



**PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED
ASSESSMENT**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

JUNE 2026

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MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 15 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY (60)

QUESTION 2: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY (60)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

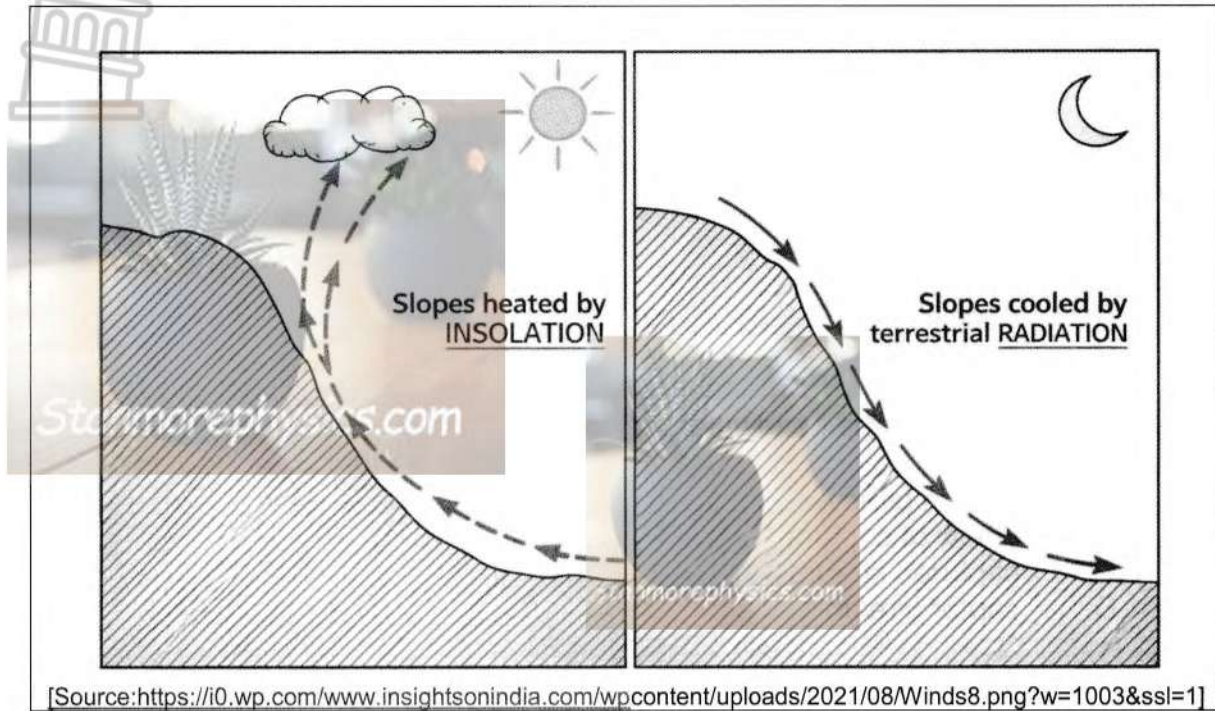
2. Answer ALL THREE questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write 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 must state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1: 50 000 topographical map 3318 DD STELLENBOSCH and a 1: 10 000 orthophoto map 3318 DD 18 STELLENBOSCH 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.

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.1 Refer to the diagrams below showing anabatic and katabatic winds. Choose the correct answer in COLUMN B that completes the statement in COLUMN A. Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the answer book. e.g. 1.1.8 Y



COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Anabatic winds occur during the ...	Y Z	night. day.
1.1.2	Terrestrial radiation results in the ... of temperature of katabatic winds.	Y Z	increase decrease
1.1.3	Katabatic winds descend due to ...	Y Z	force of gravity. Coriolis force.
1.1.4	Anabatic winds are rising because they are ...	Y Z	heavy and dense. warm and light.
1.1.5	Pollutants will be dispersed from the earth surface by...winds	Y Z	katabatic anabatic
1.1.6	... winds will result into frost forming in the valley floor	Y Z	Katabatic Anabatic
1.1.7	Katabatic winds are associated with the formation of ...	Y Z	cumulonimbus clouds thermal belt

(7x1) (7)

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

1.2.1 A river that flows over an uneven riverbed.

- A. laminar
- B. smooth
- C. turbulent
- D. layered

1.2.2 The term used to describe the change in the position of a watershed.

- A. river capture
- B. rejuvenation
- C. deposition
- D. abstraction

1.2.3 A river that robs the headwaters of another river.

- A. stream piracy
- B. elbow of capture
- C. captured stream
- D. captor stream

1.2.4 Forms when a stream deposits its load and blocks its own path.

- A. braided stream
- B. natural levees
- C. delta
- D. marsh and vlei

1.2.5 Rivers that only flow in rainy seasons.

- A. exotic
- B. periodic
- C. episodic
- D. permanent

1.2.6 Curves or bends found along the course of a river.

- A. meanders
- B. flood plains
- C. waterfall
- D. rapids

1.2.7 High lying area that separates two different drainage basins

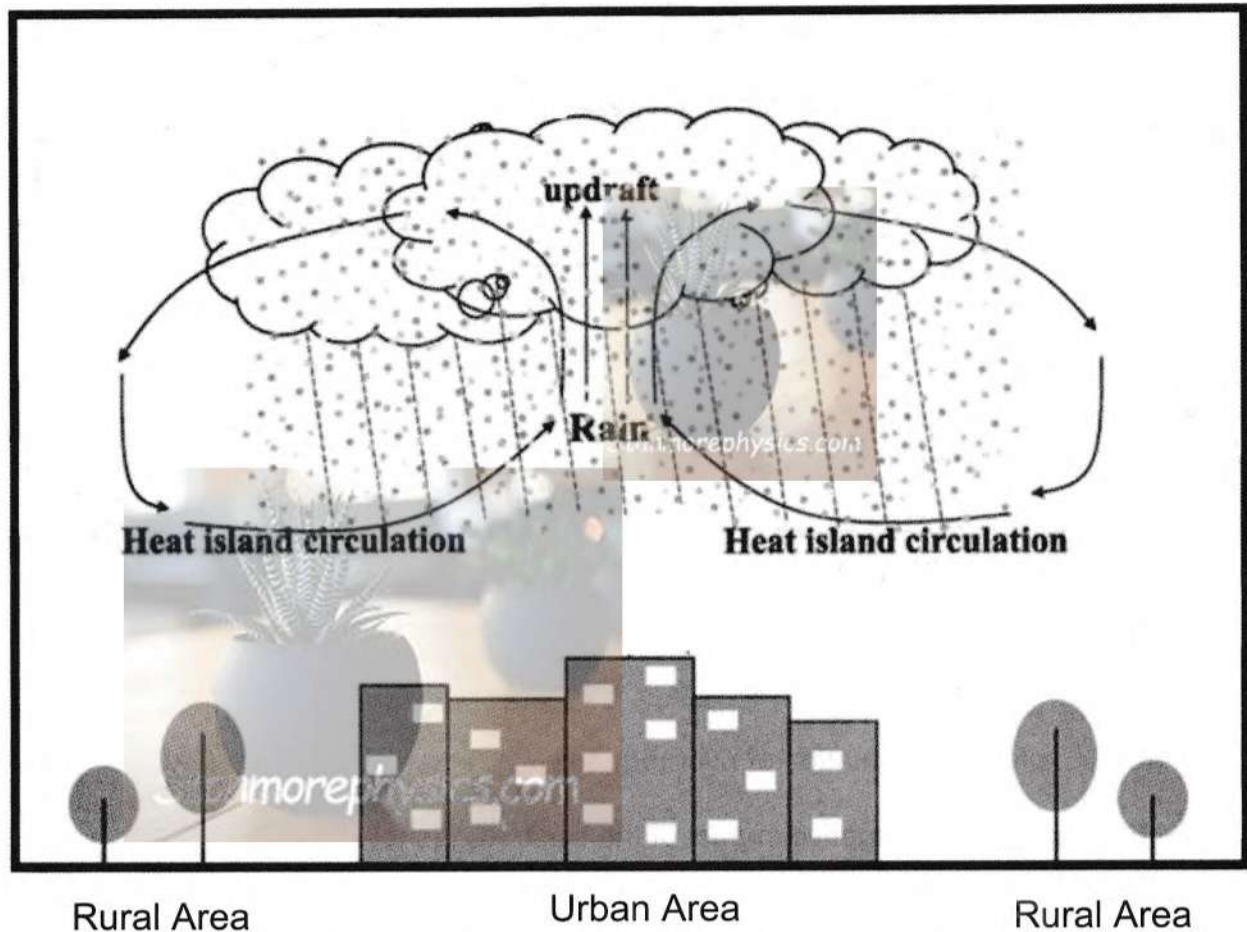
- A. interfluvium
- B. confluence
- C. watershed
- D. embankment

1.2.8 Water found below the earth's surface.

- A. water-table
B. groundwater
C. infiltration
D. run-off

(8 x 1) (8)

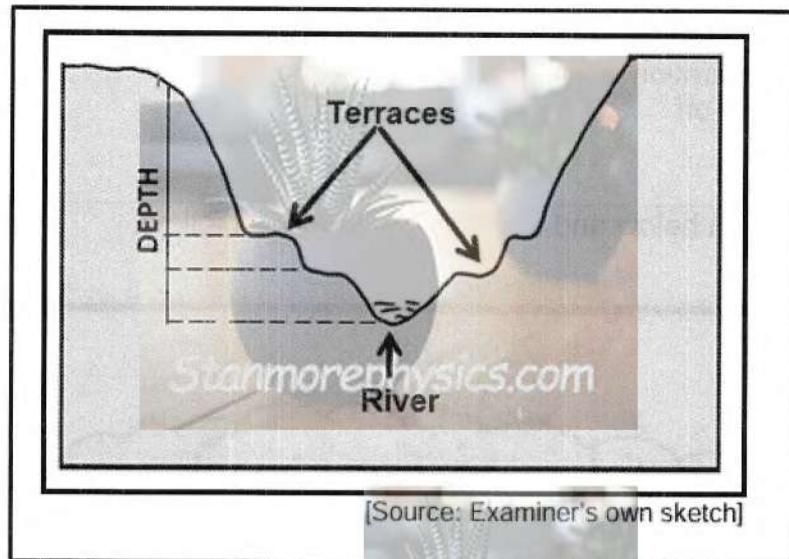
1.3 Study the sketch below and answer questions that follow.



[Source: A-sketch-of-urban-thermal-effects-on-precipitation.png (673×432)]

- 1.3.1 Define the concept *urban heat island*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Which area (rural/urban) will have higher temperatures? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Evaluate the impact that vegetation has on the temperatures of the rural area. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Explain TWO factors that cause more clouds to form over the urban area. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Discuss the influence of building density, height of buildings and building material on urban heat production. (3x2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch on river rejuvenation.



- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----|
| 1.4.1 | Define the concept <i>river rejuvenation</i> . | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.4.2 | Mention ONE possible factor that causes river rejuvenation. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.4.3 | Discuss the relationship between vertical (downward) erosion and the depth of the valley. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.4.4 | What is the impact of river rejuvenation on the grading of the river? | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.4.5 | Explain the formation of river terraces. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.4.6 | Discuss the negative impact of the illustrated (shown) above on infrastructure development. | (2x2) | (4) |

1.5. Refer to the article below on catchment and river management.



The Klip River is polluted by untreated sewage spilling from the Olifantsvlei wastewater treatment works. (Photo: Seth Thorne)

Failing treatment plants release poorly treated or untreated sewage into rivers, with direct consequences for public health and the environment. It spreads harmful pathogens, causing diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Water quality is degraded, depleting oxygen levels and killing aquatic life.

"Community fears are confirmed," said Dr Ferrial Adam, of the organisation WaterCAN. "The crisis is not new. Reports are being released, but where is the accountability? We are regressing, and that should alarm every South African. Fewer high-performing systems are collapsing. We cannot celebrate mediocrity while our rivers are being turned into a sewage channel. Wastewater is spilling into communities and causing sickness," she said.

The metro received a "poor performance" rating for its effluent and sludge compliance. This measures whether treated wastewater is safe to be released into the environment.

Persistent vandalism has damaged infrastructure and disabled critical equipment for extended periods. There has also been inadequate preventive maintenance, leaving key treatment units non-operational across multiple sites.

Johannesburg Water outlines a turnaround strategy, which includes increased infrastructure investment, more preventive maintenance and improving security to curb vandalism.

Johannesburg Water's senior manager for bulk wastewater, Motale Selesho, has indicated that there is "a sound foundation for recovery". He acknowledged that "urgent and sustained improvement" was required.

[Source: Adapter from <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2026-04-07-joburgs-wastewater-system-rating-drops-from-91-to-48-in-14-years/>]

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.5.1 | Define the concept <i>catchment management</i> . | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.5.2 | According to the extract, mention the source of pollution of the Klipriver. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.5.3 | Discuss the negative impact of poor river management practices on South Africa's future water supply. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.5.4 | In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss strategies that can be implemented by authorities to reduce the pollution of water sources in South Africa. | (4x2) | (8) |

[60]

QUESTION 2: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

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

2.1.1 Grouping of people, communication networks and activities that work as a single integrated unit on a regular daily basis.

- A. site
- B. situation
- C. location
- D. settlement

2.1.2 The main difference between rural and urban settlement is ...

- A. size
- B. complexity
- C. population
- D. function



2.1.3 ... is the decrease of population in rural areas

- A. Rural-urban migration
- B. Rural decline
- C. Rural depopulation
- D. Rural growth

2.1.4 Settlement found where water is scarce.

- A. drought settlement
- B. wet point settlement
- C. dry point settlement
- D. river settlement

2.1.5 Negative factors that force people to leave rural areas.

- A. push
- B. education
- C. pull
- D. migration

2.1.6 The choice of a site of a rural settlement is influenced by ...

- A. population size
- B. topography
- C. finance
- D. market

2.1.7 The situation of a farm is influenced by ...



- A. soil fertility.
- B. distance to market.
- C. water source.
- D. steepness of land.

2.1.8 The biggest rural settlement is the ...

- A. rural hamlet
- B. isolated farmstead
- C. village
- D. town

(8x1) (8)

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

2.2.1	An increase in the percentage of people living in the urban areas	Y Z	Rural-urban migration Urbanisation
2.2.2	Movement of people from urban areas to rural areas	Y Z	counter-urbanisation urbanisation
2.2.3	The increase in the number of people in the urban area	Y Z	urban expansion urban growth
2.2.4	The pace (speed) at which urbanisation occurs	Y Z	rate of urbanisation level of urbanisation
2.2.5	The extension of the boundaries of the city.	Y Z	urban expansion urban growth
2.2.6	Formless expansion of urban areas	Y Z	urban sprawl urban growth
2.2.7	Number of people living in urban areas expressed as a percentage	Y Z	level of urbanisation rate of urbanisation

(7x1) (7)

2.3 Read the following newspaper article to answer the following questions.

Price of land owned by white farmers causing delay to land restitution - Land Reform Minister

SK Sara-Jayne Makwala King

3 December 2024 | 16:15

Land Reform Minister, Mzwanele Nyhontso says there is much to celebrate but also much work still to be done in respect of the aim of the Restitution of Land Rights Act.

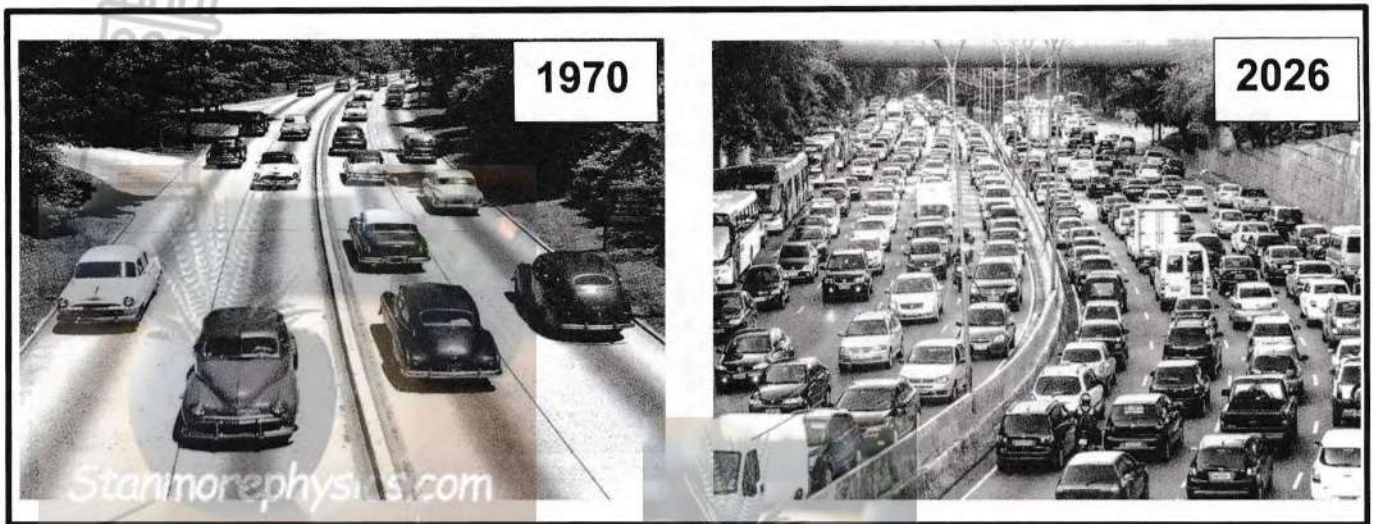
This year marks three decades since the enactment of the Restitution of Land Rights Act which became a cornerstone of the country's land reform efforts. *"It was meant to address the injustice of land disposition, and it was meant to restore the land to its rightful owners and to address the landless until that happened from 1913 to 1994.*

"So far, the state has spent R58 billion on land restitution." But Nyhontso acknowledges that hurdles remain, including bureaucratic delays, which have slowed progress in resolving outstanding land claims. Speaking to Clement Manyathela back in July, he said his priority within the portfolio would be to address the backlog of land claims. The problems occur because of the introduction of the willing buyer willing seller policy that came about in 1998 with white farmers pushing up land prices and making the land unaffordable for government to buy.

The EYE WITNESS

- 2.3.1 Define the concept *land restitution*. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.2 According to the extract, what was the purpose of land restitution act/policy? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Outline the challenges of land reform mentioned in the extract. (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how land restitution impact on the economy of South Africa. (4x2) (8)

2.4 Refer to images below comparing the number of vehicles in 1970 and 2026.



[Source: <https://fineartamerica.com/featured/1970s-automobile-highway-traffic> The Science of Traffic - JSTOR Daily]

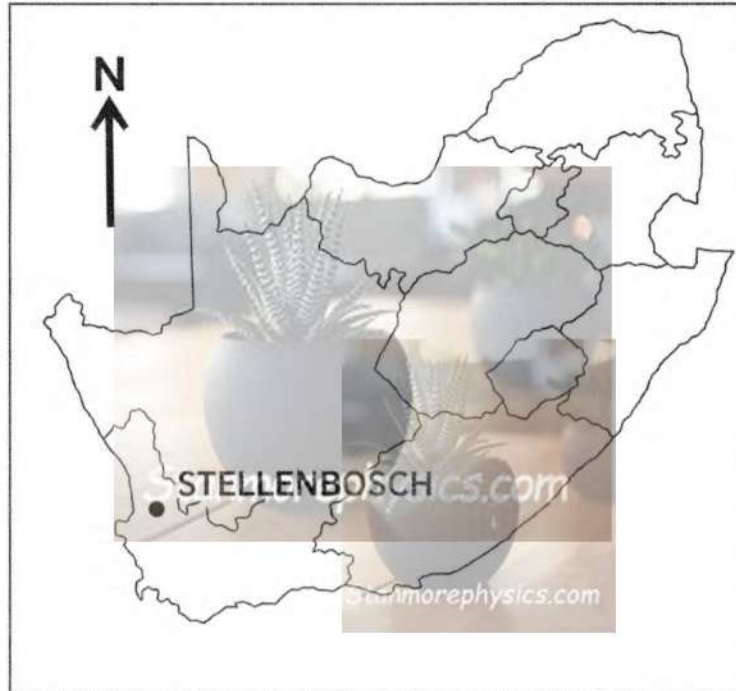
- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----|
| 2.4.1 | Describe the trend shown in the photographs with regards to the number of vehicles between 1970 and 2026. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 2.4.2 | Discuss TWO possible reasons for this trend. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 2.4.3 | Explain the negative impact caused by traffic congestion on the economy. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 2.4.4 | Suggest THREE solutions that could be implemented to reduce traffic congestion in urban areas. | (3x2) | (6) |

2.5 Refer to the photo showing the land use zone.



- 2.5.1 Identify the land use zone shown in the picture (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 What is the purpose of the trees shown in the photo? (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Account for the tall buildings in this land use zone. (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Explain how accessibility contributes to the problems experienced in this land use zone. (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.5 Explain why the land-use zone in the picture in many South African cities is no longer favoured as a location for businesses. (3x2) (6)

TOTAL SECTION A: [60]
120

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****GENERAL INFORMATION ON STELLENBOSCH**

Coordinates: 33°45'S; 18°45'E

Stellenbosch is located in a hilly, sheltered valley within the Cape Winelands, with an average elevation of 136 metres above sea level. It is surrounded by hills and mountains like Papegaaiberg, Stellenboschberg, and the Jonkershoek, Drakenstein and Simonsberg mountain ranges. It is situated approximately 50 kilometres east of Cape Town.

Stellenbosch has a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters.

The Eerste River originates in the Jonkershoek Mountains, 60 kilometres east of Cape Town, and flows through the Jonkershoek Valley before reaching Stellenbosch.

[Adapted from <https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellenbosch>]

ENGLISH

River
Nature reserve
Mountain

AFRIKAANS

Rivier
Natuurreservaat
Berg

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The grid reference (coordinates) of Stellenbosch is ...

- A 33° 45'S, 18° 45'E
- B 33° 45'E, 18° 45' S
- C 18° 45'S, 33° 45' E
- D 33° 18'S, 18° 33' E

(1x1) (1)

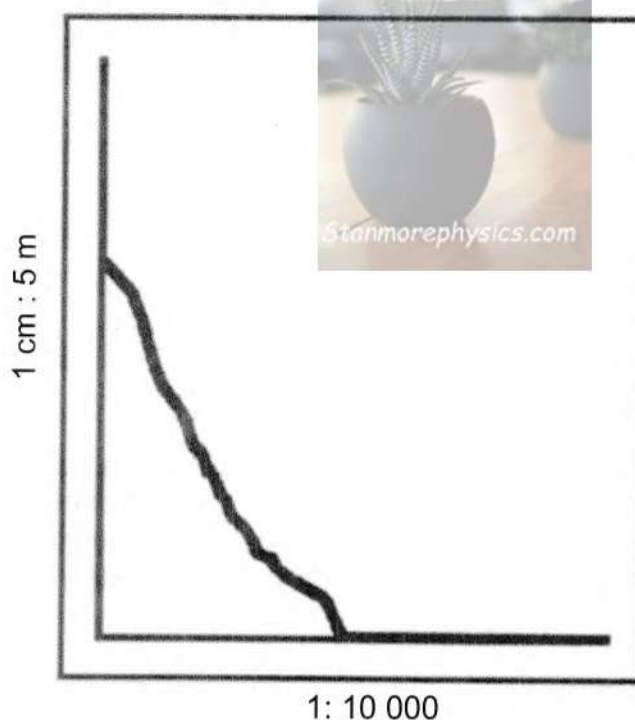
3.1.2 The magnetic declination for Stellenbosch for 2026 would (increase/decrease)?

(1x1) (1)

3.1.3 Explain your answer in Question 3.1.2 above.

(1x1) (1)

3.1.4 Refer to a rough cross section below, which represents the area from 6 in block E5 to 7 in block D5 on the orthophoto map.



Calculate the vertical exaggeration of the cross section.

Formula: **Vertical exaggeration** = $\frac{\text{Vertical Scale}}{\text{Horizontal Scale}}$

(1x5) (5)

3.1.5 Why are cross sections exaggerated?

(1x2) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the topographical map

- 3.2.1 What is the role of the feature found at **J** in block **E3**? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Why would the expansion of the farm area in Waterkloof (**E3**) be prohibited towards east? (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Determine the stream order of the river at **L** in block **C2**. (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.4 Stellenbosch receives more rainfall in ...
 A summer
 B winter
 C autumn
 D spring (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.5 State ONE advantage of the street pattern at Paradyskloof in block **C1** and **D1**. (1x1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

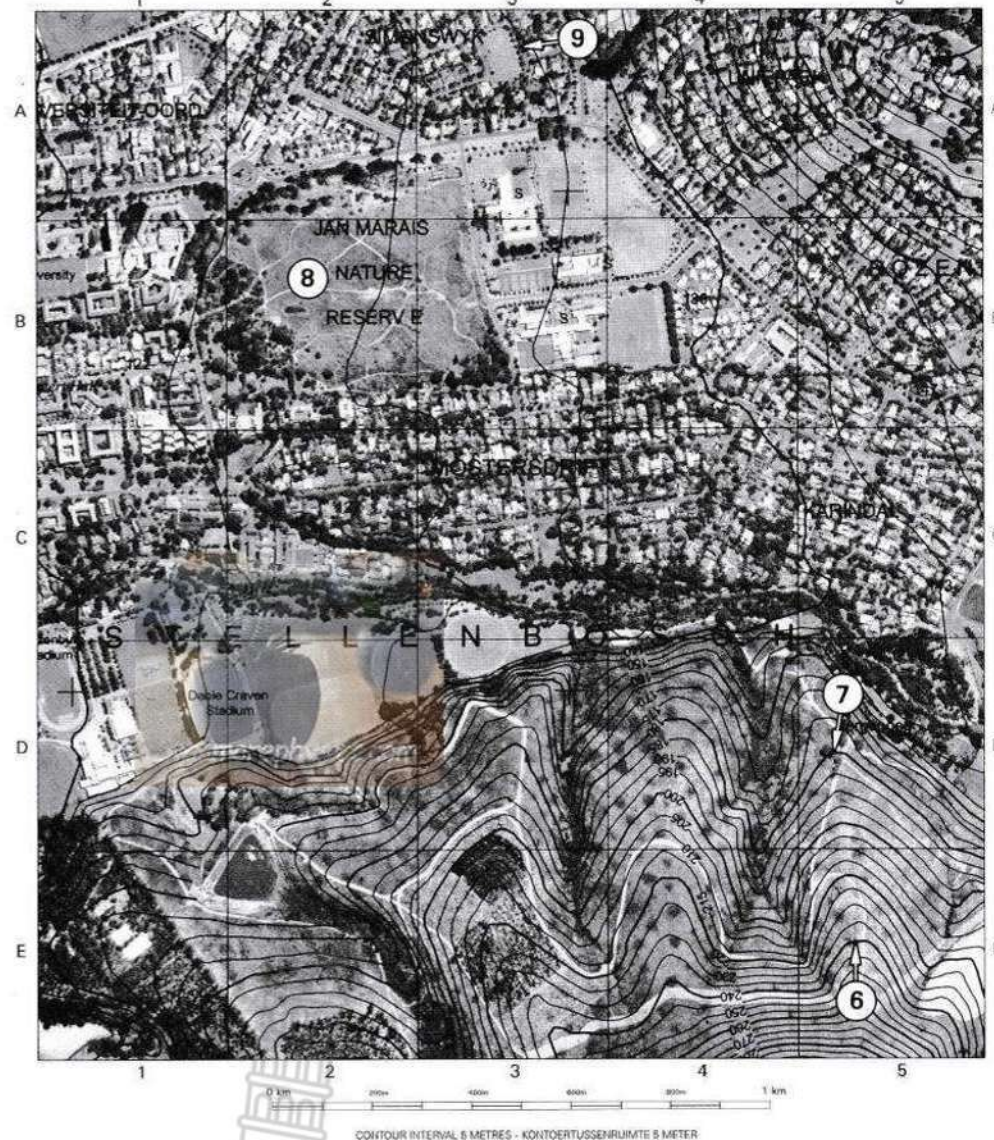
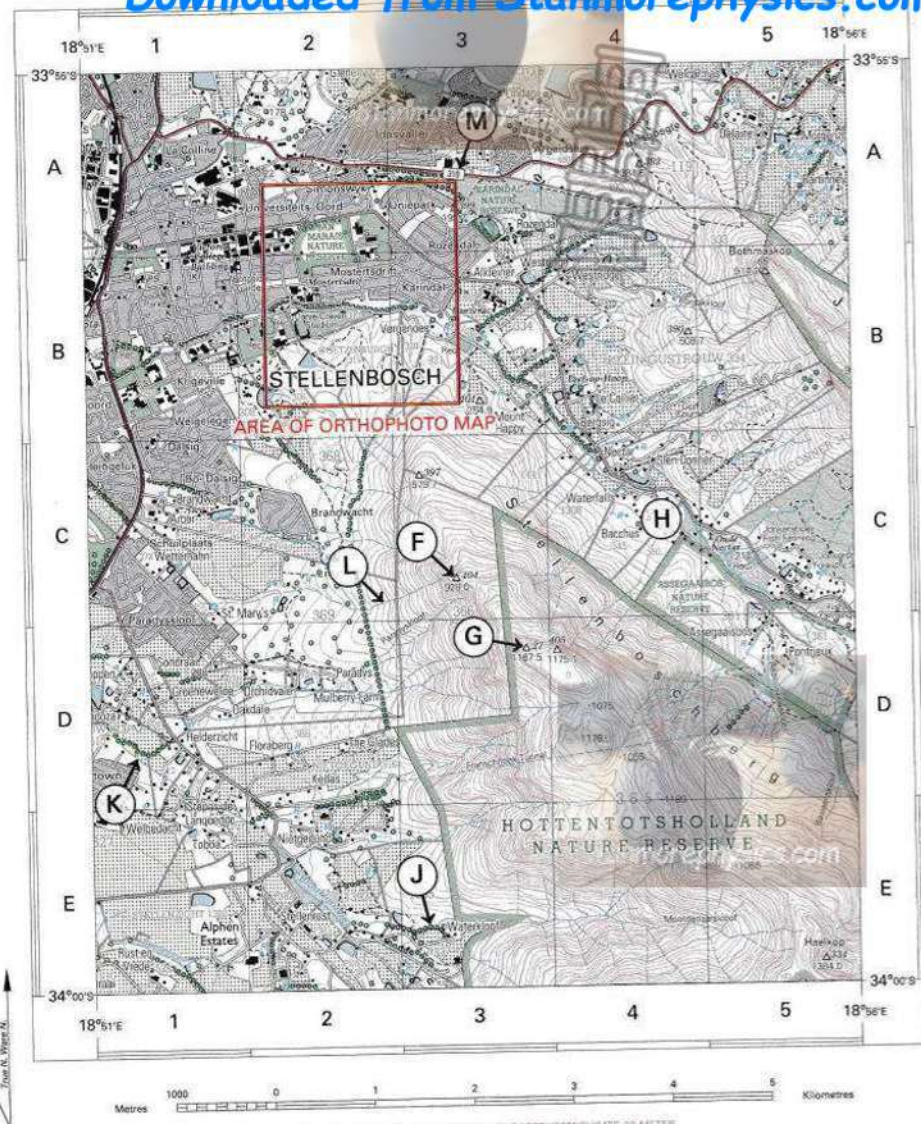
- 3.2.6 Identify the land use zone where Danie Craven Stadium is located in block **D1** and **D2**. (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.7 Account for the location of Danie Craven Stadium. (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.8 The landform found from **6 (E5)** to **7 (D5)** is a spur.
 Provide evidence to support this statement. (1x2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

- 3.3.1 Define *spatial data*. (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Identify ONE polygon feature in block **E1** on a topographical map. (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.3 What is *data standardisation*? (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.4 What evidence is there to show that data standardisation was used in the drawing of the map of Stellenbosch? (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.5 Explain the importance of data standardisation. (1x2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

GRAND TOTAL: 150



Mean magnetic declination 25°03' West of True North (March 2015).
Mean annual change 7' Westwards (March 2015 - Feb. 2016).

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 20 METER

REFERENCE

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

Nasionale Dewpad; Nasionale Route	Internasionale Grens en Baken	Draadheining; Muur
Hoofverkeersroete	Provisiale Grens	Windpomp; Monument
Hoofpad	Bewarings Gebied	Kommunikasietoring
Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk	Standhoudende Rivier	Mynhoop; Uitgraving
Anders Pad; Brug	Standhoudende Water	Peilbaken; Seeswaarbaken
Downs Pad en Voetslaanpad	Nie-standhoudende Rivier	Vuurtooring en Seevaart
Spoorneg; Stasie of Sylyn	Nie-standhoudende Water	Begraafplaas; Graf
Anders Spoorneg; Tonnei	Droë Loop	Erosie; Sand
Opvulling; Deurgewing	Droë Pan	Rebokse Gebied
Kraglyn	Morses en Vlei	Bewarings Land
Rebokse Gebied (Hol, Lee Digtheid)	Pylyn (bo die grond)	Boord of Wingerd
Geboue; Mursie	Wateroring; Reservoir; Waterpunt	Ontspanningsterrein
Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel	Kuylsynroete	Rye Bome
Plek van Aanbidding; Skoot Hotel	Prominente Klipbank	Oorepronklike Plase



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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**PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED
ASSESSMENT**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING GUIDELINES

JUNE 2026

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150

This marking guidelines consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 Z (day)
- 1.1.2 Z (decrease)
- 1.1.3 Y (force of gravity)
- 1.1.4 Z (warm and light)
- 1.1.5 Z (anabatic wind)
- 1.1.6 Y (katabatic wind)
- 1.1.7 Z (thermal belt)

(7x1) (7)

- 1.2.1 C (turbulent)
- 1.2.2 D (abstraction)
- 1.2.3 D (captor stream)
- 1.2.4 A (braided stream)
- 1.2.5 B (periodic)
- 1.2.6 A (meanders)
- 1.2.7 C (watershed)
- 1.2.8 B (groundwater)

(8x1) (8)

1.3

- 1.3.1 Urban area that has higher temperatures than the surrounding rural area [CONCEPT]

(1x2) (2)

- 1.3.2 Urban

(1x1) (1)

- 1.3.3 Rural area has more vegetation which lowers temperatures.
Rural area has more vegetation which absorbs carbon dioxide lowering temperatures.
[ANY ONE]

(1x2) (2)

- 1.3.4 Higher temperatures from concrete surfaces, buildings, air conditioners, creates the strong rising air which condenses into clouds.

Pollution from industrial emissions, vehicles, and construction activities, create tiny particles that act as cloud condensation nuclei, providing surfaces for water vapour to condense upon and form clouds.

(2x2) (4)

- 1.3.5 **Building density**

Too many buildings (high building density) trap heat / prevents the air flow.

Building material

Glasses reflect heat / Multiple reflection of heat.

Concrete absorbs heat. (Accept examples)

Height of buildings

Tall buildings trap heat

Tall buildings cause sun rays to be reflected and deflected between buildings.

(3x2) (6)

- 1.4.1 When a less energetic river regains energy and begins to erode vertically.
[CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Drop in sea level.
Isostatic uplift.
Increase in rainfall.
River capture.
[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.3 The greater the vertical erosion the deeper the valley.
Directly proportional. (1x2) (2)
[ANY ONE]
- 1.4.4 Rejuvenated rivers will be ungraded.
May develop temporary base levels of erosion.
Disturbance of balance between rate of erosion and deposition.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.5 Rejuvenated river cuts into the valley floor
Downcutting creates a new flood plain
Steps are formed between the old and the new flood plain that create terraces along the valley sides.
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.6 Steepness of slope hamper construction of roads and railways.
Softness of underlying rocks causes instability to roads/railway construction.
Terraces make it costly to build bridges.
Wide flood plains make it difficult to build bridges.
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 Monitoring and controlling (management) of water resources in a drainage basin/catchment area.
[CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Failing treatment plants / poorly treated or untreated sewage. (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Result in less quality water being available.
Poor quality of water result in higher purification costs.
Shortage of quality of water will make it more expensive.
More runoff reduces groundwater supply.
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Frequent testing of water quality.
Impose fines to companies which pollute rivers.
Create buffer zones around the rivers.
Educate communities on the precautionary measures.
Awareness campaigns for people (billboards, no dumping site signs).
Implement policy or legislation.
Conserve natural vegetation in the drainage basins.
Regulate or control extraction of groundwater.
Promote sustainable farming methods upstream.
Encourage recycling of waste rather than being dumped into rivers.
[ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 D (settlement)
- 2.1.2 D (function)
- 2.1.3 C (rural depopulation)
- 2.1.4 B (wet point settlement)
- 2.1.5 A (push factors)
- 2.1.6 B (topography)
- 2.1.7 B (distance to market)
- 2.1.8 C (village)

(8x1) (8)

- 2.2.1 Z (urbanisation)
- 2.2.2 Y (counter-urbanisation)
- 2.2.3 Z (urban growth)
- 2.2.4 Y (rate of urbanisation)
- 2.2.5 Y (urban expansion)
- 2.2.6 Y (urban sprawl)
- 2.2.7 Y (level of urbanisation)

(7x1) (7)

- 2.3.1 To restore land and compensate individuals and communities who lost land as a result of apartheid.
[CONCEPT]

(1x2) (2)

- 2.3.2 It was meant to address the injustice of land disposition.
It was meant to restore the land to its rightful owners.
It was meant to address the landless until that happened from 1913 to 1994.
[ANY ONE]

(1x1) (1)

- 2.3.3 "bureaucratic delays, which have slowed progress in resolving outstanding land claims."
"backlog of land claims"
"white farmers pushing up land prices and making the land unaffordable for government to buy."
Introduction of the willing seller willing buyer policy that came about in 1998.
[ANY TWO]

(2x2) (4)

2.3.4 **Positive**

Change to commercial farming could increase food production.
More job opportunities will be created reducing poverty.
Change to commercial farming could stimulate economic growth
Creates assets for the poor improving the standard of living.

Negative

Lack of farming skills decrease production in farms.
Less or no farming results in less export.
Lack of interest in farming results in people losing jobs/loss of income/food insecurity.
Lack of access to capital/finance result in farming not taking place.
Lack of government support result in decrease production in farms.
Unproductive land result in wasteful expenditure by government.

(4x2) (8)

[ANY FOUR – LEANER MAY INCLUDE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE]

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING

Change to commercial farming. (1)
More job opportunities will be created. (1)
Creates assets for the poor. (1)
Lack of farming skills. (1)
Less or no farming. (1)
Lack of interest in farming. (1)
Lack of access to capital/finance. (1)
Unproductive land. (1)

MAXIMUM TWO MARKS.

2.4.1 Increase/ Increasing (1x1) (1)

2.4.2 Increase in affordability to buy cars / vehicle ownership / more private vehicles on the road.
Increase in travelling distances.
Increase in population.
Rapid urbanisation.
Inadequate public transport.
Similar work shift.
Roadworks and construction.
Damaged road / potholes.
Malfunctioning traffic lights.
Road accidents.
Unroadworthy vehicles.
Increase in commuters.
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

- 2.4.3 Decrease in production due to late arrival.
 Delayed deliveries.
 Decrease in the available market.
 Businesses can close down due to loss of supply.
 Increase in theft of goods in transit / looting of trucks.
 Increase in operational costs.
 Loss of jobs due to late arrival.
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Construction of ring roads / traffic circles.
 Creation of one-way streets.
 Synchronise traffic lights.
 Dedicated lane (accept examples).
 Increase the number of lanes.
 Park and ride facilities.
 Improvement of public transport facilities.
 Efficient road maintenance.
 Promote online shopping.
 Encourage lift clubs.
 Construction of bypass.
 Introduction of electric signage.
 Encourage staggered working hours.
 Create more parking facilities.
 Charge vehicles for entering the city.
 Decentralisation of commercial functions.
 Extend shopping hours.
 [ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)
- 2.5.1 CBD. (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Aesthetic appeal/ Decorates the city.
 Act as greenbelt.
 Reduces air and/or noise pollution / improves air quality.
 Reduces heat.
 Act as a buffer.
 [ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

- 2.5.3 Land is expensive.
Building plots are small.
Maximise land use.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

- 2.5.4 Accessibility increases day population resulting in high crime rate.
Multiple access routes increase the number of vehicles resulting in severe traffic congestion.
Multiple access routes increase the number of vehicles resulting shortage of parking space.
Accessibility increases the number of vehicles and people resulting in increased pollution.
Overutilization of resources in the CBD due to increased number of people. (Accept examples)
Reduced customer convenience resulting in loss of profit.
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING – LEARNER MUST MENTION A FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER

- Accessibility increases day population. (1)
Multiple access routes. (1)
Accessibility increases the number of vehicles and people. (1)
Overutilization of resources in the CBD. (1)
Reduced customer convenience. (1)

MAXIMUM TWO MARKS

- 2.5.5 High rentals in the CBD force businesses to move to cheaper areas.
Lack of space for expansion in the CBD force businesses to move to where there is more space available.
Landlords/owners do not refurbish/maintain buildings that forces businesses to relocate to more modern parts of the city.
The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages customers.
The large number of informal traders is unattractive for businesses.
Traffic congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and decreases business.
There is a lack of parking space and a shortage of parking garages which discourages businesses to the CBD.
The CBD has decreased in accessibility because of urban expansion which impacts negatively on businesses.
Functional magnetism-businesses are forced to move from the CBD to be closer to businesses that have moved to.
Functional prestige encourages businesses to move to other areas.
Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution which creates an unpleasant/unhealthy environment.
[ANY THREE – Accept if candidates refer to the attractiveness of other areas] (3x2) (6)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING– LEARNER MUST MENTION A FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER

High rentals in the CBD. (1)

Lack of space for expansion in the CBD. (1)

Landlords/owners do not refurbish/maintain buildings. (1)

The CBD has become susceptible to crime. (1)

The large number of informal traders is unattractive for businesses.

Traffic congestion. (1)

There is a lack of parking space and a shortage of parking garages. (1)

The CBD has decreased in accessibility because of urban expansion. (1)

Functional magnetism. (1)

Functional prestige. (1)

Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution. (1)

MAXIMUM TWO MARKS



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

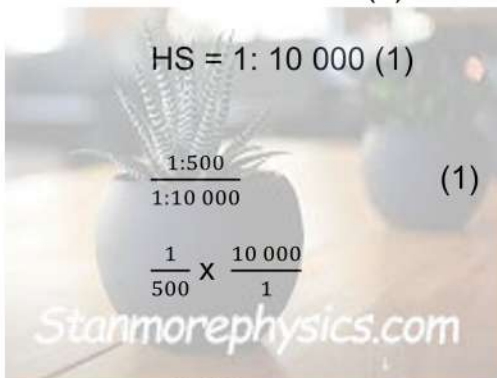
3.1

3.1.1 A (33° 45'S, 18° 45'E) (1x1) (1)

3.1.2 Increase. (1x1) (1)

3.1.3 Mean annual change is westwards. (1x1) (1)

3.1.4 VS 1cm : 5m x 100 (1)
= 1 : 500 (1)



$$\frac{10\,000}{500}$$

$$\frac{100}{5}$$

20 times (1) (1x5) (5)

3.1.5 For features/ landscapes to be clearly seen/identified.
To see the topography/relief.
So that the relief features do not appear flat. /To see the difference
in height.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

3.2.1 Windbreaks/protects cultivated land from strong winds.
Flood control.
Prevent soil erosion.
[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

3.2.2 Prohibited by presence of nature reserve on the east side.
Steep gradient.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

3.2.3 1st order stream. (1x2) (2)

3.2.4 B (winter). (1x1) (1)

3.2.5 Allows free flow of traffic.
Saves fuel and travelling time.
Aesthetic appeal.
[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

- 3.2.6 Rural-urban fringe (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.7 Away from CBD for greater accessibility/cheaper land/more space.
The land is gentle.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.8 Contour lines bend towards lesser height.
V-shaped/U-shaped contour lines pointing away from higher ground. (1x2) (2)

3.3. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- 3.3.1 Data linked to specific geographical location of a feature or an object.
[CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Dam.
Orchard or Vineyard.
[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.3 The act of applying agreed standards in GIS.
[CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.4 The reference used on the maps of Stellenbosch. (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.5 To ensure that data is internationally consistent.
The data is accurate.
Data set can be compared to other data.
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

TOTAL MARKS: 150