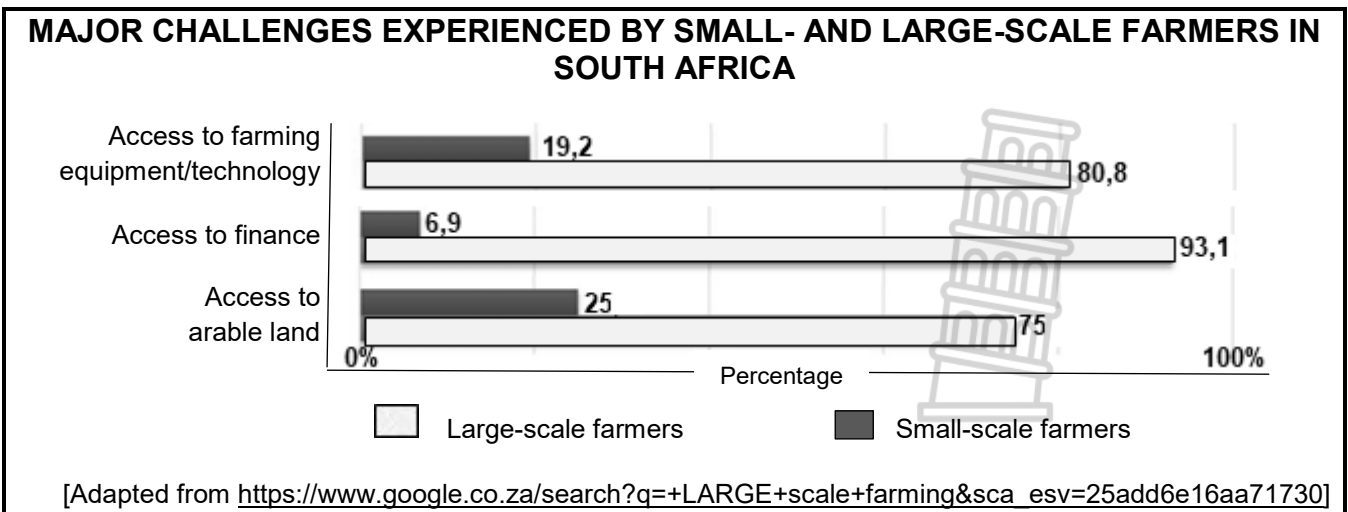
Despite these efforts, food insecurity remains a challenge for many South Africans.

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

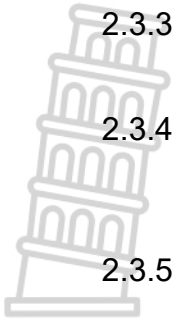


Small-scale farming

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



- 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.

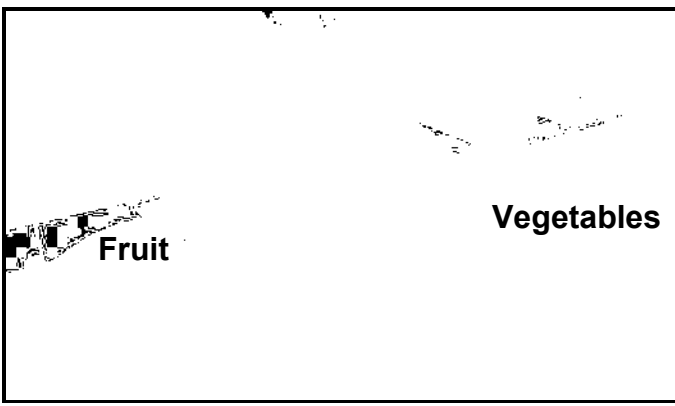
[Source: sciencedirect.com]

- 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.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Richard's Bay – informal trader on main road</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GIVE THE INFORMAL SECTOR A BREAK</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">[Adapted from https://www.citizen.co.za/zululand-observer/opinion-give-vendors-a-break]</p>																										
<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF INFORMAL TRADERS IN RICHARDS BAY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD) FOR 2024</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">MONTH</th> <th>NUMBER OF INFORMAL TRADERS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>January</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>February</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>March</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>April</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>August</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>September</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>October</td><td>49</td></tr> <tr><td>November</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>December</td><td>60</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">[Adapted from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Busiest-Trading-Months-for-Informal-Traders]</p>	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	
MONTH	NUMBER OF INFORMAL TRADERS																										
January	35																										
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August	29																										
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October	49																										
November	58																										
December	60																										

- 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:

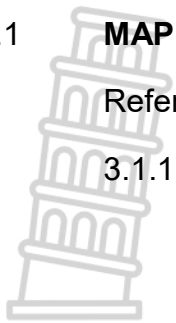
ENGLISH

- Cemetery
- Diggings
- Golf course
- Open-cast mine
- River
- Subsiding ground

AFRIKAANS

- Begraafplaas
- Uitgrawings
- Gholfbaan
- Oopgroefmyn
- Rivier
- 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)

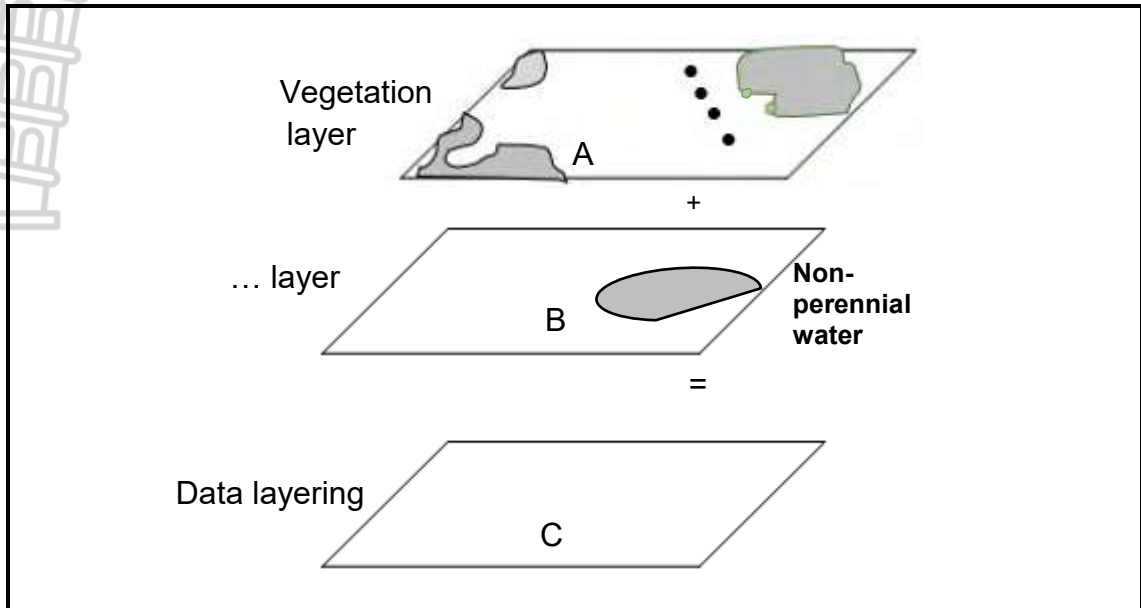
Refer to the industries at **I** in block **C3** on the topographical map.

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 13 pages.



PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2025 AND SC/NSC JUNE 2026

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 **M**
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an **M** 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 **R**
- 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

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 have 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

30

QUESTION 1

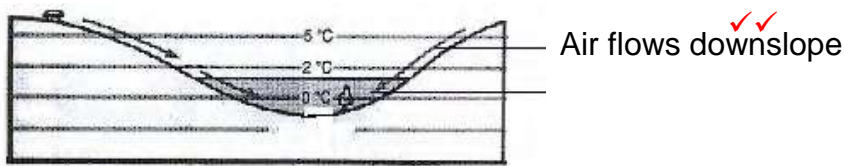
- 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗

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 ✓✓



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. Rainfall occurs regularly. ✓
R ✗

- 1.5.2 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape

- 1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase as 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. **R**

13

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)

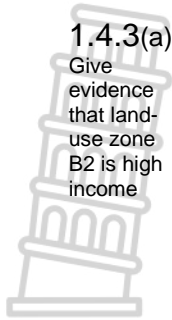
1.2.6 D (1)

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 Trend	Downward (Decreases) (1) (Accept: from 34.66 to 31.18) (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	1.3.3 Social impact that trend will have on the rural community	Decrease in employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) Lack of facilities (accept examples) (2) Lack of services (accept examples) (2) Quality of life/ standard of living will deteriorate (accept examples) (2) It will increase poverty (accept examples) (2) Infrastructure will deteriorate (accept examples) (2) Increase in crime/social ills (accept examples) (2) Population imbalance (accept examples) (2) Family ties are broken (accept examples) (2) Less social interaction (2) Loss of community identity (accept examples) (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2) (4)
	1.3.4 Land restitution	Returning the land to its rightful owners (2) Compensation for people for land forcefully taken away (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2) (2)
	1.3.5	They opted to take their land back (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	1.3.6 Suggest strategies that can be implemented after land restitution to reduce rural depopulation	Facilitate skills training/education (accept examples) (2) Provide technical support (accept examples) (2) Provide financial training (2) Promote commercial farming (2) Create employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) Form business partnerships (accept examples) (2) Involve all stakeholders in decision making (accept examples) (2) Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Improve services (accept examples) (2) Making financial subsidies available (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2) (6)
1.4	1.4.1 Land use zone	Land that has been zoned for a <u>specific function</u> (in an urban settlement) (2) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2) (2)
	1.4.2 Name TWO land-use zones where commercial functions are mainly found	Central Business District (CBD) (1) Transition (zone) (1) Residential (zone) (1) Rural-urban fringe (1) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1) (2)



1.4.3(a) Close to the rural-urban fringe (1)
 Give evidence that land-use zone B2 is high income
 Large plots (1)
 Low density of buildings/ large houses (1)
 Far away from the (heavy) industries (1)
 Architecture of buildings (1)
 Residents own cars (garages) (1)
 Wide roads/streets (1)
 Gardens and trees/Aesthetically appealing (1)
 Away from the CBD (1)
 High security walls (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)
 Explain TWO economic reasons why this land-use is located on the outskirts
 It is cheaper to build on flat 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 uses are incompatible (2)
 Why is the land-use at B2 not located close to land use at A?
 Preserves the aesthetics of the land use (accept examples) (2)
 Maintains high value of land/property (2)
 To reduce the impact of pollution (accept examples) (2)
 Alleviates traffic congestion (2)
 Reduces health risks (accept examples) (2)

Accept responses from A (heavy industries)

Two land uses are incompatible (2)
 Decreases aesthetic appeal (2)
 Decreases the value of land/property (2)
 Increases the impact of pollution (accept examples) (2)
 More traffic congestion (2)
 Increases health risks (accept examples) (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.5.1 Buildings are neglected/dilapidated (accept examples) (1)
 Evidence of urban blight/decay
 Broken windows (1)
 Graffiti on the walls (accept examples) (1)
 Litter / rubbish in the streets (1)
[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)





1.5.2
State TWO
social
causes of
urban blight
and decay

- Unemployment (1)
- Poverty (accept examples) (1)
- Lack of affordable housing (1)
- Abandoned buildings (accept examples) (1)
- Illegal occupation (accept examples) (1)
- Lack of interest of landlords to upgrade (1)
- Poor service delivery (accept examples) (1)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3
Suggest
reasons
why the
municipality
of CT has
not
attended to
the issue

- Lack of finances (2)
- Mismanagement of funds (accept examples) (2)
- People fail to pay municipality bills (2)
- Municipality has other urgent priorities (accept examples) (2)
- Lack of skills/capacity (accept examples) (2)
- Illegal occupation of buildings (2)
- Buildings are privately owned (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4
PARAGRAPH
Explain the
positive
impact of
urban
renewal on
the
economy
of
Wynberg

- Attracts more businesses/investors (accept examples) (2)
- Attracts more customers (accept examples) (2)
- Attracts more tourists (2)
- Influences the multiplier effect (accept examples) (2)
- Creates more job opportunities (accept examples) (2)
- Upskills workers (2)
- Increases the value of properties (2)
- Improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)

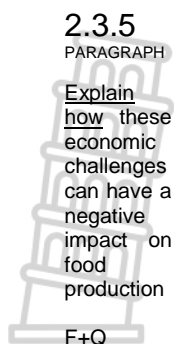
[ANY FOUR]

(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]
 Accept: Do not have (sufficient) nutritious food (1) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 25,8 (1) % (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 From photo on large-scale farming-suggest positive impact on food prod
 Large tracts of land are cultivated (2)
 Use of machinery/tractor/technology (accept examples) (2)
 Scientific methods are used (accept examples) (2)
 Use of pesticides (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Identify TWO economic challenges for small-scale farmers-graph
 Access to farming equipment/technology (1)
 Access to finance (1)
 Access to arable land (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)



2.3.5

PARAGRAPH

Explain how these economic challenges can have a negative impact on food production

F+Q

ACCESS TO FARMING EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY

- Lack of machinery will reduce efficiency/productivity (2)
- Limited cultivation of land hence less food is produced (2)
- Manual labour is less efficient leading to lower crop yields (2)
- Delays in planting/harvesting, impacts crop quality/market access (2)
- Crop diversity is reduced resulting in less nutritious options (2)
- Lack of hybrid seeds/genetically modified seeds/ 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 expose livestock to diseases (2)
- Ineffective farming methods reduce crop production (2)
- Lack of transport/ storage will cause produce to spoil (2)

ACCESS TO FINANCE

- Financial institutions will not grant loans, so they will not be able to purchase seeds/equipment (2)
- Farmers will not generate finance and therefore not provide sufficient food to sell (2)
- Cannot afford labour costs results less food production (2)
- Limited access to finance reduces sustainability of farms (accept examples) (2)

ACCESS TO ARABLE LAND

- Less arable land reduces food production (2)
- Crop diversity is hampered by limited arable land (2)
- Limited opportunity for expansion due to lack of arable land (2)
- Overgrazing of land due to lack of arable land (2)

[ANY FOUR- MINIMUM OF TWO CHALLENGES]

(4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

ACCESS TO FARMING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

- Lack of machinery (1)
- Limited cultivation of land (1)
- Manual labour is less efficient (1)
- Delays in planting/harvesting (1)
- Crop diversity is reduced (1)
- Lack of hybrid seeds/genetically modified seeds (1)
- Limited use of pesticides (1)
- Lack of vaccination/dipping tanks (1)
- Ineffective farming methods (1)
- Lack of transport/storage (1)

ACCESS TO FINANCE

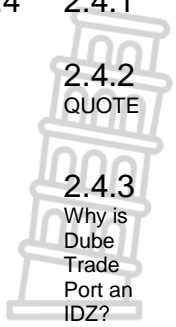
- Financial institutions will not grant loans to small scale farming (1)
- Small-scale farmers will not be able to provide enough food (1)
- They would not afford labour costs (1)
- Limited access to finance (1)

ACCESS TO ARABLE LAND

- Less arable land (1)
- Crop diversity is hampered (1)
- Limited opportunity for expansion (1)
- Overgrazing of land (1)

[MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS]

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 (accept examples) (2) Access to international markets (2) Reduces costs for exports/imports (accept examples) (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) The multiplier effect will lead to more employment opportunities (2) Different types 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) Foreign investments contributes to the GGP- (Gross Geographic Product) [ANY THREE]	(2) (3 x 2) (6)



2.4.2
QUOTE

2.4.3
Why is Dube Trade Port an IDZ?

2.4.4
How did the proximity to the airport and harbour favour the location of automotive plants in Dube trade port

2.4.5
Explain how the variety of manufacturing industries in the Dube trade port will have a positive impact on the economy in the province

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

- Upskilling of local communities (1)
- The multiplier effect (1)
- Different types of industries in one area (1)
- Improved infrastructure (1)
- More link industries (1)
- Export of these products (1)
- Foreign investments (1)



2.5	2.5.1	Businesses that are not registered and do not pay income tax (2) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2) (2)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING Businesses that are not registered (1) They do not pay income tax (1)	



2.5.2 More accessible to potential customers (1) (1 x 1) (1)

Why is the trader found on the main road?

2.5.3 No proper storage facilities (accept examples) (1)
 Goods can rot (accept examples) (1)
 Goods are stolen (accept examples) (1)
 Insects/Pests (accept examples) (1)
 Harsh weather conditions (accept examples) (1)
 Market competition (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

State TWO challenges that this informal trader is likely to experience with type of goods

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)
 People have additional income (during festive season) (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

Table Account for the large number of informal traders in Dec

2.5.5 They would be able to regulate the sector (accept examples) (2)
 This information can be used to set up ideal locations for informal traders (accept examples) (2)
 It would increase their revenue base (2)
 Monitor the quality of goods being sold (accept examples) (2)
 Monitor health and safety conditions (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

How will municipality of RB benefit by issuing permits to informal traders

2.5.6 Designate areas for trade (2)
 Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 Provide storage facilities (accept examples) (2)
 Effective policing (accept examples) (2)
 Facilitate partnerships with formal/private sector (accept examples) (2)
 Upskilling entrepreneurial programmes (accept examples) (2)
 Access to funding (accept examples) (2)
 Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

What can the municipality of RB provide to the informal traders with the money collected from permits



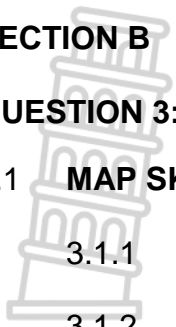
TOTAL SECTION A: 120

[60]

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 m² – 64 800 m²)
 (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Scale of topographical map is (5x) smaller (1)
Scale of orthophoto map is (5x) 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)
Explain
how
 street
 pattern
 will create
 challenges
 for
 commuters
 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)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

It has many intersections (1)
 Increased time on the road (1)
 Traffic congestion (1)
[MAXIMUM ONE MARK]



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

3.2.4 Space is available (2)
 Why is
 this land-
 use zone
 suitable
 location
 for a
 cemetery
 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)
Available land (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

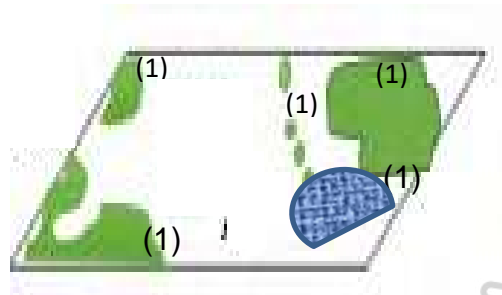
3.2.8 Provide employment opportunities (2)
Economic advantages to the local community
Increases buying power/multiplier effect (2)
Upskilling of people in the local community (2)
Access to goods (2)
Access to improved infrastructure (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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 Redraw layer C in the sketch above. Apply the data layers of A and B to the sketch



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)
Name TWO pieces of evidence that supports the need for buffering
Subsiding ground (1)
Non-perennial water (1)
Woodlands (conservation) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
TOTAL SECTION B: 150