



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2026

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 19 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS.

SECTION A:

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)

QUESTION 2: THE 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 questions 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.
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.

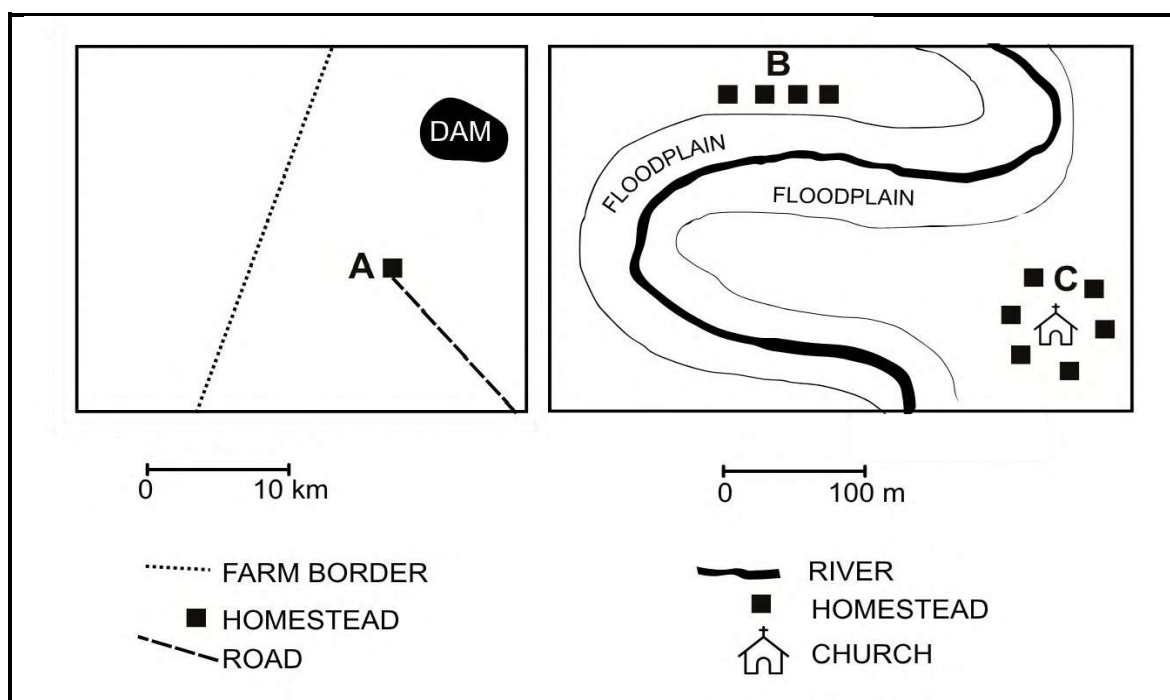
SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 2527CA RUSTENBURG (WEST) and a
1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2527CA 20 RUSTENBURG are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED 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 the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 Rural settlements (**A**, **B** and **C**) are shown on the sketches below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 Z.



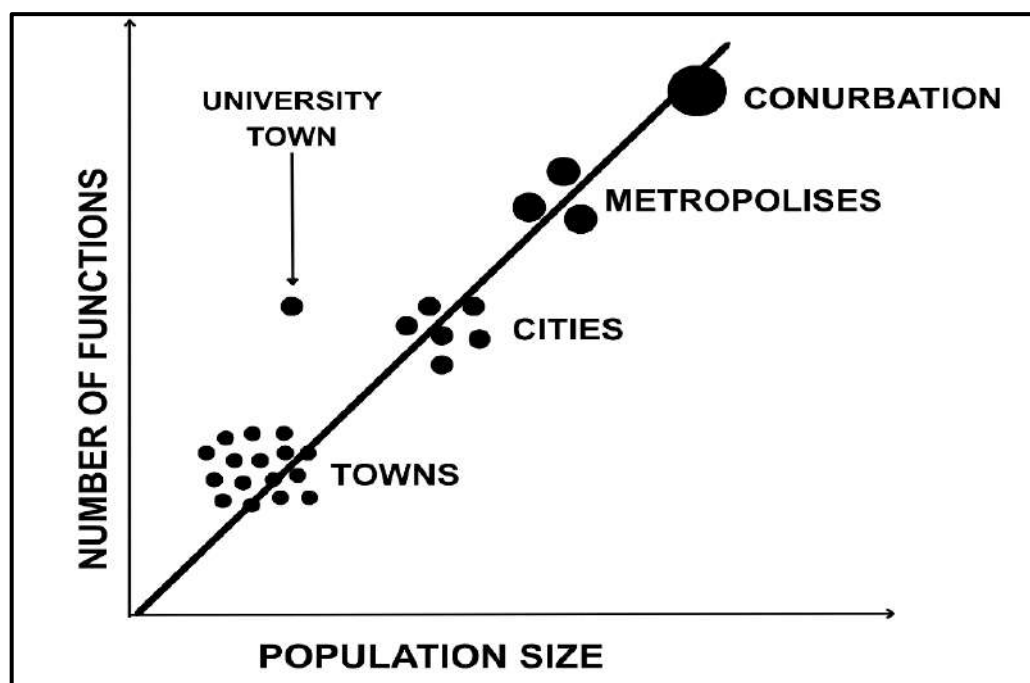
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 An economic advantage of settlement A .	Y Farming for profit Z Living with privacy
1.1.2 Classification of settlement C .	Y Isolated farmstead Z Hamlet
1.1.3 A dispersed settlement pattern.	Y Settlement A Z Settlement C
1.1.4 Settlement B is classified as a ... settlement.	Y wet-point Z dry-point
1.1.5 The shape of settlement B .	Y Cross-roads Z Linear
1.1.6 The actual physical position where settlement A is located.	Y Situation Z Site
1.1.7 A social advantage of settlement C .	Y Increased security Z Increased job opportunities
1.1.8 A situation factor influencing the location of settlement A .	Y Favourable climate Z Nearby dam for irrigation

(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions on the urban settlements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example.
1.2.8 D.

Refer to the settlement hierarchy based on population and functions to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.



[Examiner's own sketch]

- 1.2.1 The lowest ranked urban settlement in terms of population and functions:

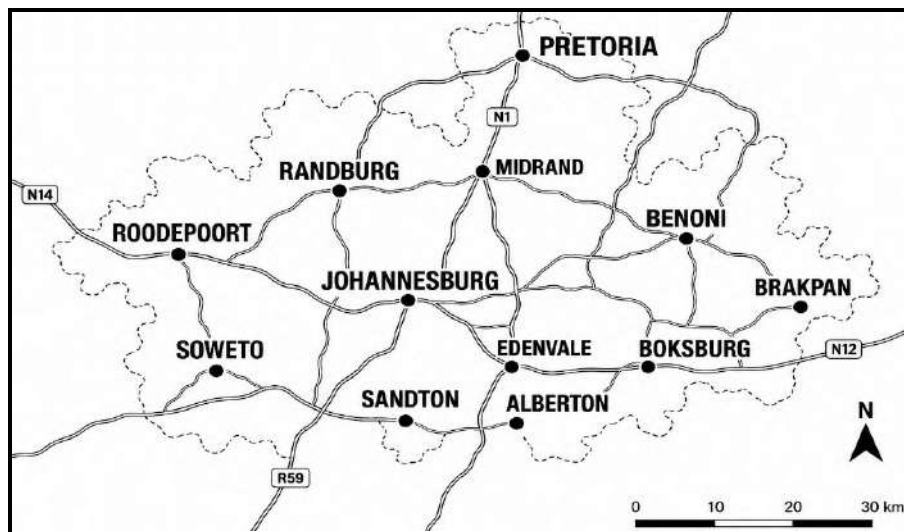
- A Town
- B City
- C Metropolis
- D Conurbation

- 1.2.2 The university town has a relatively ... population that supports ... functions.

- (i) small
- (ii) large
- (iii) a few
- (iv) many

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

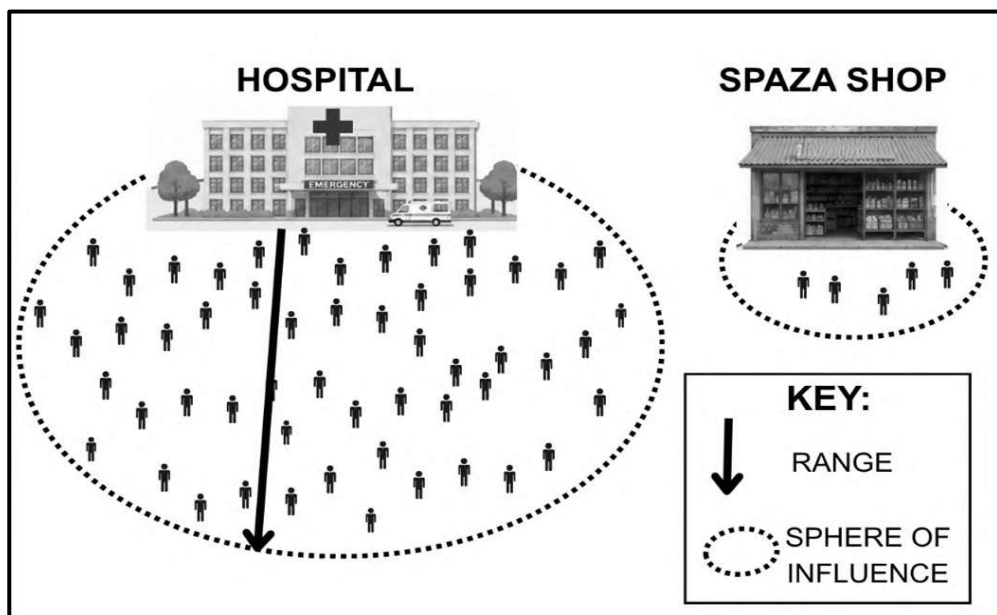
1.2.3 The characteristic making the urban area on the map a conurbation:



[Adapted from <https://www.urbanet.info/>]

- A The large population
- B Concentration of industries
- C Continuous built-up area of separate towns and cities
- D High level of economic activity

Refer to the sketches below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.4 to 1.2.6.



[Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.4 The maximum distance that consumers are prepared to travel to obtain a good or service:

- A Sphere of influence
- B Range
- C Urban hierarchy
- D Central place

1.2.5 The ... serves more people because it has a ... threshold population.

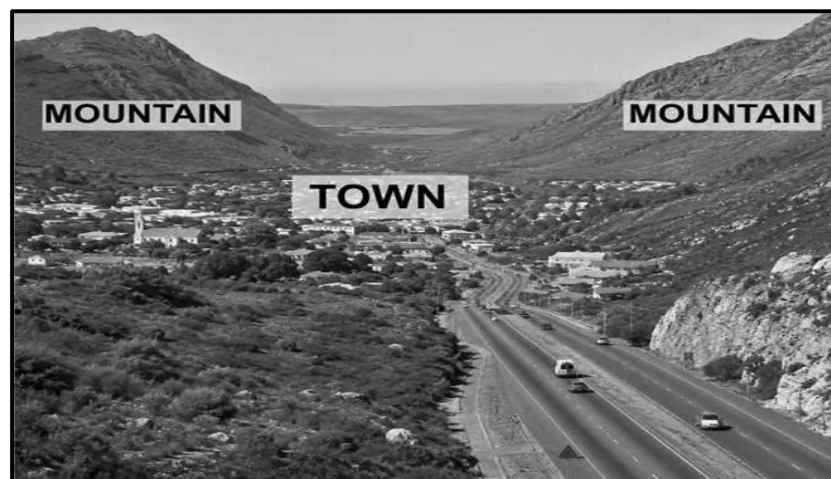
- (i) hospital
- (ii) spaza shop
- (iii) higher
- (iv) lower

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

1.2.6 The spaza shop's sphere of influence is smaller than that of the hospital because it provides ...

- A lower-order goods.
- B higher-order goods.
- C specialised services.
- D expensive services.

1.2.7 The type of trade/transport urban settlement shown in the photograph:

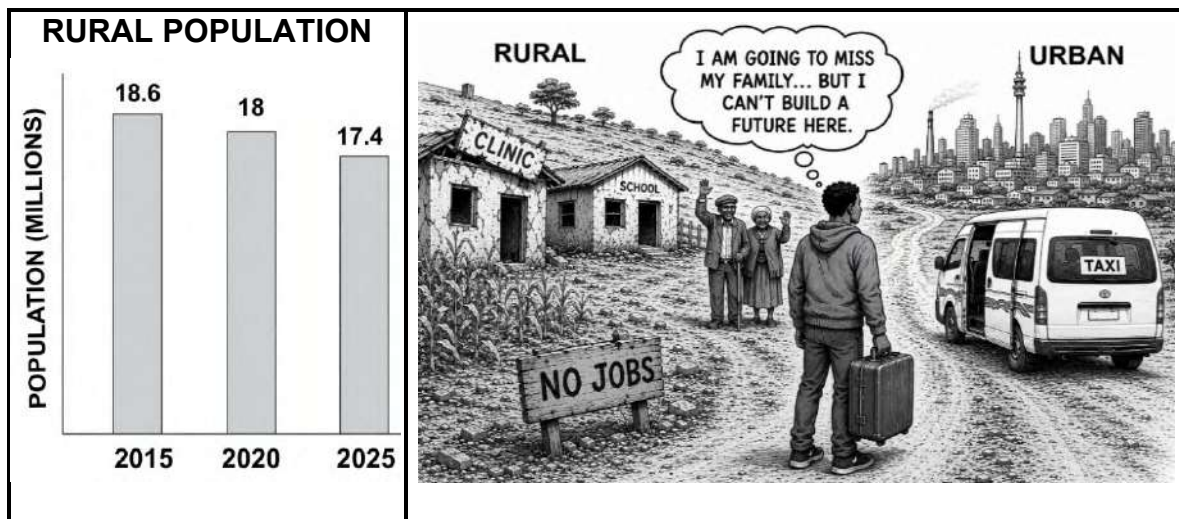


[Adapted from <https://www.worcester-info.co.za>]

- A Junction town
- B Specialised town
- C Break-of-bulk town
- D Gateway (gap) town

(7 x 1) (7)

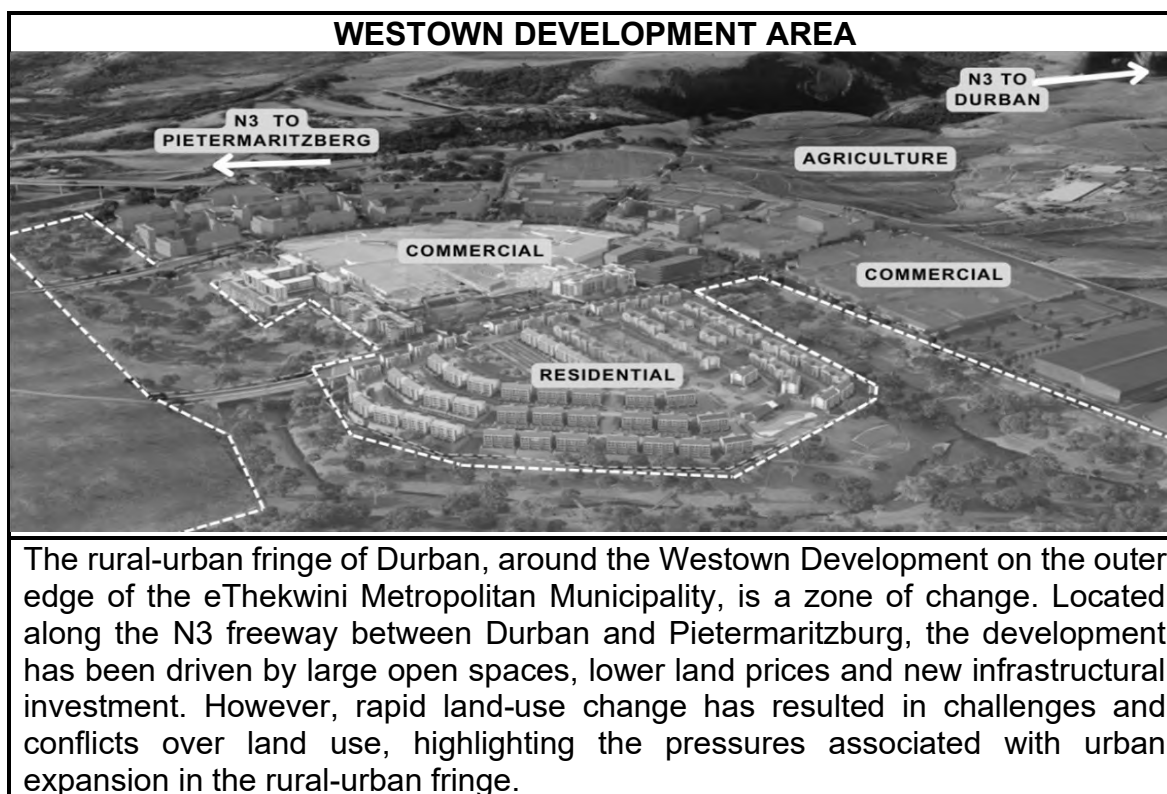
1.3 Refer to the graph and cartoon on rural depopulation in South Africa.



[Adapted from <https://data.worldbank.org/>]

- 1.3.1 How does the graph depict rural depopulation? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Calculate the difference in the rural population between 2015 and 2025. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Refer to the cartoon and identify TWO social factors that contributed to rural depopulation. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 What negative economic impacts does rural depopulation have on the people who remain in rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 How can increased investment in agriculture encourage people to remain in rural areas? (3 x 2) (6)

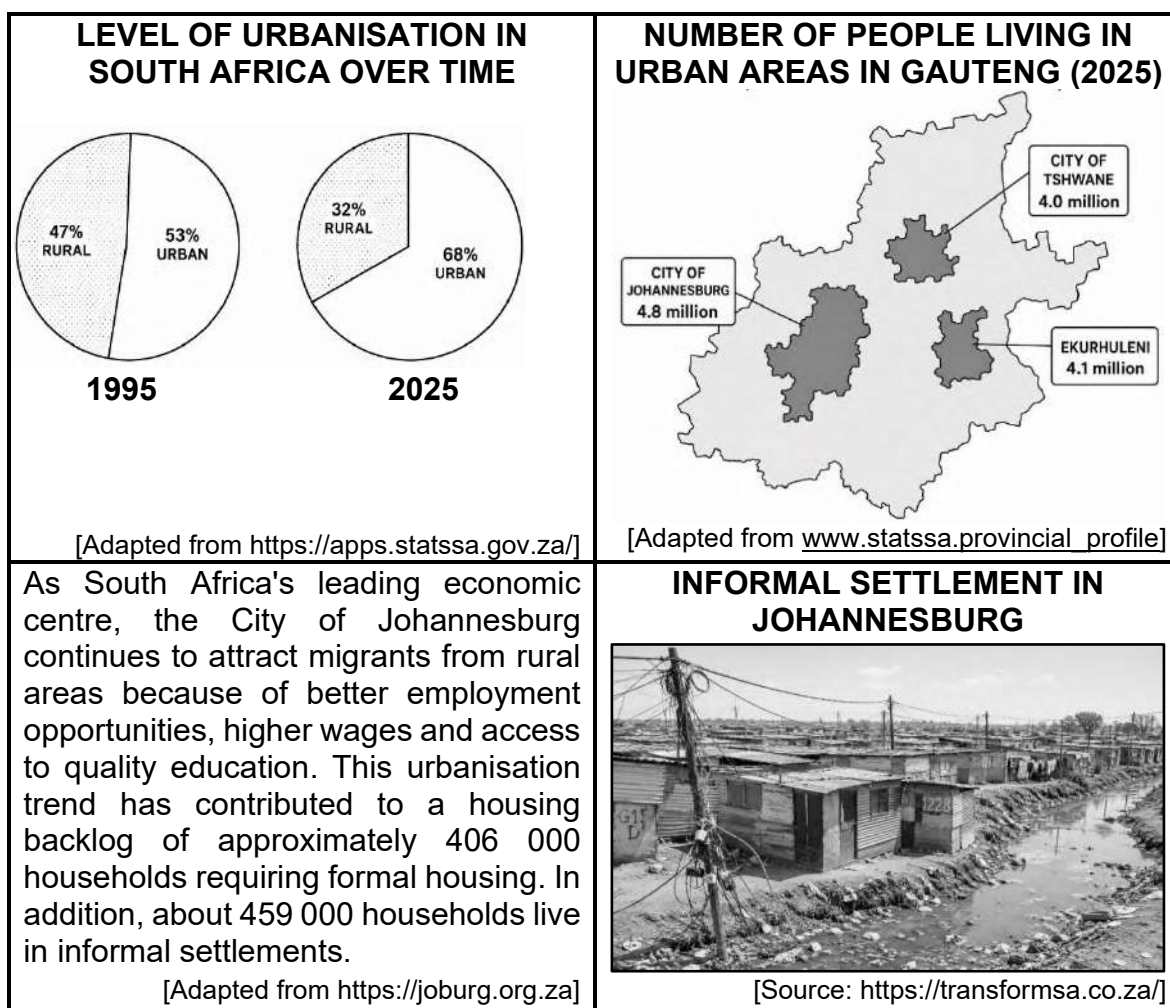
- 1.4 Refer to the illustration and extract below on the rural-urban fringe land-use zone of Durban.



[Adapted from <https://westown.co.za/site/westown-precincts/>]

- 1.4.1 From the extract, identify ONE factor that made this land-use zone suitable for the Westtown Development. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Why is Durban's rural-urban fringe described as 'a zone of change'? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 In what way is the residential land use and commercial land use compatible? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the negative economic impacts that the Westtown Development may have on the surrounding rural community. (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 Refer to the infographic below on an urban issue related to rapid urbanisation.

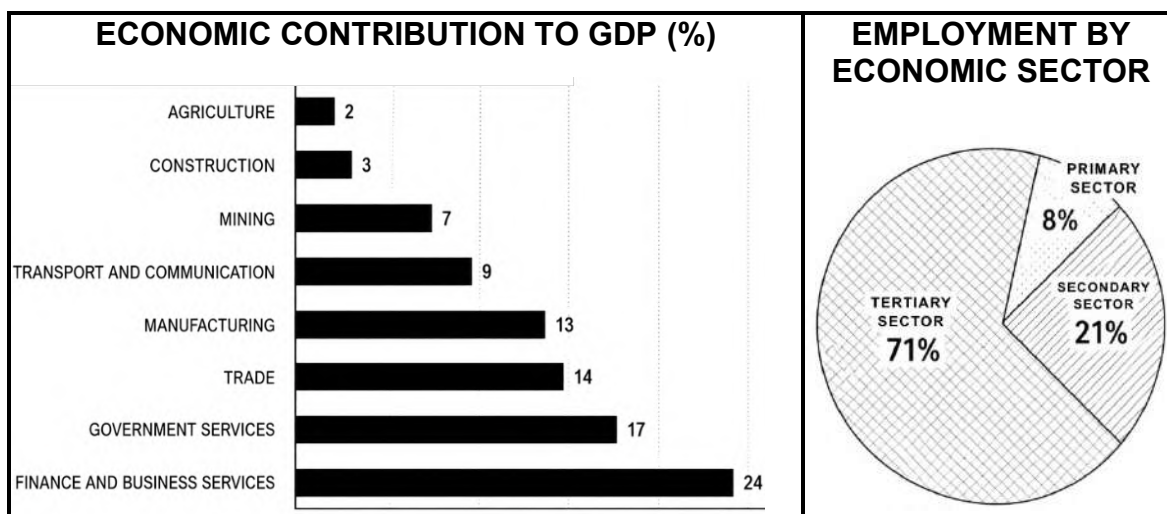


- 1.5.1 According to the graphs, in what year was the level of urbanisation higher? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 From the map, identify the number of people living in the City of Johannesburg in 2025. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 According to the extract, identify ONE economic pull factor that attracts people to Johannesburg. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 Why has the city of Johannesburg struggled to provide formal housing to its residents? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Refer to the photograph of the informal settlement in Johannesburg.
- (a) From the photograph, identify TWO basic services that are lacking in the informal settlement. (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Explain the negative social impact on the residents of Johannesburg who live in these informal settlements. (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Refer to the graphs below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.9 Z.

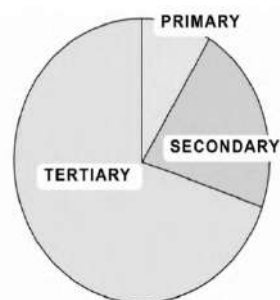


[Adapted from Statistics South Africa]

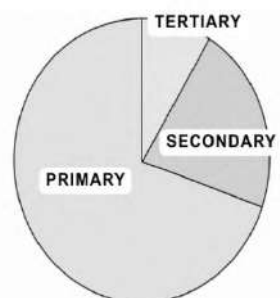
COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1 Primary economic activities contribute approximately ... to South Africa's GDP.	Y 9% Z 12%
2.1.2 The secondary economic activities contribute ... to GDP than the primary sector.	Y less Z more
2.1.3 Construction forms part of the ... sector.	Y primary Z secondary
2.1.4 The primary economic activity which is the largest contributor to the GDP.	Y Mining Z Trade
2.1.5 The secondary economic activity that contributes the most to the GDP.	Y Government services Z Manufacturing
2.1.6 The ... economic sector provides the largest share of employment.	Y primary Z tertiary
2.1.7 A secondary economic activity associated with electricity.	Y ELECTRICITY GENERATION Z ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

2.1.8 The current proportional contribution of economic sectors to the South African GDP.

Y

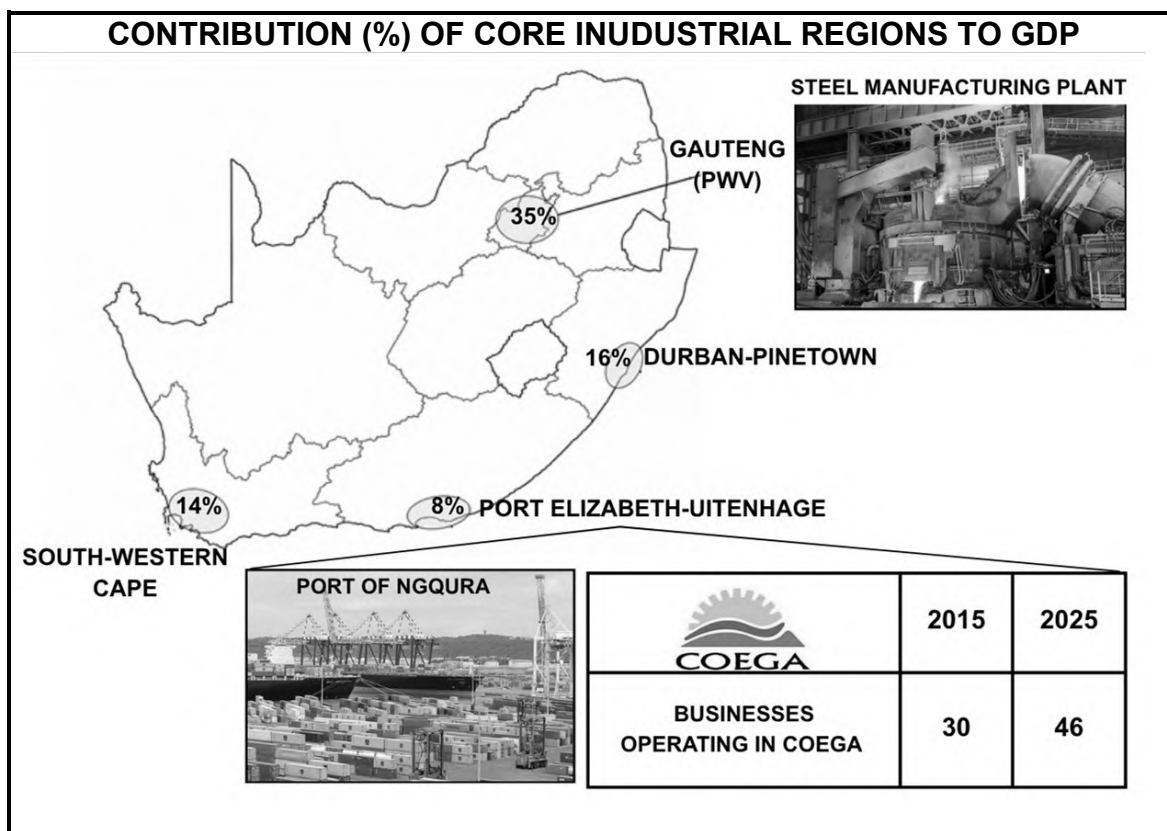


Z



(8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions on the core industrial areas in South Africa and the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK for example 2.2.8 D.



[Adapted from Statistics South Africa]

- 2.2.1 The core industrial region that makes the largest contribution to South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
- A South-western Cape
 - B Durban-Pinetown
 - C Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
 - D Gauteng (PWV)
- 2.2.2 Unlike the other core industrial regions, the Gauteng (PWV) industrial region does not have a ...
- A railway network.
 - B international airport.
 - C harbour.
 - D national freeway.
- 2.2.3 The steel manufacturing plant in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region is an example of a/n ... industry.
- A heavy
 - B light
 - C ubiquitous
 - D footloose
- 2.2.4 What economic factor contributes to the PWV industrial region being a good location for steel manufacturing?
- A Large consumer market
 - B Summer rainfall
 - C High altitude
 - D Land for industrial expansion
- 2.2.5 Which industry benefits most from its location close to the Port of Ngqura?
- A Sugar refining
 - B Car assembly
 - C Steel manufacturing
 - D Wine production
- 2.2.6 The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) is associated with the ... core industrial region.
- A Gauteng (PWV)
 - B Durban-Pinetown
 - C Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
 - D South-western Cape

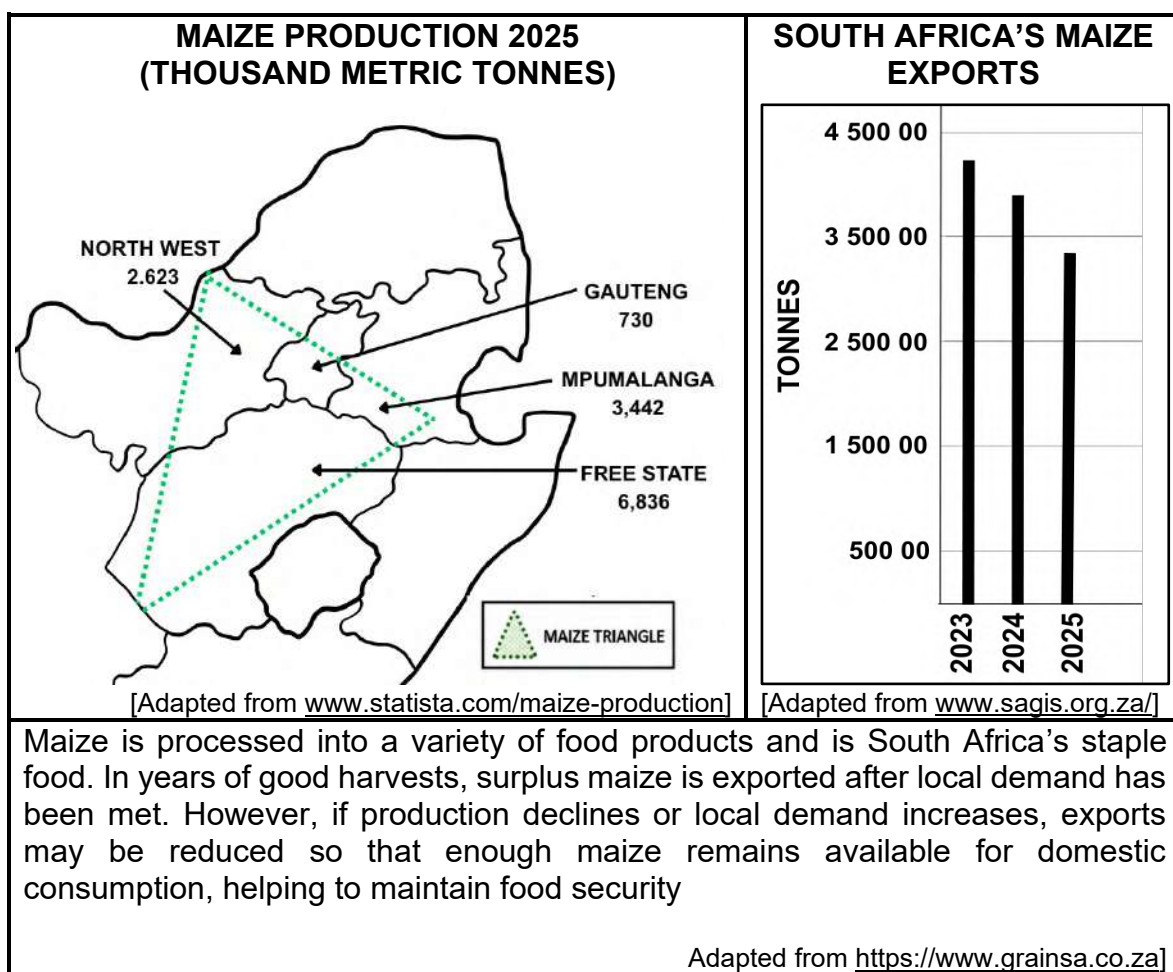
2.2.7 Between 2015 and 2025, the ... number of businesses operating in Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) indicates ...

- (i) increased
- (ii) decreased
- (iii) investor confidence
- (iv) industrial decline

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

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the infographic below based on South African maize production.

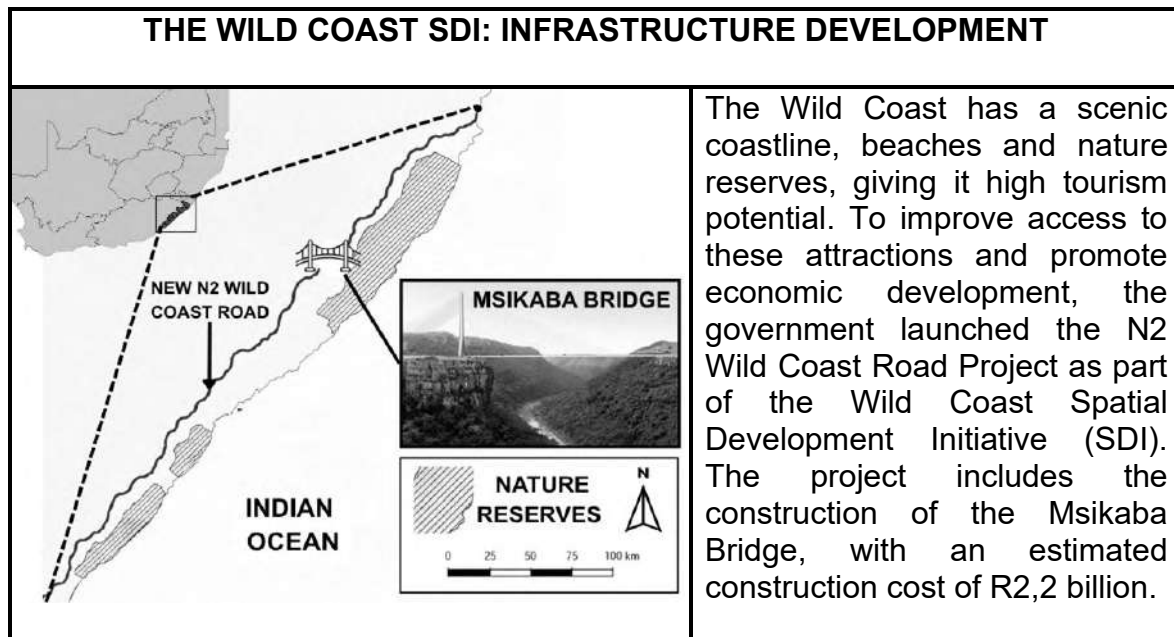


2.3.1 Refer to the map and identify the province located within the maize triangle that produced the highest maize (per thousand metric tonnes) in 2025. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 State TWO physical (natural) factors that favour large-scale maize production in the maize triangle. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Quote evidence from the extract that indicates that maize is South Africa's main food crop. (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.3.4 Refer to the graph. State the trend in South Africa's maize exports between 2023 and 2025. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.5 Suggest TWO economic causes of this trend (answer to QUESTION 2.3.4). (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.6 Explain how the trend (answer to QUESTION 2.3.4) could contribute to food security in South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.4 Refer to the map and extract below on the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).



[Adapted from <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/>]

- 2.4.1 What is a *Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Refer to the extract. State the tertiary economic activity that would provide stimulus for development in the area. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 From the map, identify the major transport infrastructure developed as part of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.4 How would the transport infrastructure (answer to QUESTION 2.4.3) attract economic investment to the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Explain the positive social impact that the development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) would have on the people in the area. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 Refer to the source on the South African informal sector.

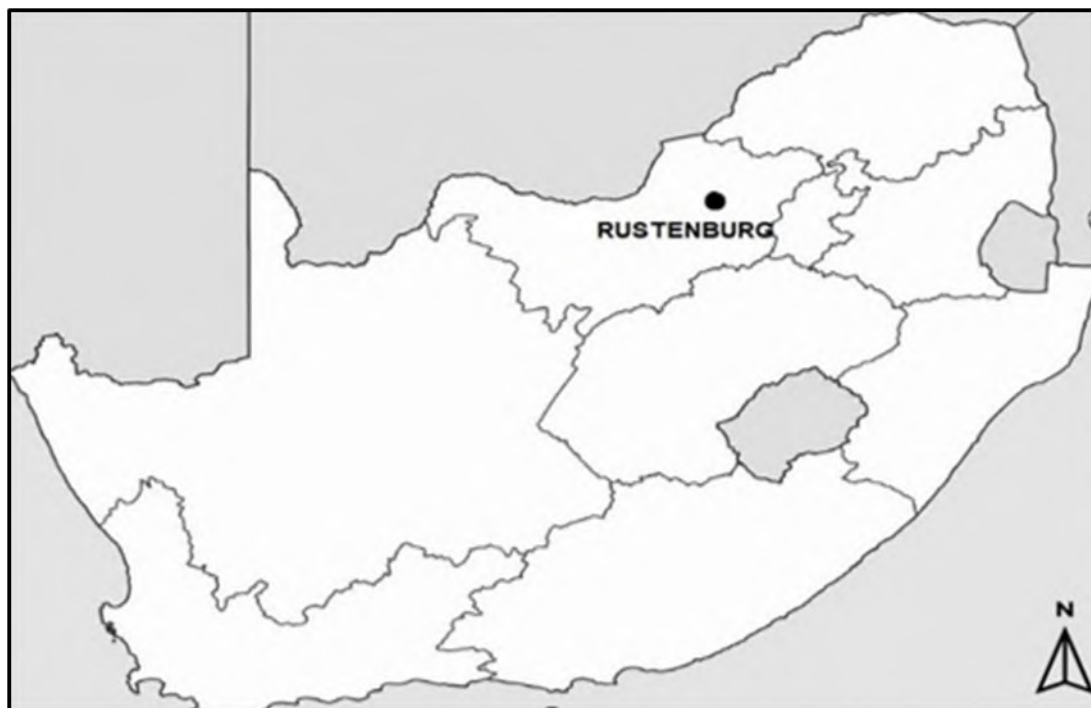
NUMBER OF STREET TRADING PERMITS	PERMITTED INFORMAL TRADERS IN DURBAN
Ekurhuleni: 16 567	
eThekwini: 11 700	
Tshwane: 2 506	
Cape Town: 1 372	
* Issued over the past five-years by municipalities	
The eThekwini Municipality has one of the largest informal trading sectors in the country. In the Durban city centre, permitted informal traders account for approximately 55,2% of all trading activity, while formal licensed businesses make up 44,8%. Most informal traders in the Durban city centre operate survivalist enterprises (small businesses established primarily to support household survival). Despite the challenging conditions under which they operate, the informal sector plays an important role in the economy.	

[Adapted from www.citizen.co.za/news/sa-metros-street-trading-permits]

- 2.5.1 Name the municipality that issued the least number of street trading permits. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 State ONE disadvantage to informal traders with no permits. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Explain why some street traders prefer not to apply for permits. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that the municipality could implement to strengthen the informal trading sector after issuing street trading permits. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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

Coordinates: 25°40'S; 27° 14'E

Rustenburg is located in the North West Province of South Africa. It was established in 1851 as a central place town serving a fertile farming region. Today, Rustenburg is best known as a specialised mining town, with platinum mining being the dominant economic activity and the main reason for the town's growth. The town is home to the two largest platinum mines in the world and the world's largest platinum refinery. The N4 Platinum Highway passes through Rustenburg, linking the town to Pretoria in the east and Botswana in the west.

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 In which province is Rustenburg located?

- A Gauteng
 - B Free State
 - C North West
 - D Northern Cape
- (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Rustenburg is classified as a specialised town because it is a ... town.

- A platinum mining
 - B central place
 - C trade and transport
 - D tourist
- (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to trigonometrical station 205 in block **B5** on the topographical map and the images below to answer QUESTION 3.1.3.



[Adapted from <https://ngi.dlrrd.gov.za>]

- 3.1.3 (a) The symbol for trigonometrical station 205 on the topographical map represents image (**R** or **S**). (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Determine the height of the Trigonometrical Station. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographical map. A hiker hikes from **P** in block **D3** to trigonometrical station 217 in block **D3**.

- 3.1.4 State the name of the hiking trail used. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 (a) Between 2014 and 2026, the magnetic declination changed by 48'. Calculate the magnetic declination for 2026. (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Calculate the magnetic bearing from **P** to the trigonometrical station 217.

Use the following information:

True Bearing is **128°**

Magnetic bearing = True bearing + Magnetic declination

(2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 Identify the street pattern in residential area marked **6** on the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Explain ONE reason why the street pattern (answer to QUESTION 3.2.1) developed in this area. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the National Route (N4) and the portion of the Central Business District (CBD) in block **A5** on the topographical map.

- 3.2.3 The N4 bypasses (south/north) of Rustenburg's Central Business District (CBD). (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 The N4 bypasses the Central Business District (CBD) of Rustenburg.

(a) State ONE economic disadvantage of the bypass for Rustenburg. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) State ONE advantage of the bypass for motorists travelling on the N4. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the feature labelled **T** in block **C5** on the topographical map.

3.2.5 Identify the feature labelled **T** (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 State the land use of feature labelled **T**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Explain the benefit of the feature labelled **T** on the people in the surrounding residential area. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the diagram below to answer QUESTIONS 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

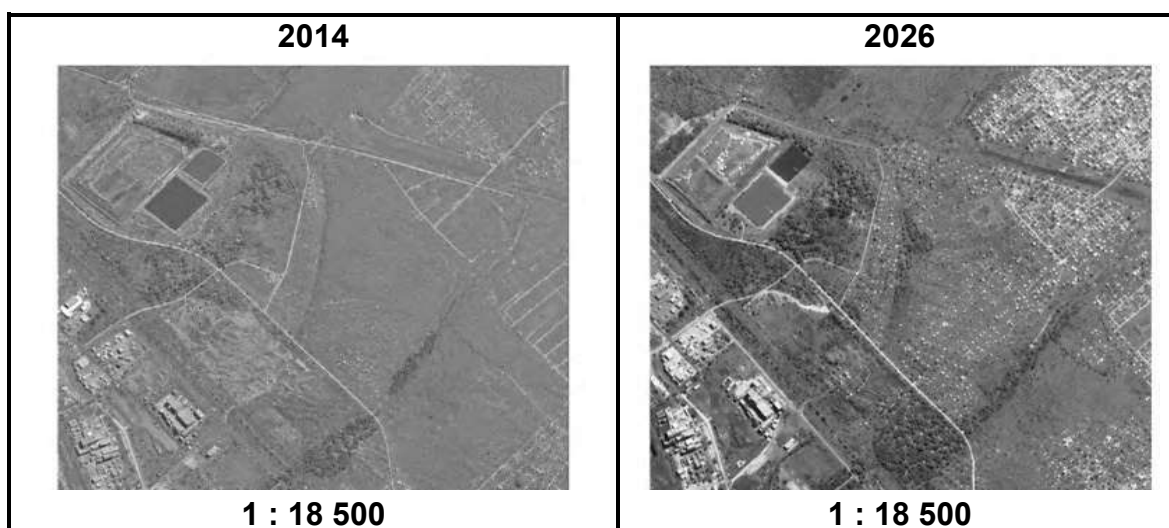


[Adapted from <https://gisgeography.com/what-is-gis>]

3.3.1 Name the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) component labelled **Y**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Identify the GIS component that involves processes such as data manipulation, buffering, layering and querying. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the satellite images below which show the same area at different times.



[Adapted from https://satellites.pro/Rustenburg_map.South_Africa]

- 3.3.3 (a) Why are satellite images classified as raster data? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Monitoring the same area over time is known as (spectral/temporal) resolution. (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) Why is important that both satellite images are shown at the same scale? (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) Explain why urban planners use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to compare satellite images of the same area captured over time. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2026

GEOGRAPHY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 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 Z (1)
- 1.1.3 Y (1)
- 1.1.4 Z (1)
- 1.1.5 Z (1)
- 1.1.6 Z (1)
- 1.1.7 Y (1)
- 1.1.8 Z (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 A (1)
- 1.2.2 B (1)
- 1.2.3 C (1)
- 1.2.4 B (1)
- 1.2.5 C (1)
- 1.2.6 A (1)
- 1.2.7 D (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 A decrease / decline in the rural population (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 1,2 million / 1 200 000 (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Lack of health care (accept examples) (1)
Lack of educational facilities (accept examples) (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 Household incomes decrease (2)
Greater financial burden / increased dependency ratio (2)
Increased poverty (2)
Reduced agricultural production (2)
Less investment into area (2)
Local businesses lose customers (2)
Businesses / services close (2)
Fewer economic opportunities (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.5 Will create more employment opportunities in agriculture (2)
 Opportunities / investment in agricultural-related industries (2)
 Raises household incomes / improves standard of living (2)
 Improves farmers' profitability (2)
 Reduces poverty (2)
 Encourages commercial farming (2)
 Increases agricultural production / yields (2)
 Improves food security (accept examples) (2)
 Supports local businesses (2)
 Diversifies the rural economy (2)
 Provides agricultural training / skills development (2)
 Increased access to modern farming technology (2)
 Improved infrastructure / access to markets (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Large open spaces (1)
 Lower land prices (1)
 New infrastructural investment (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Rural (agricultural) land is being changed into urban land uses (2)
 Urban development is expanding into rural areas (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Close access to goods and services for residents (2)
 Residential areas provide customers (2)
 Commercial areas provide employment for residents (2)
 Residents have convenient access (2)
 The close proximity reduces travelling time / transport costs (2)
 Businesses benefit from a nearby labour force (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Agricultural land is lost (2)
 Decline in agricultural production (2)
 Reduces contribution of agriculture to the local economy (2)
 Farmers lose income (2)
 Increased rates raise operating costs (2)
 Job losses in agricultural sector (2)
 Reduced expansion opportunities for farmers (2)
 Farming operation disrupted by urban development (2)
 Increased costs to manage land degradation / pollution (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.5 1.5.1 2025 (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 4,8 million (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Better employment opportunities (1)
 Higher wages (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.5.4 Limited municipal resources (accept examples) (2)
Limited municipal capacity (accept examples) (2)
Poor governance / management issues (accept examples)
Rapid urbanisation / rural-urban migration increased demand (2)
Large housing backlog (2)
High cost of constructing formal housing (2)
Limited suitable land available (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.5 (a) Formal water supply (piped water/standpipes) (1)
Safe electricity supply / connection (1)
Sanitation / sewerage system (1)
Waste/refuse removal (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Increased spread of diseases (accept examples) (2)
Reduced quality of life (accept examples) (2)
Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Delayed response from emergency services (accept examples) (2)
Vulnerable to crime / social ills (accept examples) (2)
Frequent flooding damages homes / displaces residents (2)
Overcrowded living conditions / lack of privacy (2)
Increased risk of fires spreading rapidly (2)
Death from illegal electricity connections (2)
Exposure to harsh weather conditions (2)
Stress from uncertainty of eviction / relocation (2)
Reduce sense of community pride (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1 Y (1)
- 2.1.2 Z (1)
- 2.1.3 Z (1)
- 2.1.4 Y (1)
- 2.1.5 Z (1)
- 2.1.6 Z (1)
- 2.1.7 Y (1)
- 2.1.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.2 2.2.1 D (1)
- 2.2.2 C (1)
- 2.2.3 A (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 B (1)
- 2.2.6 C (1)
- 2.2.7 D (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Free State (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Reliable (summer) rainfall / moderate rainfall (1)
Fertile / well-drained soils (1)
Frost-free growing season (1)
Warm to hot summers (1)
Flat plains / Few steep slopes (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Staple food crop (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.4 Downward / Declining / Decreasing (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.5 Higher production costs increase price (2)
Higher domestic maize prices (2)
Increased local demand (2)
Reduced international demand (2)
Less competitive in overseas markets (accept examples) (2)
Reduced maize surplus (2)
Increased (international) competition (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3.6 More maize is available domestically increasing food availability (2)
Increased domestic maize supply improves food accessibility (2)
Greater local maize supplies reduce food prices, improving the affordability (2)
Maize reserves ensure food supply stability (2)
Reduced dependence on imported maize creates a reliable food supply (2)
Reduced dependence on expensive imports improves the affordability (2)
Food-processing industries use maize, increasing the variety of food (2)
Maize as animal feed increases the availability of animal products (accept examples) (2)
A stable domestic maize supply reduces the risk of food shortages (2)

[ANY FOUR]

[NO PART-MARKING CONCESSION]

(4 x 2) (8)

- 2.4 2.4.1 Government-led programme aimed at stimulating economic development / promoting investment in a specific geographical region / corridor.

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 2.4.2 Tourism (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.3 (N2 Wild Coast) Road (1)
(Msikaba) Bridge (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

- 2.4.4 Improves accessibility / increases access (2)
Reduces travel time (accept examples) (2)
Lowers transport costs / cost-efficient (2)
Improves connectivity (2)
Facilitates the efficient movement of goods and services (2)
Makes the area more attractive to investors (2)
Increases investor confidence (2)
It will create a multiplier effect (2)
Bulk transport more efficient (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.5 Creates employment opportunities / reduces unemployment (2)
Increase household income / improves living standards (2)
Reduces poverty/ improving the quality of life (2)
Improves access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Improves accessibility to surroundings (accept examples) (2)
Opportunities for skills development / training (2)
Reduces rural-urban migration / rural depopulation (accept examples) (2)
Encourages development of basic services (accept examples) (2)
Promotes social upliftment and community development (2)

[ANY THREE]

(3 x 2) (6)

- 2.5 2.5.1 Cape Town (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Goods may be confiscated (2)
Receive fines / penalties (2)
Traders may be removed/evicted (2)
They cannot legally trade in designated areas (2)
At risk of losing their source of income if forced to stop trading (2)
Limited access to municipal support / trading facilities (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Process is time-consuming resulting in a loss of income (2)
Bureaucracy discouraging traders from applying (2)
Traders do not meet requirements so they do not apply (2)
Traders avoid paying permit fees which reduces profits (2)
Permit fees are too expensive making them unaffordable (2)
Traders avoid municipal regulations which limits trading (2)
Limited permits make them difficult to obtain (2)
Lack of required documentation preventing them from applying (2)
Unaware of the application process so they do not apply (2)
Fear of being penalised so they avoid registering (2)
Low literacy levels making process difficult (2)
Belief that a permit is unnecessary as enforcement is limited (2)
[ANY TWO]
[NO PART-MARKING CONCESSION] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)
Provision of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Increased security / policing (2)
Promote business skills training (2)
Provide access to finance (2)
Provision of sheltered trading stalls (accept examples) (2)
Regular cleaning and waste removal (2)
Marketing / promotion of trading areas (2)
Provision of storage facilities (accept examples) (2)
Link informal traders with formal businesses (2)
Encourage partnerships with local businesses (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- [60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

- 3.1 3.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 (a) R (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) 1 325,3 m (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Rustenburg Hiking Trail (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 (a) $17^{\circ}16' + 48' (1) = 18^{\circ}04'$ West of True North (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) $128^{\circ} + 18^{\circ}04' (1)$ (correct substitution)
 $= 146^{\circ}04' (1)$ (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2 **MAP INTERPRETATION**
- 3.2.1 Grid iron (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Flat or gently sloping land (2)
Easier / cheaper to construct straight roads (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 South (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 (a) Reduced passing trade (2)
CBD businesses lose trade/income (2)
Smaller market/fewer customers (2)
Reduced economic activity in the CBD (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Travel time is reduced (2)
Less traffic congestion (2)
Less time idling in traffic (2)
Lower transport costs (accept examples) (2)
Safer / reduced risk of accidents (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Botanical Garden (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Recreational (1)
Conservation (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.2.7 Provides a recreational area (accept examples) (2)
 Improves aesthetic appeal (2)
 Provides a green space (2)
 Reduces pollution (accept examples) (2)
 Increases land value (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- 3.3.1 Software (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 3.3.2 Methods (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 3.3.3 (a) Made up of a grid of pixels (cells)

(1 x 1) (1)

- (b) Temporal (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- (c) It allows accurate comparison of changes over time (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- (d) Monitors changes in land use (accept examples) over time (2)
 Identifies suitable areas for development (2)
 Assesses the environmental impacts of urban development
 (accept examples) (2)
 Identifies areas at risk (accept examples) to support informed
 decisions (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150