



LIMPOPO
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CAPRICORN NORTH

GEOGRAPHY

SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

2024/25 ACTIVITY BOOKLET

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SETTLEMENT

2024/25 GEOGRAPHY DEVELOPMENT MATERIAL

1. Examination guideline (Settlement overview)

Rural settlements

- How site and situation affect the location of rural settlements
- Classification of rural settlements according to:
 - ✓ Pattern
 - Identification of different patterns
 - Advantages and disadvantages
 - ✓ Function
- Identification and reasons for different shapes of rural settlements:
 - ✓ Round
 - ✓ Linear
 - ✓ Crossroad
 - ✓ T-shape
- Land use in rural settlements
 - ✓ Identification of land use: farming, forestry and conservation

Rural settlement Issues

- Concept of rural-urban migration (definition and application)
 - ✓ Push and pull factors
- Definition of rural depopulation:
 - ✓ Causes and consequences of rural depopulation on people and the economy
 - ✓ Strategies to address rural depopulation
 - ✓ Case study that illustrates effects of rural depopulation and strategies to address them
- Social justice issues associated with rural settlements:

- Definition, purpose, challenges in implementation, success stories and impact on communities
 - ✓ Access to resources (natural: water and human-made: limited investment and lack of infrastructure)
 - ✓ Land reform (land tenure, redistribution and restitution)

Urban settlements

- The origin and development of urban settlements
- Urbanisation of the world population
- Concepts (definition, identification and application) of:
 - ✓ Urbanisation
 - ✓ Urban growth
 - ✓ Urban expansion
 - ✓ Urban sprawl
 - ✓ Rate of urbanisation
 - ✓ Level of urbanisation
 - ✓ Counter-urbanisation
- How site and situation affect the location of urban settlements
- Classification (identification, description and purpose) of urban settlements according to function:
 - ✓ Central places
 - ✓ Trade and transport towns (Break-of-bulk points, Junction towns and Gateway/Gap towns)
 - ✓ Specialised towns

Urban hierarchies

- Concepts (identification, description and interpretation) of:
 - ✓ Urban hierarchy
 - ✓ Central place

- ✓ Threshold population
- ✓ Sphere of influence
- ✓ Range of goods
- Concepts (identification, description and interpretation) of:
 - ✓ Low- and high-order functions/services
 - ✓ Low- and high-order centres

Urban structure and patterns

- Internal structure and patterns of urban settlements (includes shape of urban settlements)
- Take note of the difference between land-use (e.g., greenbelt and recreation) and land-use zones
 - ✓ Land-use zones, including reasons for location, purpose and characteristics
 - Commercial (CBD, OBD, types of commercial decentralisation)
 - Residential
 - Industrial
 - Transition zone/Zone of decay
 - Rural-urban fringe
 - ✓ Factors influencing the morphological structure of a city
 - ❖ Street patterns (plan)
 - ❖ Building density
 - ✓ Urban profiles
 - Concept (definition, identification and application) of urban profile
 - Reasons for shape of urban profile
 - ✓ Models of urban structure (description and characteristics):
 - Multiple nuclei (Harris and Ullman)
 - Modern American-Western city
 - Third World city
 - South African city
 - Changing urban patterns and land use in South Africa (buffer zones, greenbelts)

Urban settlement issues

- Recent urbanisation patterns/ trends in South Africa
- Urban issues related to rapid urbanisation: (definition, causes, impact, possible solutions like counter-urbanisation)
 - ✓ Pollution
 - ✓ Urban blight
 - ✓ Traffic congestion
 - ✓ Lack of planning/urban sprawl
 - ✓ Overcrowding
 - ✓ Housing shortages
 - ✓ Service provision (basic services)
 - ✓ Social challenges
- Informal settlements:
 - ✓ Concept (definition and identification)
 - ✓ Growth of informal settlements
 - ✓ Issues associated with informal settlements
 - ✓ Strategies to address issues relating to informal settlements
- Case studies from South Africa and the world
 - ✓ Case studies on how selected urban areas in South Africa are managing urban challenges
- Injustice issues in urban areas
Definition of environmental, social and economic injustice concerns
 - Environmental concerns
 - ✓ Air pollution
 - ✓ Noise pollution
 - ✓ Destruction of ecosystems
 - Economic concerns
 - ✓ Poverty
 - ✓ Poor public transport systems
 - Social concerns
 - ✓ Unequal access to services
 - ✓ Unequal access to resources

2. General common errors and misconceptions

- Learners have challenges differentiating among the characteristics of a dispersed and nucleated settlement patterns, e.g. they had difficulty in associating an abundance of.
- Learners have difficulty in differentiating between site and situation. They also focused on the first part of the question and therefore did not relate it to the surrounding area. They gave 'site' instead of 'situation' as the answer.
- Learners are struggling to select the correct option between *centralization* and *counter-urbanisation* with regard to movement between urban and rural areas. They could not differentiate between the concepts.
- Learners seemed to be unable to differentiate between the different types of land reform, e.g. *land tenure* and *land redistribution*.
- Learners lacked skills in interpreting graphs and understanding of the concept 'rural depopulation'.
- Learners were asked for reasons as to why rural settlements experience a negative economic impact. Some Learners misinterpreted the question and gave the outcomes of the impact, other Learners spoke about social impacts.
- Learners struggled to select the correct option between centralisation and counter-urbanisation with regard to movement between urban and rural areas. They could not differentiate between the concepts.
- A number of Learners gave general characteristics of the CBD, but the question required characteristics evident in the photograph.
- A significant number of Learners did not seem to understand the concept out-lying business district (OBD). They focused instead on the CBD and its negative consequences.
- Some Learners gave general answers as to why emergency services could not reach informal settlements (e.g. lack of street names and house numbers). However, the focus of the question was on the lack of proper roads.

- Learners have a tendency of copying a whole paragraph without inverted commas when asked to quote a statement from the extract.
- Learners cannot link different information in an infographic with multiple info, e.g. text, graph and picture

3. Approaches to address misconceptions and errors

- Learners need to understand the difference between concepts like *site* and *situation*.

They also need to be able to apply concepts to different scenarios using linked characteristics of the concept, e.g. a dispersed settlement pattern is associated with an abundance of water.

Using visual stimuli will definitely assist.

Nucleated Pattern buildings are close together



Dispersed/Isolated Pattern buildings are far apart



[Source: <https://youtu.be/GP71QPyZlzo>]

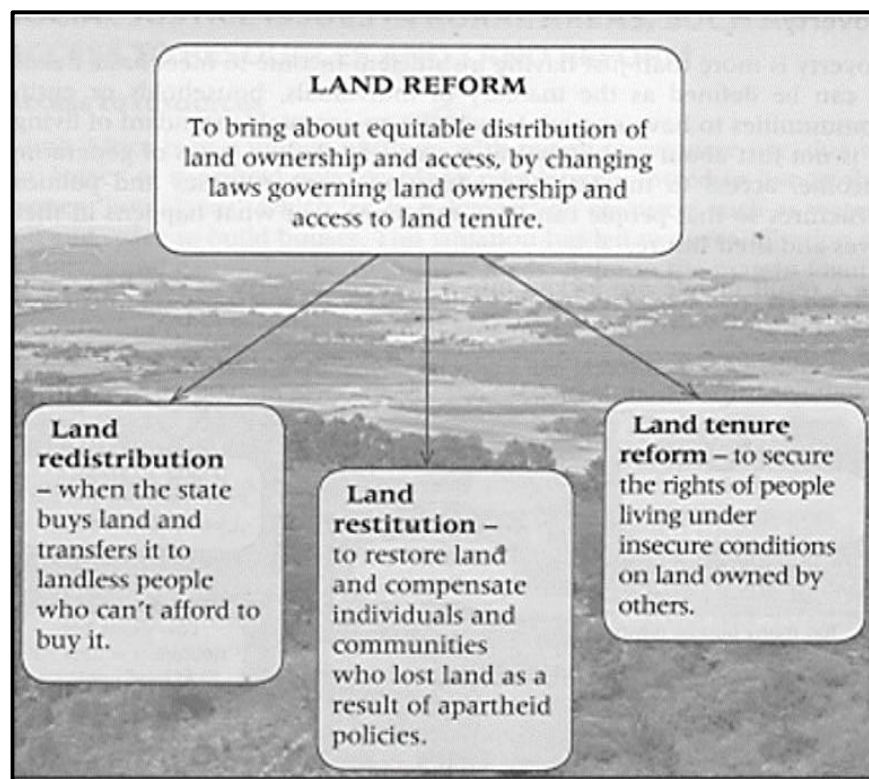
- It is important for learners to first read the extract before answering the questions as some of the answers can be taken directly from the extract and other answers will be assisted by the extract.

Learners need to give comprehensive definitions to be awarded full marks.

The definition for *Land Reform* is a *policy to bring about equitable distribution/access to land/landownership*.

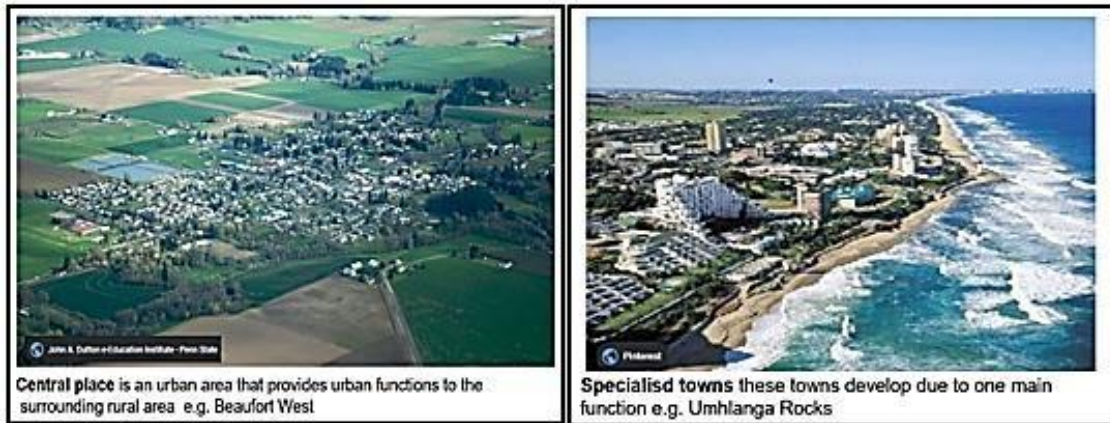
In order for learners to have a proper understanding of different concepts, we need to use aids such as visuals which highlight the differences. E.g. Q1.1.4,

Q1.1.5 and Q1.1.6, a clear illustration between the different types of land reform needs to be given to learners.



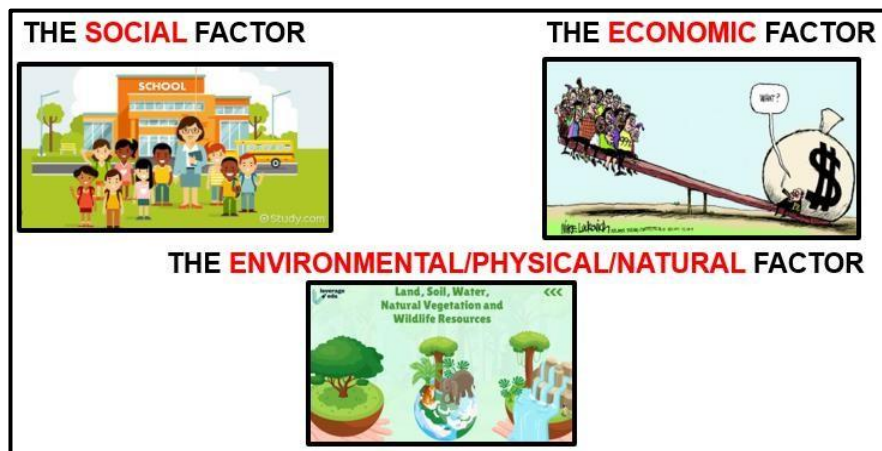
[Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dScZZeqW1RA&list=PLLTun7plblwMiKLHSbR1tCx26blvXVL6&index=2>]

- Teachers should ensure that learners are not only exposed to classification of urban settlements as was asked in, but also the difference between the types of urban settlements. Using visuals will make it more effective.



[Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D9JXb0CMbg&list=PLLTtun7pIblwMiKLHSbR1tCx26blvXVL6&index=6>]

- In the case of Q1.2.3 an effective method is to use visuals and compare the two concepts in order to create a clear differentiation. Learners must be made aware that social, economic, and environmental factors are asked in many questions like Q1.3.4. It is essential to know the difference between them.



[Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sd8c3Ky8K5Q&list=PLLTtun7pIblxVHOREpqtfoxjCOhP22ut_&index=7&t=220s]

- In the graph above the increase in the urban population and the decrease in the rural population can be linked to the concept of rural depopulation (Q1.3.1). Learners need to read and analyse a source thoroughly before answering the questions based on the source as

These extreme social and economic conditions are made worse by limited access to services, especially water, healthcare and education. Fewer economic activities have a negative social and economic impact on the area. Rural settlements are no longer an attractive option for rural dwellers.

- Teachers should ensure that the learners are exposed to a variety of sources as the paper does not limit itself to one type of resource, e.g. Q1.4 included a photograph, sketch and an extract. A combination of three or more sources is known as an infographic and is used regularly in questions.
- Teachers should use TWO diagrams, one on centralisation of businesses, the other showing decentralisation of businesses. In between the two diagrams, teacher should highlight the process of urbanisation.
- Teachers should give diagrams of the CBD and learners identify ONLY the characteristics visible.
- The teacher should use a diagram of the multiple nuclei model of urban structure and learners identify the core centres.
 - Refer to the extract below on informal settlements.
- Teachers should give learners the challenges faced by people living in the informal settlement, and let learners give possible strategies to each challenge.
- When learners are asked to quote from the extract, they must write their response exactly as it is written in the extract with inverted commas, e.g. 'Rapid urbanisation' and 'government failure to deliver adequate housing'.
- Teachers should ensure that the learners are exposed to a variety of sources as the paper does not limit itself to one type of resource.

4. Cognitive Levels

The cognitive level rating of paper 2 are as follows:

| Low order | Middle order | High order |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 25% | 50% | 25% |
| (37/38 marks) | (75 marks) | (37/38 marks) |

5. ACTION WORDS/VERBS

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Account | to answer for - explain the cause of - so as to explain why | Full sentences |
| Analyse | to separate, examine and interpret critically | Full sentences |
| Annotate | to add explanatory notes to a sketch, map or drawing | Add labels to drawings |
| Appraise | to form an opinion how successful/effective something is | Full sentences |
| Argue | to put forward reasons in support of or against a proposition | Full sentences |
| Assess | to carefully consider before making a judgment | Full sentences |
| Categorise | to place things into groups based on their characteristics | One-word answers/phrases |
| Classify | to divide into groups or types so that things with similar characteristics are in the same group - to arrange according to type or sort | One-word answers /phrases |
| Comment | to write generally about | Full sentences |
| Compare | to point out or show both similarities and differences | Full sentences |
| Construct | to draw a shape | A diagram is required |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Contrast | to stress the differences, dissimilarities, or unlikeness of things, qualities, events or problems | Full sentences |
| Create | to develop a new or original idea | Full sentences |
| Criticise | to make comments showing that something is bad or wrong | Full sentences |
| Decide | to consider something carefully and decide what should be done | Full sentences |
| Defend | to say things to protect something | Full sentences |
| Define | to give the concise and clear meaning | Full sentences |
| Devise | to invent a method to do something | Full sentences |
| Demonstrate | to show or make clear - to illustrate and explain - to prove by reasoning and evidence - examples can be given | Full sentences |
| Describe | to list the main characteristics of something - give an account of | Full sentences |
| Develop | to successfully develop and create a new method/idea | Full sentences |
| Differentiate | to show the difference between things | Full sentences |
| Discriminate | to recognise the difference between things | Full sentences |
| Discuss | to examine by means of argument, presenting both sides and reaching a conclusion | Full sentences |
| Distinguish | to recognise the difference between things | Full sentences |
| Draw | to show by means of a sketch | A diagram is required |
| Evaluate | to make an appraisal or express an opinion concerning the value - to define, analyse and discuss | Full sentences |
| Examine | to look at something carefully - to analyse and discuss | Full sentences |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------|
| Explain | to make clear, interpret and spell out the material you present | Full sentences |
| Find | to make a formal decision about something | Full sentences |
| Formulate | to express an idea/opinion in a carefully organised way | Full sentences |
| Give | to state facts without discussions | One-word answers |
| Identify | to give the essential characteristics of - to name | One-word answers |
| Illustrate | to show what something is like - to show that something is true | Full sentences |
| Interpret | to give an explanation of - to give the meaning of | Full sentences |
| Investigate | to try to find the facts about something | Full sentences |
| Justify | to prove or give reasons for decisions or conclusions, using logical argument | Full sentences |
| List | to write an itemised series of concise statements | One-word answers |
| Locate | to find the exact place where something is | One-word answers |
| Mention | providing relevant facts | Full sentences |
| Name | to state something - give, identify or mention | One-word answers |
| Outline | give a summary, using main points and leaving out minor details | Full sentences |
| Plan | to think carefully about a series of actions that you need to take in order to achieve something | Full sentences |
| Predict | to say what you think will happen - to foretell - to say in advance | Full sentences |
| Prioritise | to place in order of importance | One-word answers |
| Propose | to suggest a plan - to make a formal suggestion | Full sentences |

| | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Provide | to state facts without discussions | Full sentences/one-word answers |
| Question | to have or express doubts about something | Full sentences |
| Rate | to consider that something has a particular quality or achieved a particular quality/level | Full sentences/one-word answers |
| Recall | to remember something | Full sentences/one-word answers |
| Recognise | to accept that something is true or important - to give approval to something | Full sentences/one-word answers |
| Recommend | to advise that something should be done | Full sentences |
| Report | to produce an official statement or written document | Full sentences |
| Select | to choose something from a greater whole | One-word answers |
| Sketch | to illustrate with a simple drawing | A diagram is required |
| Solve | to find a solution to something that is causing difficulties | Full sentences |
| State | to present information plainly without discussion | One-word answers |
| Suggest | to propose an explanation or solution | Full sentences |
| Show | to make clear - to point out - to explain | Full sentences |
| Support | to show that an idea/statement is true | Full sentences |
| Tabulate | to group like terms or activities under specific headings | One-word answers/phrases |
| Tell | to recognise something as a result of knowledge | One-word answers |
| Test | to examine something to find out if it is satisfactory or has a specific quality | Full sentences |
| Use | to do something using a specific skill or method | Full sentences |
| Value | to consider the importance/worth of something | Full sentences |
| Verify | to check/prove that something is correct | Full sentences |

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Write | to create a formal document | Full sentences |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|

RURAL SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**1. LOW ORDER QUESTIONS /SHORT OBJECTIVES QUESTIONS**

1.1. Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN

A. Write only the letter (A – H) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.8 I.

| | COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1.1.1. | A settlement found in an area where water is scarce | A Urban settlements |
| 1.1.2. | Uni-functional settlements | B Site |
| 1.1.3. | Settlements and buildings that are located far apart from each other | C Nucleated |
| 1.1.4. | The actual ground that a settlement occupies | D Dry point |
| 1.1.5. | Settlements that are located close to each other | E Situation |
| 1.1.6. | Multi-functional settlements | F Dispersed |
| 1.1.7. | The relationship between a settlement and its surrounding environment | G Rural settlement |
| | | H Wet point |

- 1.2. Refer to the statements below on rural settlement patterns. Match the statements in 1.2.1-1.2.8 with dispersed or nucleated settlement patterns. Write only DISPERSED or NUCLEATED next to the question number (1.2.1 - 1.2.8) in your ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.2.1. Share ideas and have social interactions,
- 1.2.2. Large areas occupied by single households.
- 1.2.3. For defence and protection.
- 1.2.4. Limited natural resources and extreme climates.
- 1.2.5. Independence to explore modern farming methods
- 1.2.6. Lack of privacy and limited opportunity to have large farmland.
- 1.2.7. Commercial farmers in South Africa.
- 1.2.8. Found around water source in dry regions. 8x1 (8)

- 1.3. Choose a term/concept from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.3.8 Y.

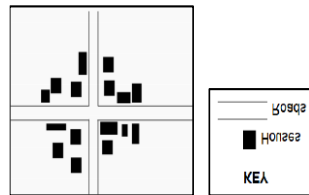
| | COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|--------|--|---|
| 1.3.1. | The function of a rural settlement | Y multifunctional Z unifunctional |
| 1.3.2. | The site of a settlement | Y the exact land occupied by a settlement the location of a settlement in relation to its surroundings Z |
| 1.3.3. | Purpose of land reform in South Africa | Y increases access to water Z decreases poverty |
| 1.3.4. | Ensures communal land rights of farm workers | Y land tenure Z land redistribution |
| 1.3.5. | Government allocates land to previously disadvantaged people | Y land restitution Z land redistribution |
| 1.3.6. | Challenge associated with land reform | Y willing buyer/seller clause Z more commercial farmers |
| 1.3.7. | The result of well-managed land reform | Y equal access to land Z unequal access to land |

(7X1)(7)

1.4. 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 (1.4.1 to 1.4.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.4.9 D.

- 1.4.1. ... is a physical factor that influences the site of a settlement.
- A Slope aspect
 - B Industrial development
 - C Access to services
 - D proximity to roads
- 1.4.2. A/An ... settlement is located close to a source of water in a water scarce area.
- A dry-point
 - B isolated
 - C dispersed
 - D wet-point
- 1.4.3. The location of a settlement in relation to its surrounding environment is referred to as
- A Site
 - B Pattern.
 - C Distribution.
 - D Situation.

- 1.4.4. Refer to the sketch below to answer QUESTIONS 1.4.4 to 1.4.6.

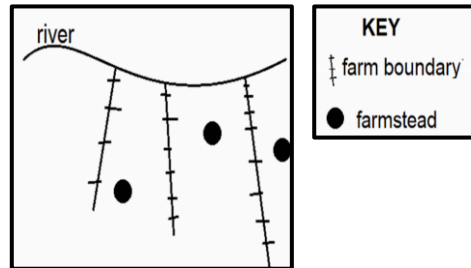


The pattern of the rural settlement is nucleated because the houses are ...

- A closely spaced.
B far apart.
C isolated.
D widely dispersed.
- 1.4.5. The following are advantages of the nucleated settlement pattern
- i. making own decisions
 - ii. lack of privacy
 - iii. increased security
 - iv. shared machinery
- 1.4.6. The shape of the settlement is ...
- A linear.
 - B crossroad.
 - C T-shape.
 - D round.
- 1.4.7. The largest and most complex rural settlement is called a/an ...
- A Village
 - B Isolated farmstead.
 - C Hamlet.
 - D Central place

1.4.8.

The settlement in the sketch below can be classified as ...

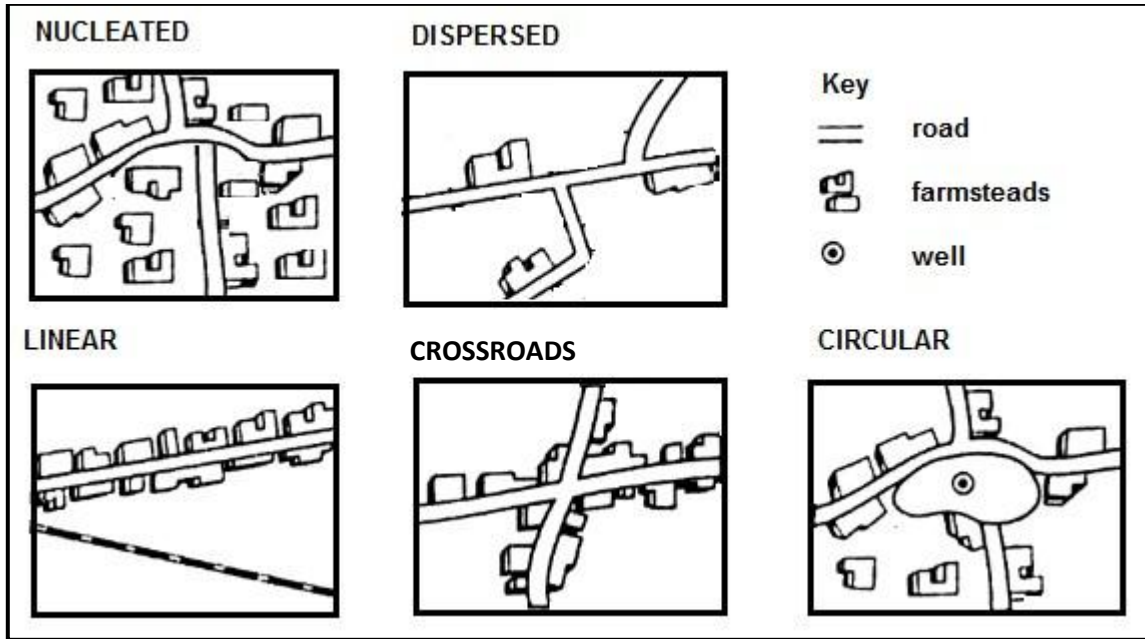


- A multi-functional and rural.
- B uni-functional and urban.
- C uni functional and rural.
- D multi-functional and urban.

(8 x 1) (8)

1.5. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

FIGURE 1.5: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SHAPES



[Adapted from <https://www.studyadda.com/current-affairs/human-settlements>]

- 1.5.1. Farmsteads are scattered in (nucleated/dispersed) settlements.
- 1.5.2. (Round/Linear) settlements are generally located along roads, rivers or canals.
- 1.5.3. The (dispersed/nucleated) settlement is generally associated with fragmented plots of farmland.
- 1.5.4. (Nucleated/Dispersed) settlements are generally easy targets for criminals because of remoteness.
- 1.5.5. (Linear/Round) settlements tend to be elongated for accessibility.
- 1.5.6. The advantage of (nucleated/dispersed) settlements is the sharing of equipment and ideas.
- 1.5.7. The (nucleated/dispersed) settlements are associated with making the largest profits.
- 1.5.8. Lack of privacy is a problem in (dispersed/nucleated) settlements. (8 x 1) (8)

1.6. The photographs below show TWO types of farming. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 1.6.1 to 1.6.7 with photographs A or B. Write only the letter, (A or B) next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.6.8 B.



- 1.6.1. Farming that produces a low yield per hectare
 - 1.6.2. Farming that focuses on food security in local communities
 - 1.6.3. Farming that is capital-intensive and uses advanced technology
 - 1.6.4. Farming associated with monoculture
 - 1.6.5. Farming described as small-scale farming
 - 1.6.6. Products for the home and export market
 - 1.6.7. Associated with extensive farming practices (7 x 1)
- (7)

RURAL SETTLEMENT

2. DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2.1. Refer to the sources below on land reform in South Africa.

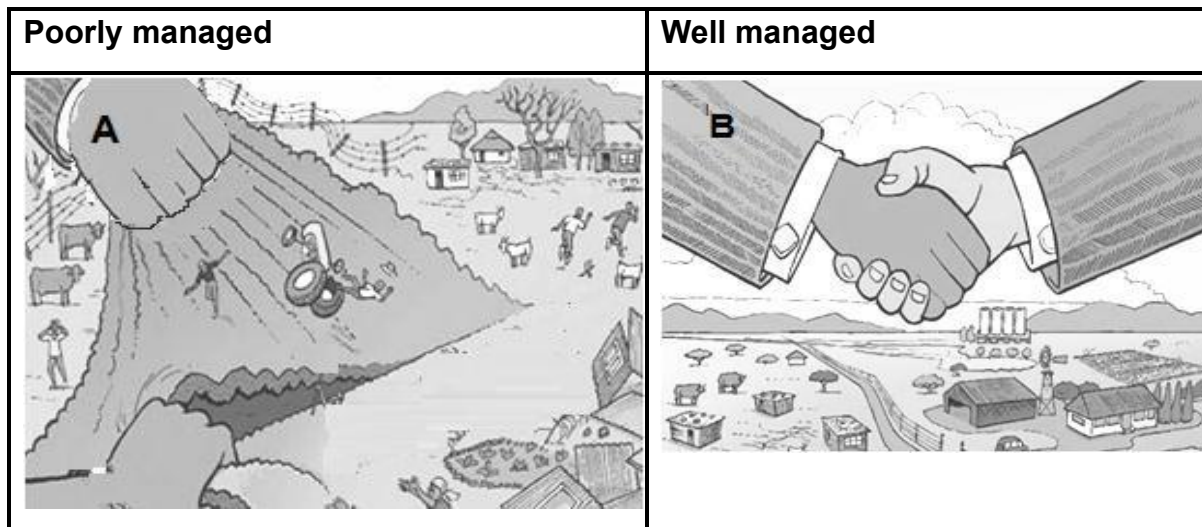
| A FRESH APPROACH TO LAND REFORM |
|---------------------------------|
|---------------------------------|

| |
|--|
| <p>South Africa currently faces a problem as the process of land reform has advanced too slowly and much of the land that has been transferred has become economically inactive.</p> |
|--|

| |
|---|
| <p>Conflicting (different) views cause South Africans to have questions about land reform. What is the future of land reform in South Africa? Can the process be accelerated? Will it produce equal outcomes? Whose interests will be served?</p> |
|---|

| |
|--|
| <p>At a South African agricultural congress, a panel discussion on the future of land reform agreed that, when it comes to successful land reform, intense negotiations and compromises are necessary. This is in keeping with the three pillars of land reform, namely redistribution, tenure and restitution. Land restitution provides a challenge as funding needs to be allocated to compensate dispossessed communities for land previously lost. Well-managed land reform can create assets for the poor, stabilize relationships and promote development. On the other hand, if it is poorly managed, it destroys assets, causes poverty to communities and weakens the economy.</p> |
|--|

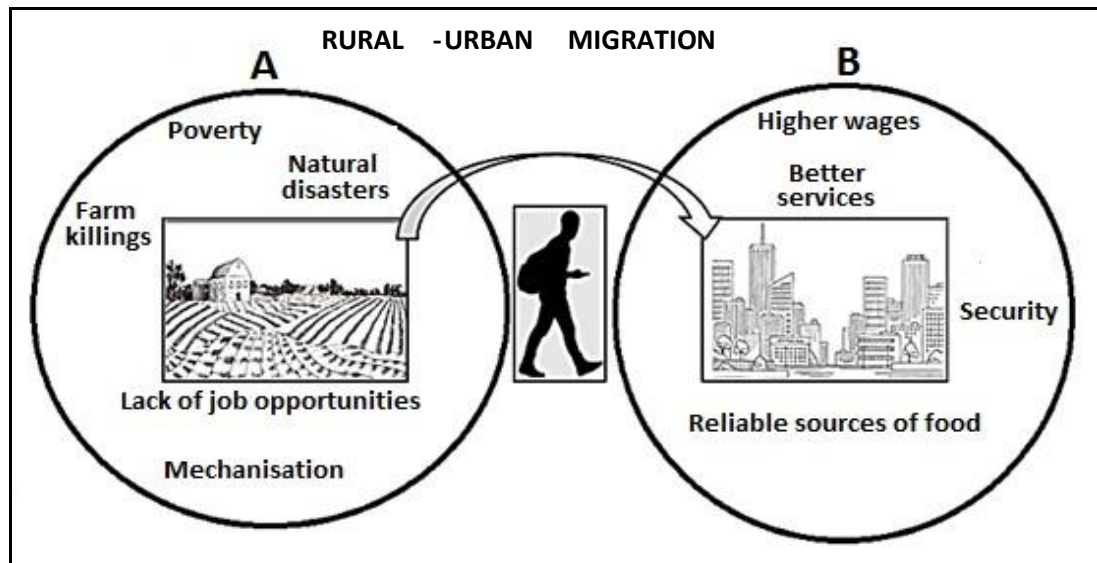
[Adapted from <http://www.landreformfutures.org/>]



[Adapted from <http://www.landreformfutures.org/>]

- 2.1.1. What is *land reform*? 1x2 (2)
- 2.1.2. According to the extract, what is the benefit of well-managed land reform? 1x1 (1)
- 2.1.3. (a) Why is land restitution considered a challenge (1 x 2) (2) 1x2 (2)
- (b) How does **B** illustrate the successful process of land restitution? (1 x 2) (2) 1x2 (2)
- 2.1.4. Which factors have caused the 'process of land reform' to advance too slowly 2x2 (4)
- 2.1.5. Explain the social benefits of well-managed land reform for people living in rural areas 2x2 (4)

2.2. Refer to the sketch below on rural-urban migration.



[Adapted from <file:///vector-farm-field-sketch-engravingdrawing/stockistockcitysketch>]

| | |
|--|---------|
| 2.2.1. Define the concept <i>rural-urban migration</i> | 1x2 (2) |
| 2.2.2 Identify ONE social push factor in A that causes rural-urban migration. | 1x1(1) |
| 2.2.3 State TWO basic services that are more accessible in urban areas than in rural areas. | 2x1 (2) |
| 2.2.4 How can rural-urban migration create challenges for the provision of housing in B ? | 2x2 (4) |
| 2.2.5 Suggest THREE intervention strategies that can be implemented to decrease rural-urban migration. | 3x2 (6) |

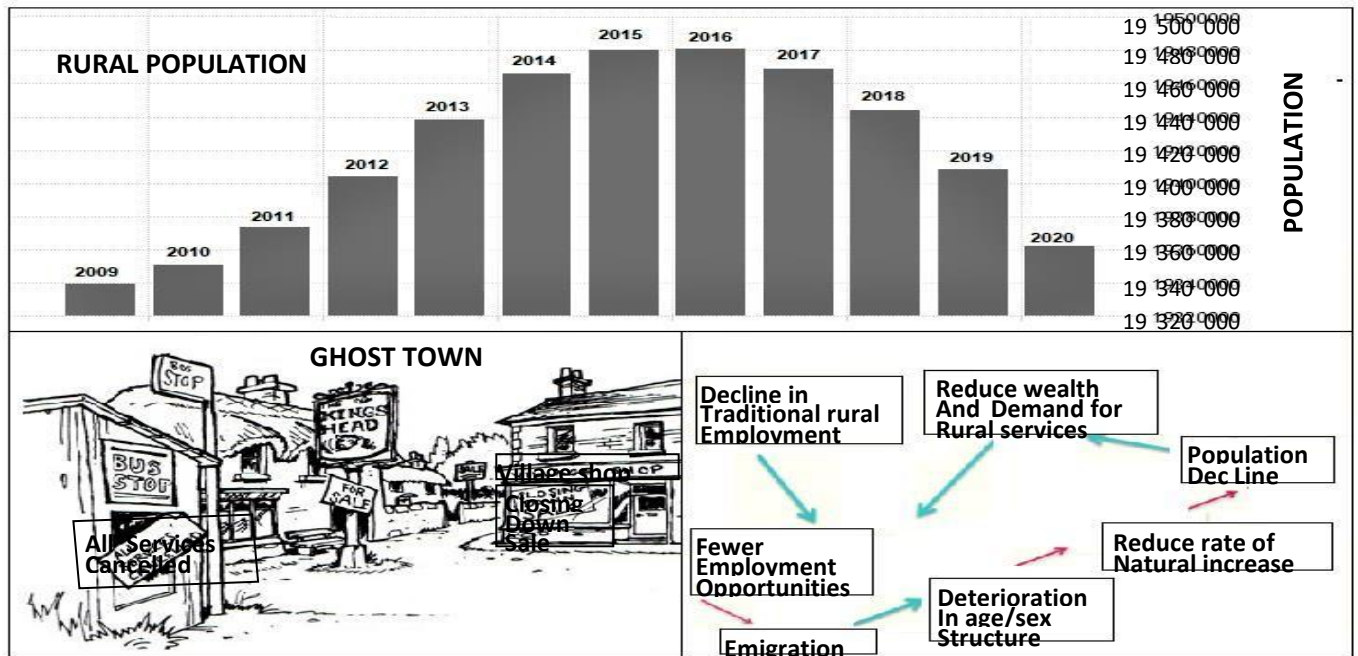
2.3. Study the cartoon below which is based on rural-urban migration.



[Adapted from <https://slideplayer.com/slide/9402187/>]

- 2.3.1. Define the term rural-urban migration. 1x2 (2)
- 2.3.2. Give ONE push factor that is visible in the cartoon. 1x1 (1)
- 2.3.3. Account for the impact that the push factor mentioned in QUESTION 2.3.2 will have on rural areas 1x2 (2)
- 2.3.4. Predict the social impact of rural-urban migration on the urban areas. 2x2 (4)
- 2.3.5. Suggest THREE strategies the government can implement to encourage people to stay in the rural areas. 3x2 (6)

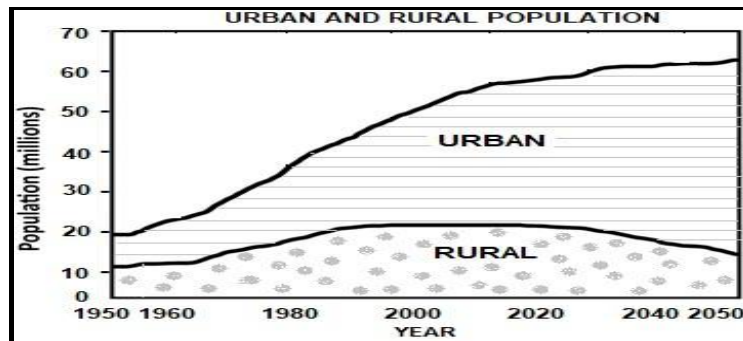
2.4. Refer to the infographic on South Africa's rural population trends from 2009 to 2020 and answer the questions that follow.



[Sources: <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-africa/rural>]

- 2.4.1. Define the term rural depopulation. 1x2 (2)
- 2.4.2. Give evidence from the population graph that rural depopulation is a reality in South Africa. 1x1 (1)
- 2.4.3. Describe the impact of rural depopulation on the economy of rural areas. 2x2 (4)
- 2.4.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, make suggestions to the local government on how to reduce the trend of rural depopulation, and explain the impact it will have on the rural economy as indicated in the infographic. 4x2 (8)

2.5. DEPOPULATION IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



Horizontal bar graph below showing the results of a survey in 2018 with regards to the type of land being considered for land redistribution.

- 2.5.1. What evidence on the graph indicates that rural depopulation has been taking place since 2020? 1x1 (1)
- 2.5.2. Name TWO social services in the extract that are lacking in the Alfred Nzo District. 2x1 (2)
- 2.5.3. Give TWO possible reasons for the lack of social services in the Alfred Nzo District. 2x2 (4)
- 2.5.4. Why do rural settlements experience a negative economic impact as a result of rural depopulation? 2x2 (4)
- 2.5.5. Suggest sustainable measures that could be implemented by municipalities of rural areas to reduce this negative economic impact. 2x2 (4)

2.6. Case study about empowering rural communities

- a. **EMPOWERING RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH**
- b. **MULTIPLE-USE WATER**



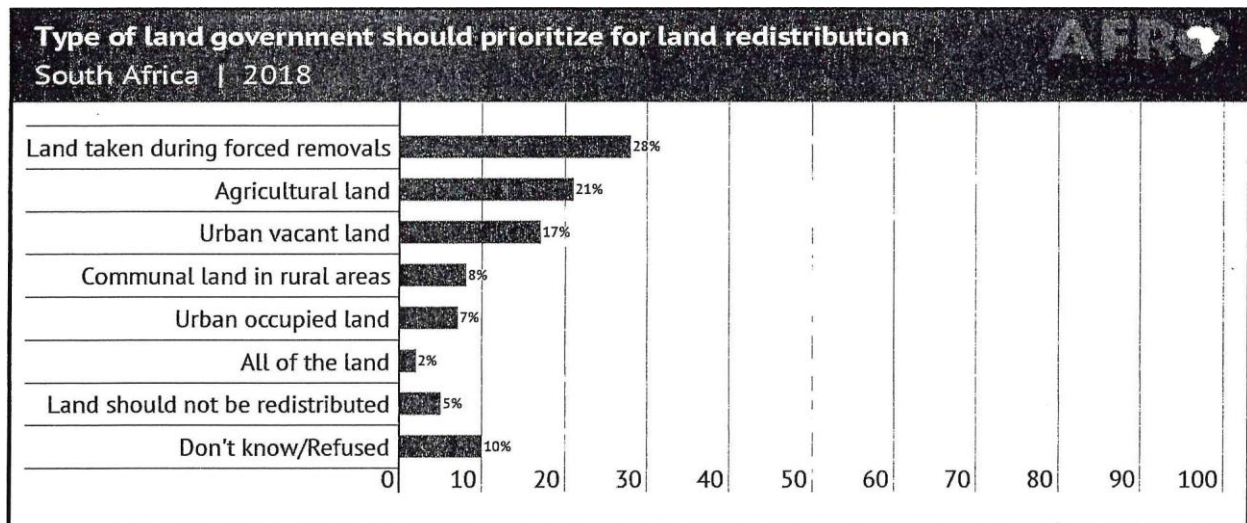
- c. The multiple-use water services (MUS) approach has proven reliable in providing life-changing water access to rural communities in strengthening water security that supports more diverse livelihoods.
- d. In Ga Moela (Limpopo Province), a rural settlement made up of approximately 18 scattered households, new water services were designed to meet the multiple water needs of the community's households. These rural inhabitants have experienced a 56% increase in water quantity and a more reliable supply.
- e. Prior to the introduction of MUS, the main water sources were 20 shallow hand-dug wells only 0, 5–1 metres deep. The water was dirty and shared with animals. The dispersed nature of the households meant that almost all homes relied on water that was carried from sources in buckets or wheelbarrows.

[Adapted from <https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/success-stories>]

- 2.6.1. How many hours were saved per week fetching water after MUS was introduced? 1x1 (1)
- 2.6.2. Identify TWO pieces of evidence from the extract that community members faced problems before MUS was introduced. 2x1 (2)
- 2.6.3. Give TWO reasons for the poor water infrastructure often found in South African rural areas. 2x2 (4)

2.6.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how access to 4x2 (8) reliable water in rural communities will reduce poverty.

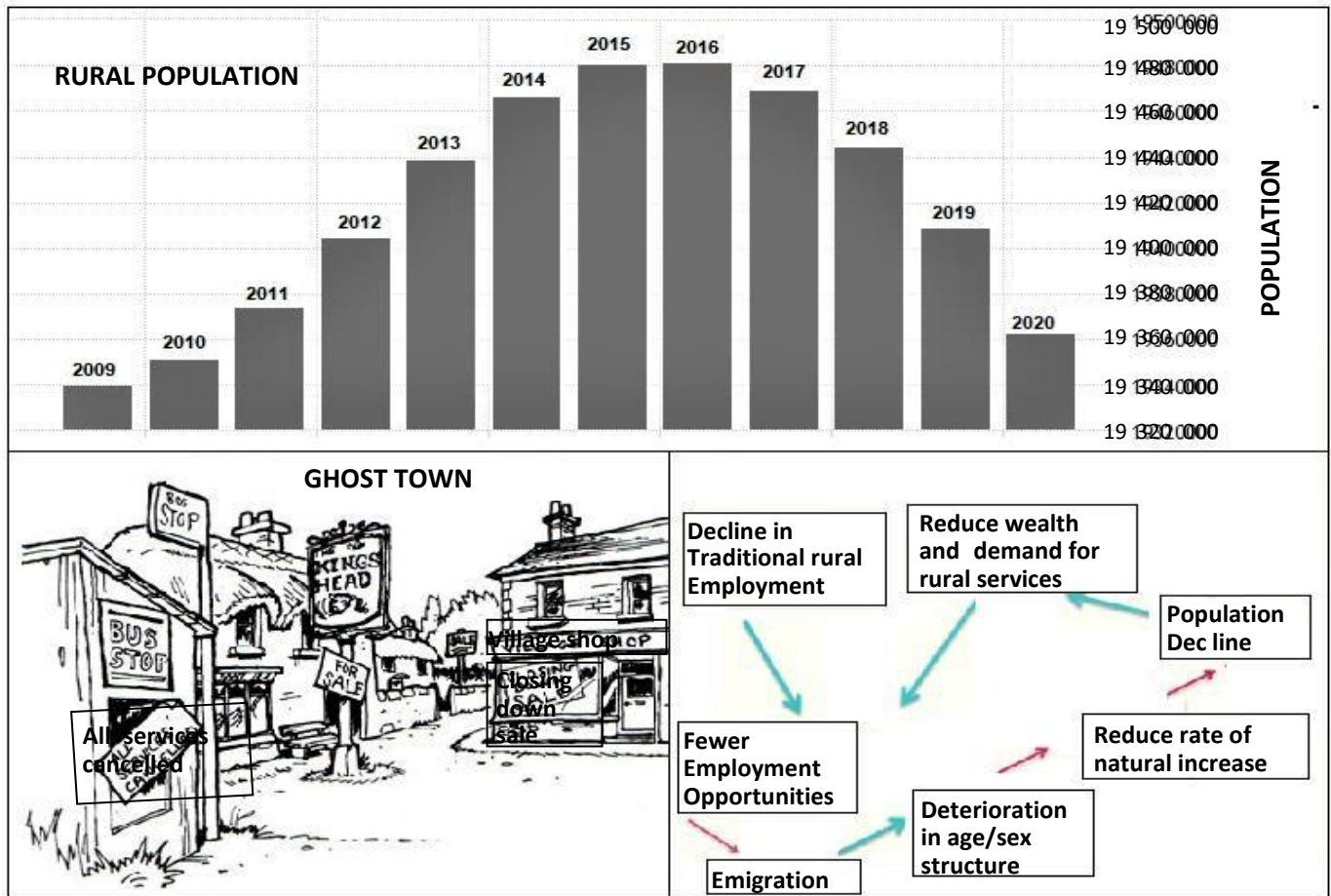
2.7. Graph about land reform



[Source: https://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/large_images]

- 2.7.1. Define the concept land redistribution. 1x2 (2)
- 2.7.2. What percentage of people from the survey did not agree with land redistribution? 1x1 (1)
- 2.7.3. According to the bar graph, which type of land should be given the highest priority for land redistribution? 1x1 (1)
- 2.7.4. Comment on the position of the South Africans, who were part of the survey, to the idea of redistributing all the available land in South Africa. 3x2 (6)

2.8. Figure about rural depopulation



- 2.8.1. Define the term rural depopulation. 1x2 (2)
- 2.8.2. Give evidence from the population graph that rural depopulation is a reality in South Africa. 1x1 (1)
- 2.8.3. Describe the impact of rural depopulation on the economy of rural areas. 2x2 (4)
- 2.8.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, make suggestions to the local government on how to reduce the trend of rural depopulation, and explain the impact it will have on the rural economy as indicated in the infographic. 4x2 (8)

2.9. Read the extract in FIGURE 2.9 on land reform in South Africa.

LAND REFORM BREATHES NEW LIFE

Land reform has the potential to breathe new life into the economy, especially in rural areas, by reducing unemployment and giving previously disadvantaged farmers the opportunity to become commercial farmers.

In addition, it has the capacity to reduce social unrest by reducing the historic and large gap between white and black land ownership. Despite talks about its importance since the 30% redistribution target was set in 1996, land reform has never been a political priority. Instead, it has been covered in controversy, with millions of rands being wasted on failed projects due to a variety of reasons. These reasons vary from government inefficiency to a shortage of skills and lack of business and financial support.

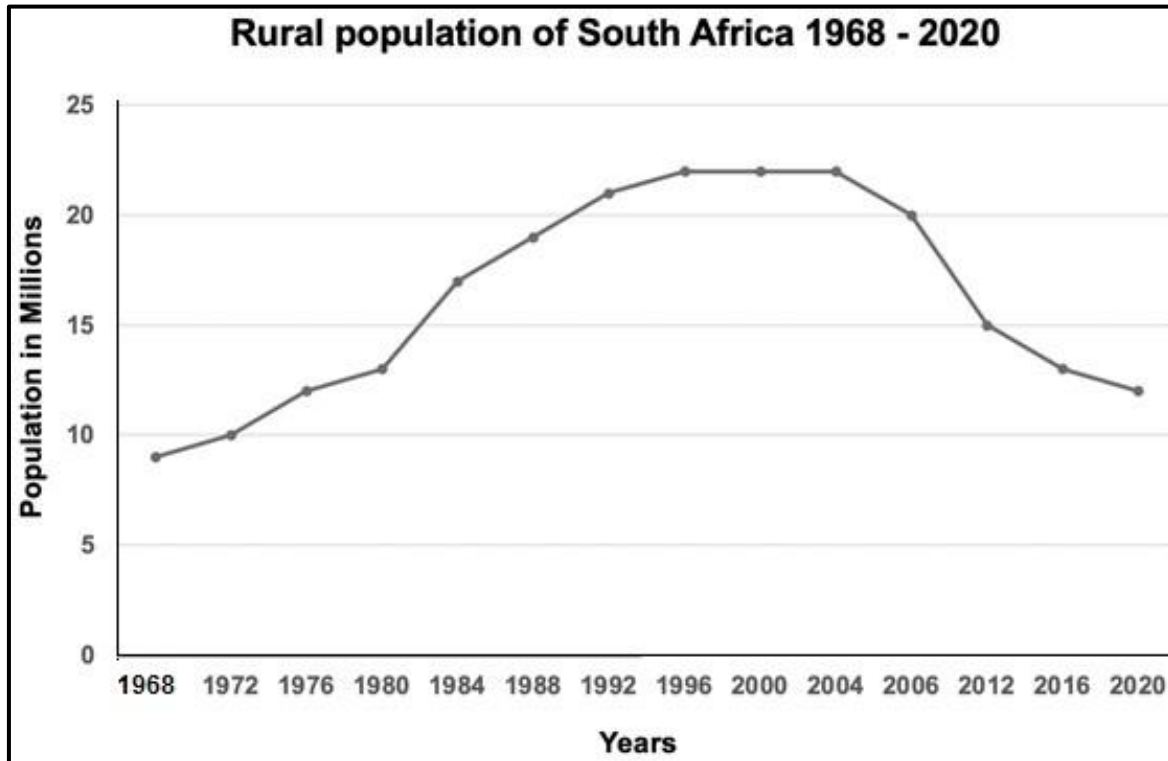
Even the number of hectares that have been transferred is uncertain. Government last year argued that there was still a long way to go. It is estimated that a total of 17, 4 million hectares had been transferred from white ownership since 1994. This is equal to 21% of the 82, 8 million hectares farmed in South Africa.

[Adapted from <https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/agri-business/empowerment/lessons-learnt-from-landreform/>]

- | | | |
|--------|---|---------|
| 2.9.1. | What is the aim of land reform? | 1x1 (1) |
| 2.9.2. | Quote TWO ways from the extract in which land reform can 'breathe new life' into the rural economy. | 2x1 (2) |
| 2.9.3. | Why was the target set for land reform not reached? | 2x2 (4) |
| 2.9.4. | In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the positive impact that land reform will have on rural communities. | 4x2 (8) |

2.10. Refer to FIGURE 2.10, a graph on rural depopulation.

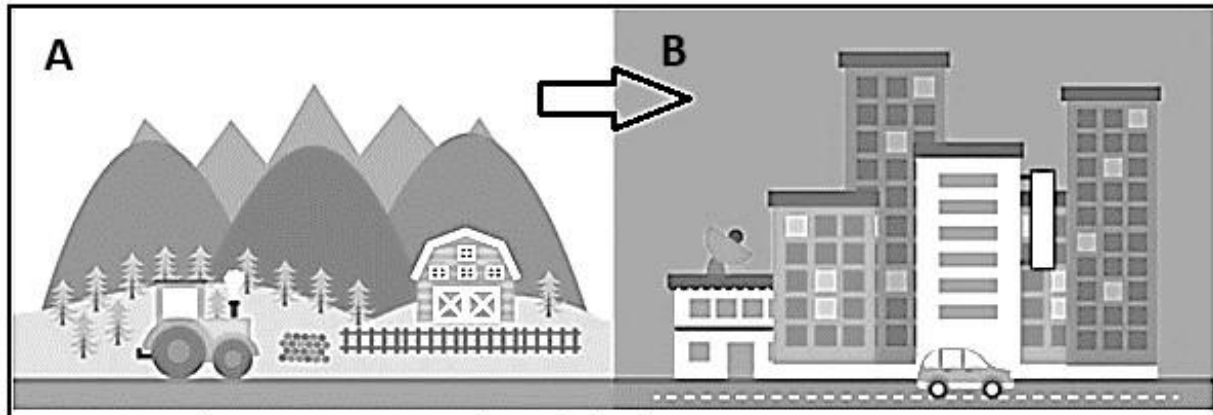
FIGURE 2.10 : RURAL DEPOPULATION



[Source: Examiner's graph]

- 2.10.1. Define the concept rural depopulation. 1x1 (2)
- 2.10.2. Determine the number of people living in the rural areas of South Africa in 2004. 1x1 (1)
- 2.10.3. Is the rural population showing an increase or a decrease from 2004 to 2020? 1x1 (1)
- 2.10.4. How will this trend (the answer to QUESTION 3.3.3) have a negative impact on the standard of living of the rural population? 2x2 (4)
- 2.10.5. Explain TWO social factors that contributed to rural depopulation in South Africa 2x2 (4)
- 2.10.6. Suggest TWO sustainable strategies to encourage people to return to rural areas. 2x2 (4)

2.11. Refer to the sketch showing rural-urban migration.



[Source: <https://www.sspcr.eurac.edu/2019/07/03/special-session-on-rural-urban-relationships-for-a-better-territorial-development/>]

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 2.11.1. State an environmental factor that results in the movement of people from A to B. | 1x1 (1) |
| 2.11.2. How does rural-urban migration give rise to rural depopulation? | 1x2 (2) |
| 2.11.3. What is the negative economic impact of rural-urban migration on settlement A ? | 2x2 (4) |
| 2.11.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why rural migrants experience difficulty in finding employment in area B and the impact thereof on their quality of life. | 4x2 (8) |

3. GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS: A 1: 50 000 TOPOGRAPHIC 2931CA AND A 1: 10 000 ORTHOPHOTO MAP 2931 CA 11 VERULUM.

3. MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1. Refer to the topographic map and the orthophoto map.

3.1.1. The contour interval of the orthophoto map is (5 m/20 m). (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2. Which vertical exaggeration would give the most detailed indication of the landforms on a cross-section?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20

3.1.3. Complete the grid reference/coordinates of spot height **114** in block **C3** on the topographic map. Write down only the information that is not included in the question.

- a) ___° 37' 42"S
- b) 31° ___' ___"E

(3 x 1) (3)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.4. Calculate the average gradient between **F** and **G**. Use the following information:

Vertical interval (VI): 119 m – 80 m = 39 m

$$\text{Formula: Average gradient} = \frac{\text{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal equivalent (HI)}}$$

(4 x 1)

(4)

3.1.5. Determine if the gradient between (**F** to **G**) is steeper or gentler than (**H** to **I**).

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2. MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to **J** in block **D4** on the topographic map.

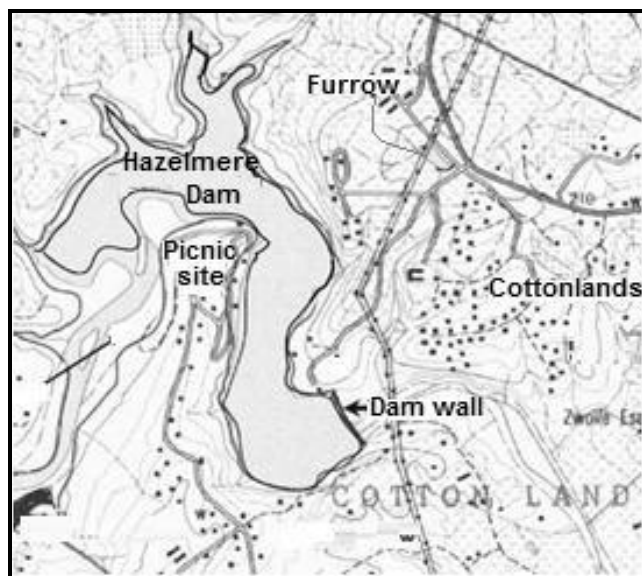
3.2.1. Is the settlement pattern at **J** *dispersed* or *nucleated*?

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2. State ONE site factor that favoured farming in this area.

(1 x 1)(1)

Refer to residential area **K** in block **E3** on the topographic map and the photograph of the same area below.

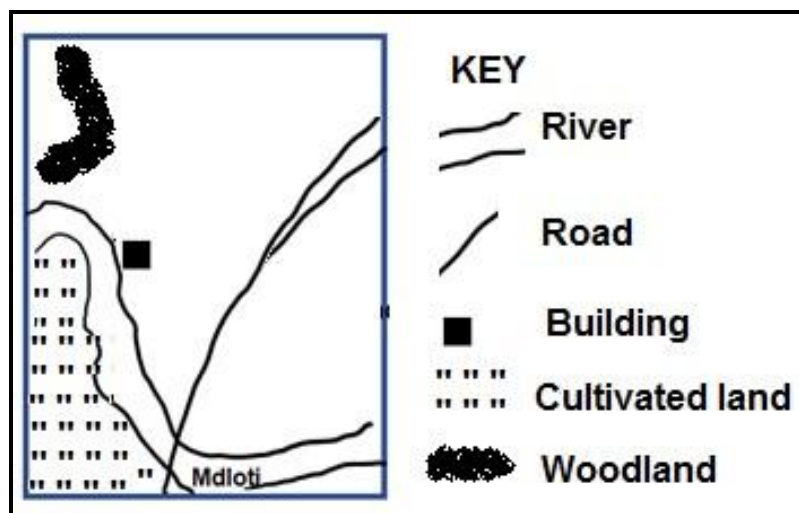


3.2.3. Name ONE tertiary activity that is associated with the Hazelmere Dam. (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.4. How does this tertiary activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.3) contribute to the economy of Verulam? (1 x 2)(2)

3.3. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the block below representing block **D5** on the topographic map.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

3.3.1. Identify the following:

(a) Human-made polygon (area) feature

(b) Natural line feature (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2. The TWO features (answer to QUESTION 3.3.1) represent (vector/raster) data.

(1x1)

(1)

Refer to blocks **A3** and **A4** on the orthophoto map.

3.3.3. Buffering is the demarcation of an area around a feature/location.

(a) What evidence indicates that buffering is taking place along the Mdloti River? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Explain why it was necessary to buffer the Mdloti River. (1 x 2)

(2)

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS : ERMELO

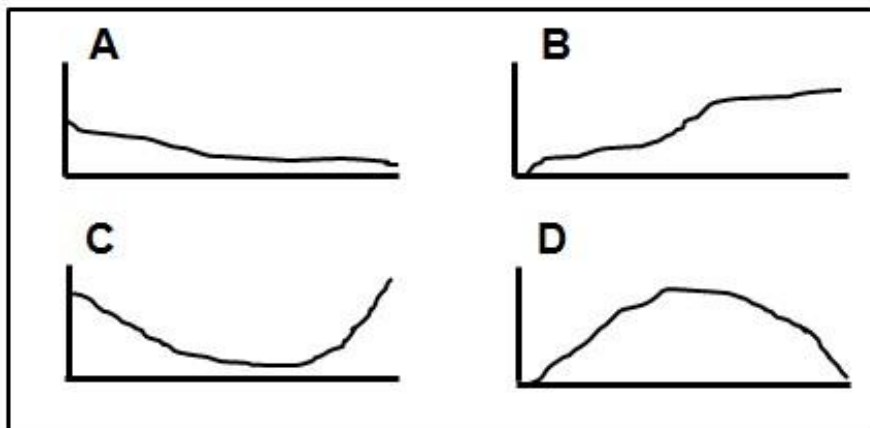
3.1.1. The town closest to Ermelo by rail is ...

- A. Breyton
- B. Camden
- C. Chrissiemeer
- D. Piet Retief

(1x1)(1)

Refer to spot height 1738, **F** in block **B1** and windpump, **G** in block **B3** on the topographic map.

3.1.2. The rough cross-section between spot height 1738 and the windpump is ...



(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.3. Give a reason for the intervisibility between spot height 1738 and the windpump.

(1 x 2)(2)

3.1.4. What is the difference in height between spot height 1738 and the windpump?

(1 x 1)(1)

- 3.1.5. Calculate the distance between the spot height 1738 and the wind pump in metres.

Formula: **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

(2 x 1)(2)

- 3.1.6. Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 to calculate the average gradient between spot height 1738 and the windpump.

Formula: **Average gradient = Vertical interval (VI)**

Horizontal equivalent (HE)

(2 x 1)(2)

- 3.1.7 Determine the feature that is located at the following grid reference:

26°31'54"S; 29°57'25"E

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the spatial objects in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.

Give an example of the following:

3.3.1 A natural line feature (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 A human-made polygon feature (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the image (taken via remote sensing), of the opencast mine as seen in blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.



[Source: <https://live-production.wcms.abc-nnet.au/331aa383528239df7238f20fc4a225b9?>]

3.3.3 Define the concept *remote sensing*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Give ONE visible attribute of the opencast mine by referring to blocks **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map and the image above. (1 x 2)(2)

3.3.5 Explain how this image of the opencast mine would be more effective to assess the environmental injustice than using the topographic map. (1 x 2) (2)

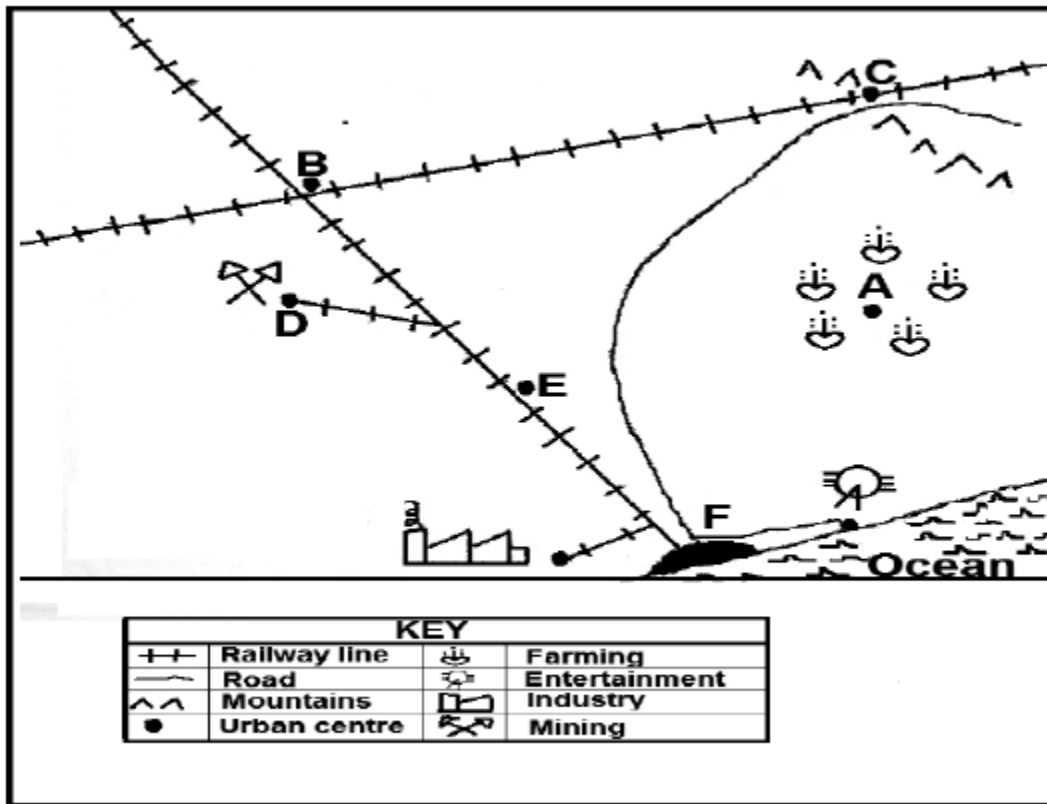
URBAN SETTLEMENT

SHORT OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1.1. Match the terms in column B with the correct definitions in column A.

| | Column A | Column B |
|--------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.1.1. | When the physical size of a city increases. | A. Urbanisation |
| 1.1.2. | An ever increasing percentage of the total people living in cities. | B. Urban growth |
| 1.1.3. | The percentage of a population in cities. | C. Site |
| 1.1.4. | Uncontrolled growth of suburbs on the edge of the city. | D. Rate of urbanisation |
| 1.1.5. | How fast people are moving to the city. | E. Counter urbanisation |
| 1.1.6. | The number of people living in a city increases. | F. Urban sprawl |
| 1.1.7. | The process where the population of a country moves from urban to rural areas. | G. Level of urbanisation |
| 1.1.8. | The actual piece of land where a settlement is located. | H. Urban expansion |
| | | (8 × 1)(8) |

- 1.2. The sketch below represents classification of urban settlements according to the functions. Provide a letter from the sketch that best matches the descriptions below. Write only the letter next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.7) in the ANSWERBOOK. E.g. 1.2.8. A



[Source: Adapted by the Examiner from *Geography Study Guide—Gr12 NCS*]

- 1.2.1. This settlement is an example of a typical gateway town.
- 1.2.2. The settlement that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural community.
- 1.2.3. The settlement where one mode of transport changes to another.
- 1.2.4. This settlement represents a specialised town.
- 1.2.5. This is an example of a junction town.
- 1.2.6. East London and Durban are typical examples of this type of settlement.
- 1.2.7. The shape of the settlement is semi-circular.

(7 × 1)(7)

1.3. 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 (1.3.1 to 1.3.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.3.8. D.

1.3.1. is the maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to buy goods or to use a service.

- A. Central place
- B. Sphere of influence
- C. Range
- D. Threshold population

1.3.2. ... goods are used almost daily and are found in most types of settlements.

- A. High-order
- B. Low-order
- C. Threshold
- D. Comparative

1.3.3. ... describes the ranking of urban areas according to their size and degree of specialization of the functions.

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

1.3.4. An urban service centre supplying goods and services to the surrounding rural area is known as a

- A. Central place.
- B. Low-order centre.
- C. Rural hamlet.
- D. High order centre.

1.3.5. ... refers to the number of customers a business needs to be profitable.

- A. Sphere of influence
- B. Threshold population
- C. Urban population
- D. Range of population

1.3.6. The area from which a business draws its customers is a/an ...

- A. Range of goods.
- B. Local service centre.
- C. Sphere of influence.
- D. Urban hierarchy.

1.3.7. Type of goods that are not purchased frequently

- A. High-order goods
- B. Low-order goods
- C. Urban expansion
- D. Range

(7x1) (7)

1.4. Match each of the descriptions below with either a high-order or a low-order central place. Write only 'high-order central place' or 'low-order central place' next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.8.) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.4.9. High-order central place.

1.4.1. This central place offers a wide variety of functions

1.4.2. A low threshold population is associated with this central place

1.4.3. A larger sphere of influence is evident in this central place

1.10.7 According to the urban hierarchy, this central place is in the majority

1.4.5 A conurbation is an example of this type of central place

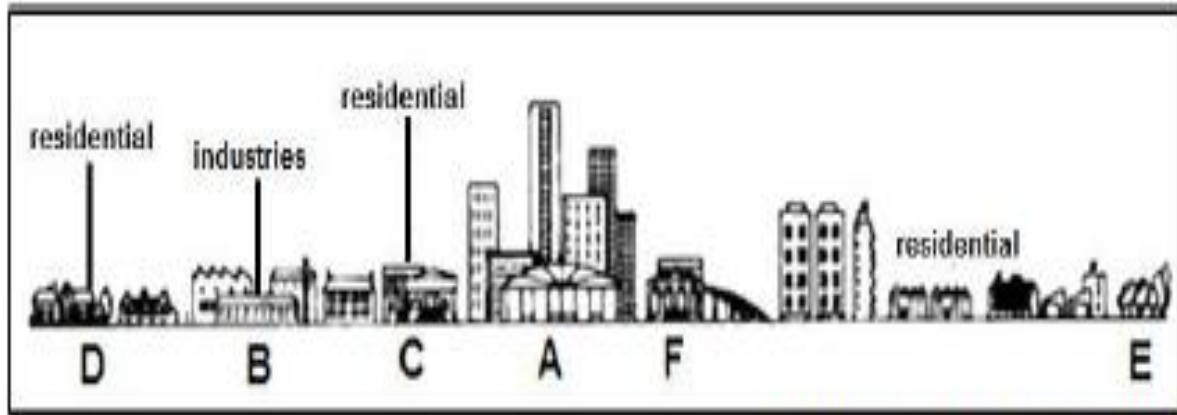
1.4.6 There is a smaller range in this central place

1.4.7 Specialized services, like universities and art galleries, are found in this type of central place

1.4.8. Milk and bread is an example of this central place

(8x1) (8)

1.5. Refer to figure 1.5 which show urban land-use zones.



[Adapted from www.learnmindset.co.za]

- 1.5.1. Name land-use zone A.
- 1.5.2. Name land-use zone F.
- 1.5.3. Which land-use zone occupies the most space?
- 1.5.4. Is industrial area B a light or heavy industrial zone?
- 1.5.5. Which land-use zone has the highest building density?
- 1.5.6. Which one of the two residential areas (C or D) is most likely the high-income residential area?
- 1.5.7. Identify land-use zone E.
- 1.5.8. Which land-use zone has the highest land-values?

(8 × 1)(8)

1.6. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions.

Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g., 1.6.8 D

1.6.1. The ... land-use zone is characterised by the most pollution.

- A. Central business district
- B. Rural-urban fringe
- C. Industrial
- D. Residential

1.6.2. The ... land-use zone is unattractive with high land values.

- A. Central business district
- B. Transition
- C. Industrial
- D. Residential

1.6.3. The land values in this land-use zone are the cheapest.

- A. Central business district
- B. Transition zone
- C. Rural-urban fringe
- D. Residential zone

1.6.4. The land-use zone with the highest building density.

- A. Central business district
- B. Transition zone
- C. Rural-urban fringe
- D. Residential zone

1.6.5. A commercial zone situated in the suburbs is known as the ...

- A. Central business district
- B. Rural-urban fringe
- C. Outlying business district
- D. Industrial zone

1.6.6. The land-use zone where most people live.

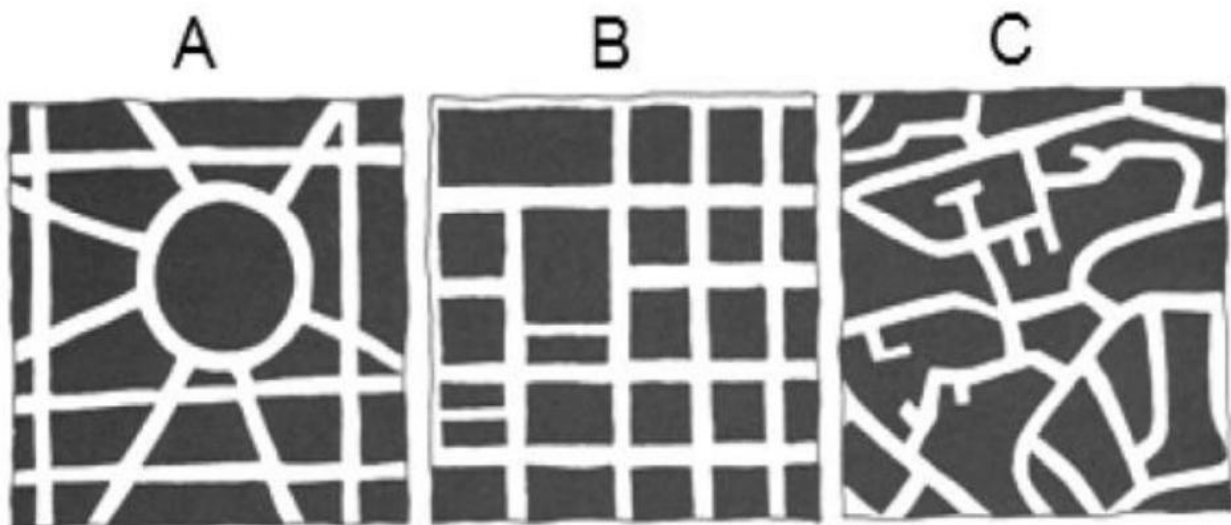
- A. Industrial zone
- B. Transition zone
- C. Central business district
- D. Residential zone

1.6.7. Airports are usually located in this land-use zone.

- A. Central business district
- B. Rural-urban fringe
- C. Residential zone
- D. Transition zone

(7 × 1)(7)

1.7. This figure represents street patterns of urban settlement. Read the statement below and match with either A, B or C.

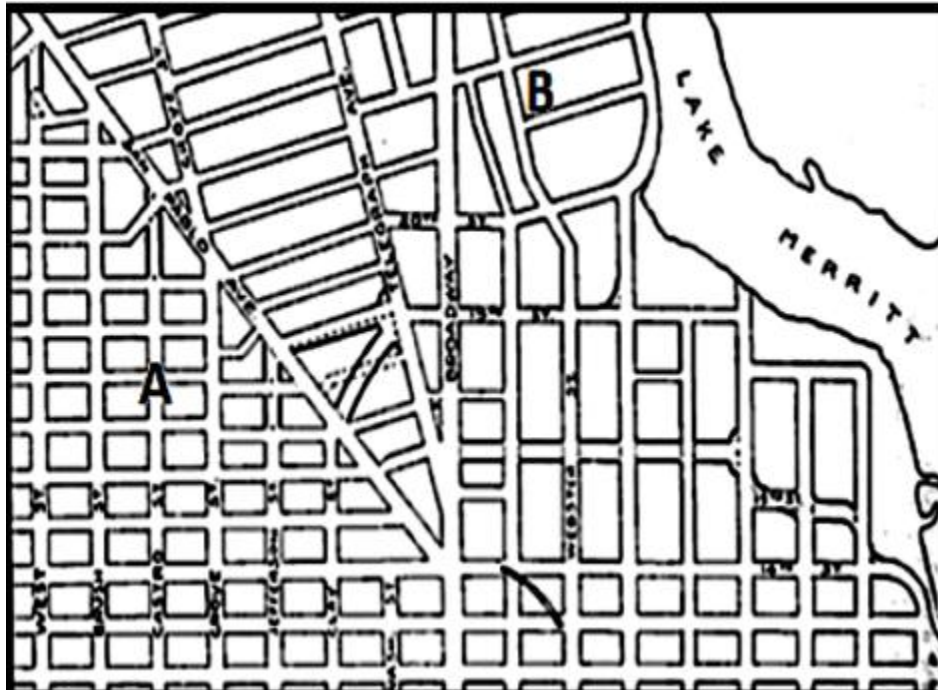


Activate V

- 1.7.1. This pattern has easy flow of traffic
- 1.7.2. You can get lost easily
- 1.7.3. Easier to find places
- 1.7.4. Pattern that suits the extension of the city
- 1.7.5. It is common in most South African cities
- 1.7.6. All roads lead to the centre.
- 1.7.7. Developed to suit the relief of the city

(7x1) (7)

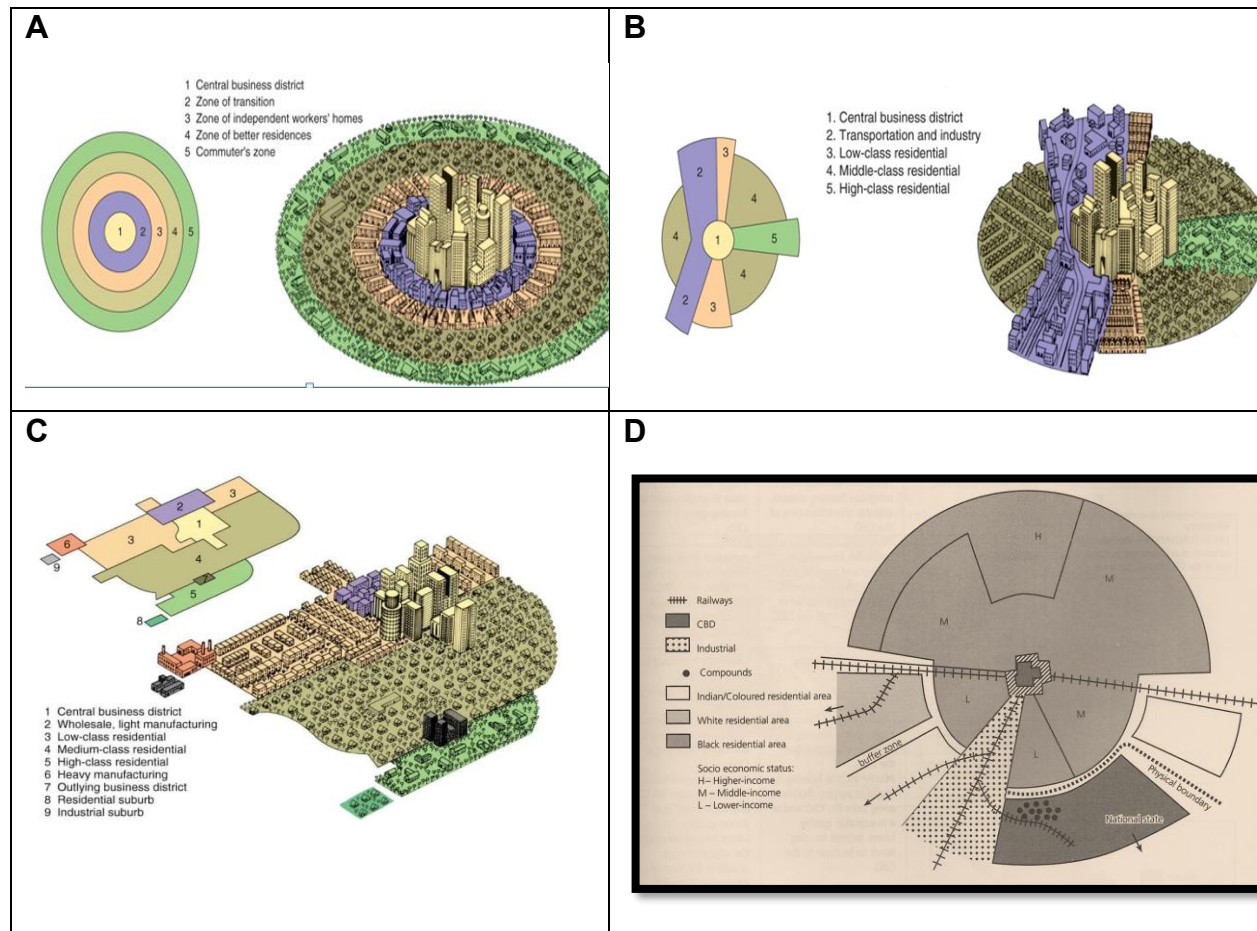
1.8. This figure represent street patterns of urban settlement. Read the statement below and match with either A or B.



- 1.8.1. Longer streets with less intersection
- 1.8.2. Planned to facilitate a smooth flow of traffic
- 1.8.3. A feature of new urban development
- 1.8.4. Makes building easier due to the regular shaped plots
- 1.8.5. Not suitable for steep and hilly land
- 1.8.6. Saves fuel and time
- 1.8.7. Associated with the oldest part of the settlement

(7x1) (7)

1.9. Refer to figure 1.9 which shows different models of urban structure.



- 1.9.1. Name the land-use model C.
- 1.9.2. Name the land-use model D.
- 1.9.3. CBD is not centrally located.
- 1.9.4. Land-use zones develop in sectors along main transport routes.
- 1.9.5. Model characterised by residential segregation.
- 1.9.6. Model developed by Harris and Ullman.
- 1.9.7. Land-use model has many focal points.
- 1.9.8. Land-use zones develop in concentric circles around the CBD.

(8 × 1)(8)

- 1.10. Choose the term from the block below that suits the description on concepts of urban settlement issues. Write only the answer next to the question number, e.g. 1.10.8. Poverty. You may use the same answer more than once.

Social injustice, Informal settlement, traffic congestion, overcrowding, environmental injustices, urban blight

- 1.10.1. Decay and deterioration of buildings in the inner city.
- 1.10.2. Overconcentration of vehicles on the road.
- 1.10.3. Illegal, unplanned settlement that lacks proper services and infrastructure.
- 1.10.4. Damage to the natural environment.
- 1.10.5. Characterised by unequal access to resources and services.
- 1.10.6. Concentration of many people and buildings in a small space.
- 1.10.7. Air pollution is an example of this urban issue.

(7 × 1)(7)

DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS

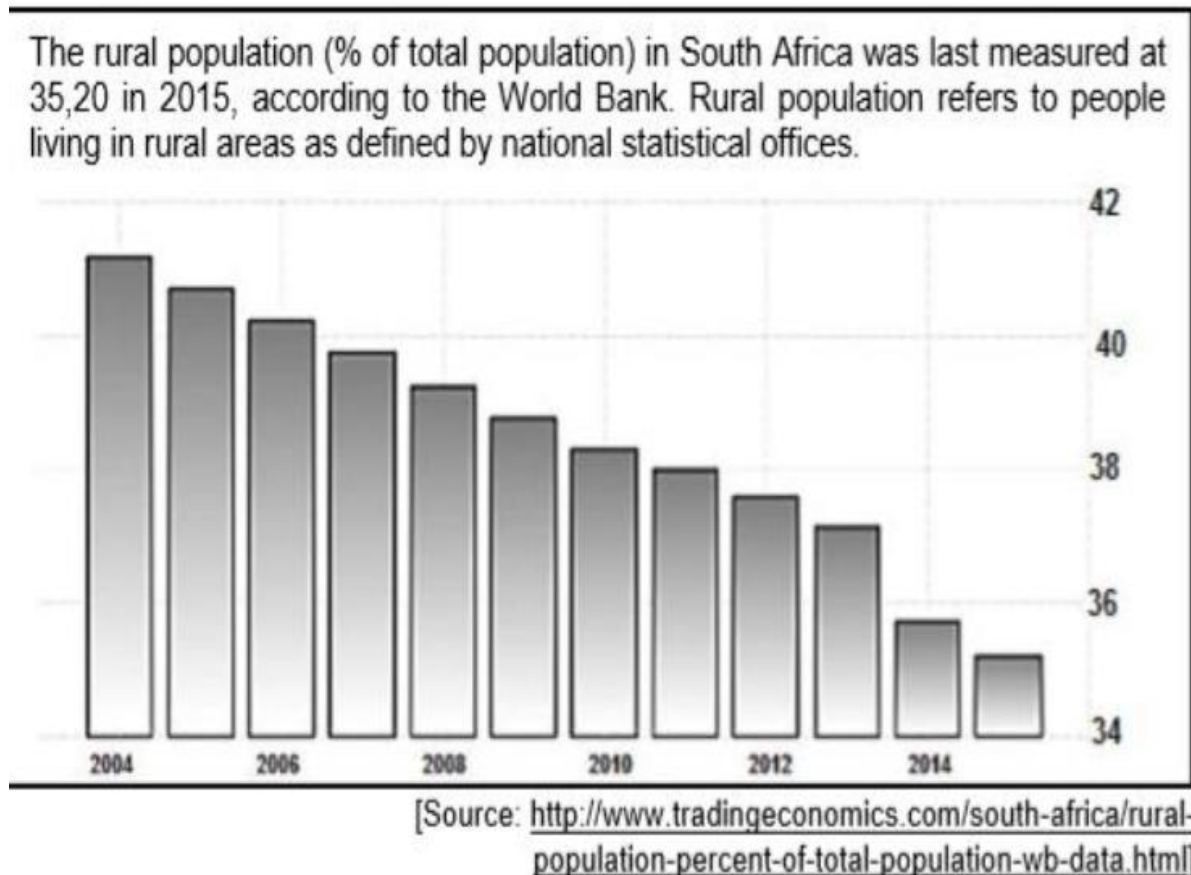
2.1. The data below shows South Africa's recent and predicted urbanisation levels with global trends.

| Region | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| South Africa | 54,5 | 56,9 | 59,3 | 61,5 | 63,8 | 65,9 | 67,9 | 69,8 | 71,7 | 73,5 |
| Africa | 33,9 | 35,6 | 37,3 | 39,2 | 41,1 | 43,2 | 45,3 | 47,7 | 50,1 | 52,6 |
| Europe | 70,3 | 70,8 | 71,6 | 72,7 | 73,8 | 74,9 | 74,9 | 77,4 | 78,6 | 79,9 |
| World | 44,8 | 46,7 | 49,1 | 51,6 | 53,9 | 56,0 | 56,0 | 59,9 | 61,7 | 63,5 |

[Source: Adapted by Examiner]

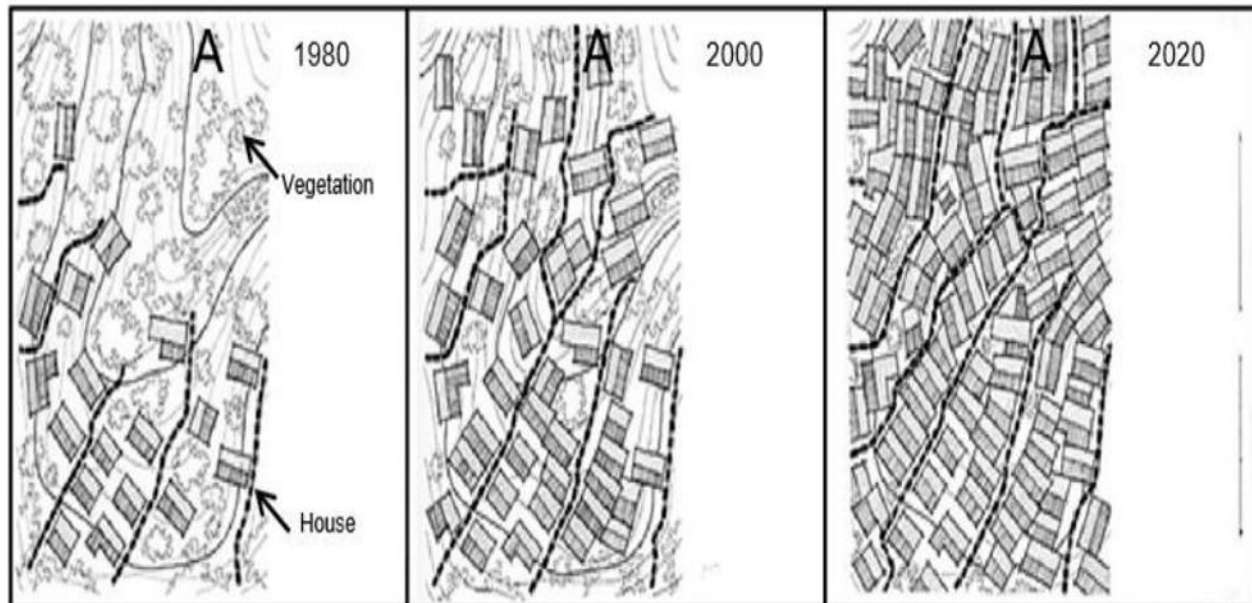
- 2.1.1. Differentiate between the terms 'level' and 'rate' of urbanisation. (2 × 2)(4)
- 2.1.2. Name the region showing the highest urbanisation level. (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.1.3. Determine the region (Africa or Europe) that demonstrate the lowest rate of urbanisation over the entire period depicted on the table. (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.1.4. Account for the rapid rate of urbanisation in South Africa between 1995 and 2000. (2 × 2)(4)
- 2.1.5. Explain some of the challenges that have resulted from an increasing level of urbanisation in South Africa. (3 × 2)(6)

2.2. Study figure 2.2 which shows the trend of rural population in South Africa from 2004 to 2015.



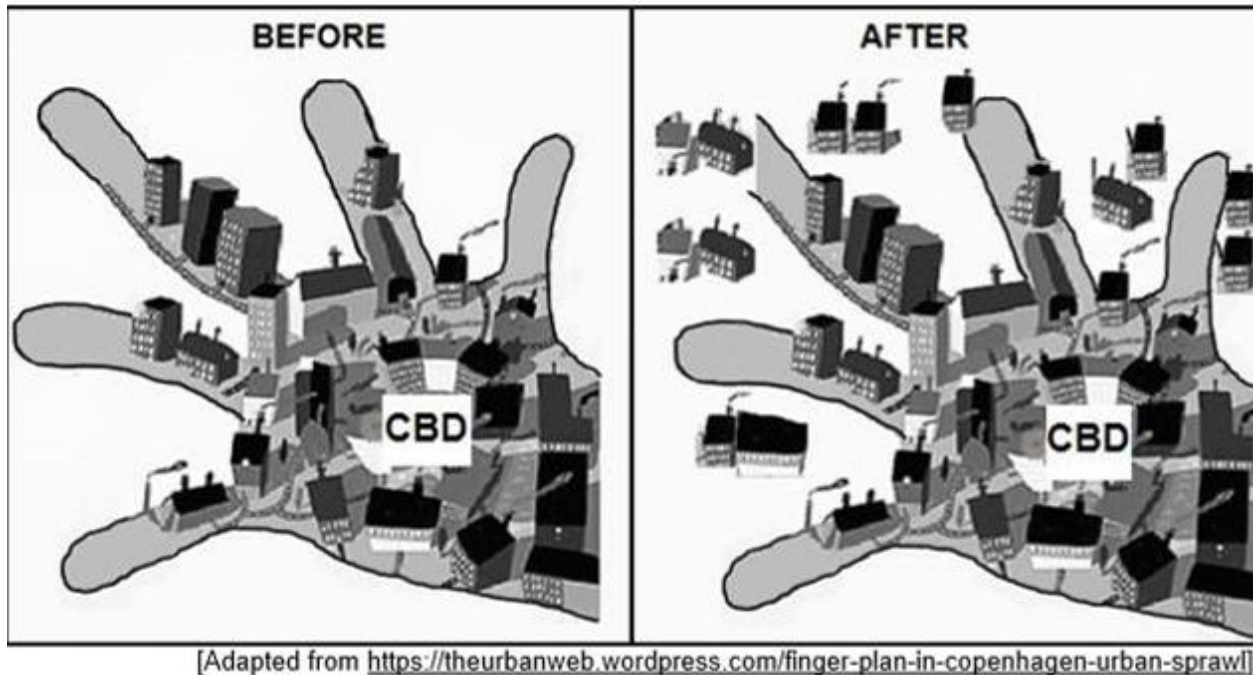
- 2.2.1. Comment of trend from 2004 to 2015 in the graph regarding people living in rural areas. (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.2.2. What percentage of South Africans lived in rural areas in 2015? (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.2.3. What impact will the trend mentioned in QUESTION 1.4.1 have on urban areas in the future? (2 × 2)(4)
- 2.2.4. Explain why the trend mentioned in QUESTION 1.4.1 give rise to urban expansion? (2 × 2)(4)

- 2.3. Study figure 2.3 showing urban sprawl in an urban settlement from 1980 to 2022.



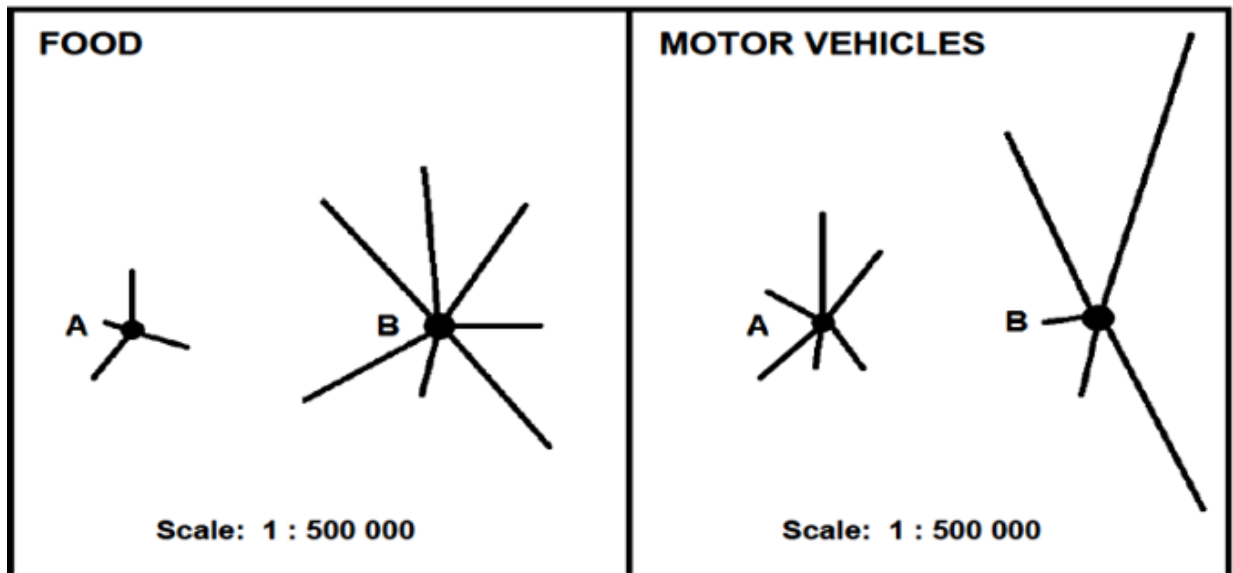
- 2.3.1. Define the term urban sprawl (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.2. Describe the effects of urban sprawl on housing density in urban settlement (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3. Give a possible reason why A was not used for urban development in 1980 (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.4. (a) Which street pattern would be most suitable for area A in this diagram for 2020? (1x2) (2)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to question 2.4.4. (a) (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, evaluate the effect that urban sprawl will have on natural environment at A in 2020 (4x2) (8)

2.4. Figure 2.4 shows Urban Sprawl



- 2.4.1. Define the concept urban sprawl. (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.2. Give evidence from FIGURE 2.5.2 that suggests that urban sprawl is taking place. (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.3. Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the Unfavourable environmental conditions caused by urban sprawl in the rural urban fringe. (4x2) (8)

2.5. Refer to FIGURE 2.5 showing shopping behaviour patterns.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.5.1. Differentiate between the terms sphere of influence and range. (2x2) (4)

2.5.2. Give an example from FIGURE 2.3 for each of the following:

(a) A low order function that people will travel the shortest distance.

(b) A high order function that people will travel the longest distance. (2x1) (2)

2.5.3. Explain why a city would have a higher sphere of influence than a town 2x2 (4)

2.5.4. Explain why people are not prepared to travel a greater distance for convenience goods. (1x2) (2)

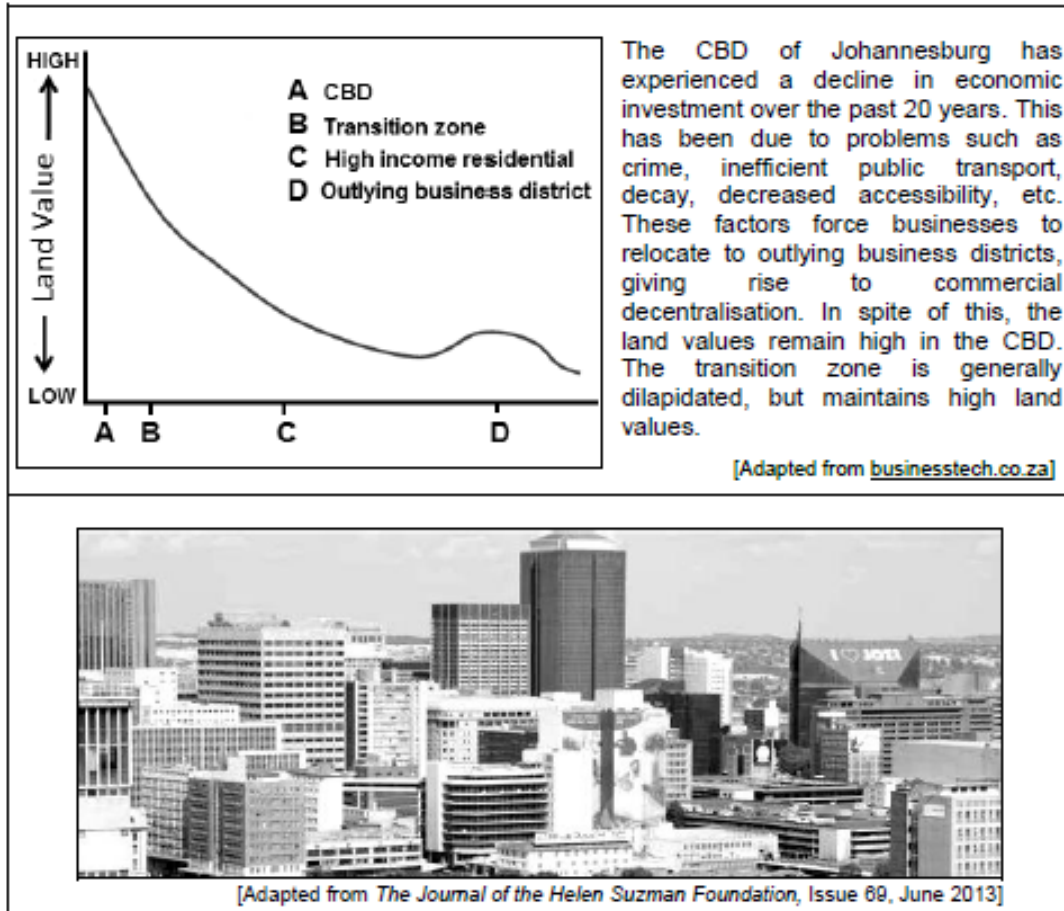
2.5.5. The success of a business depends on the threshold population.

(a) Determine the relationship between the threshold population and

the order of service. (1x2) (2)

(b) Explain the impact of locating a high order service in an area with a low threshold population. (2x2) (4)

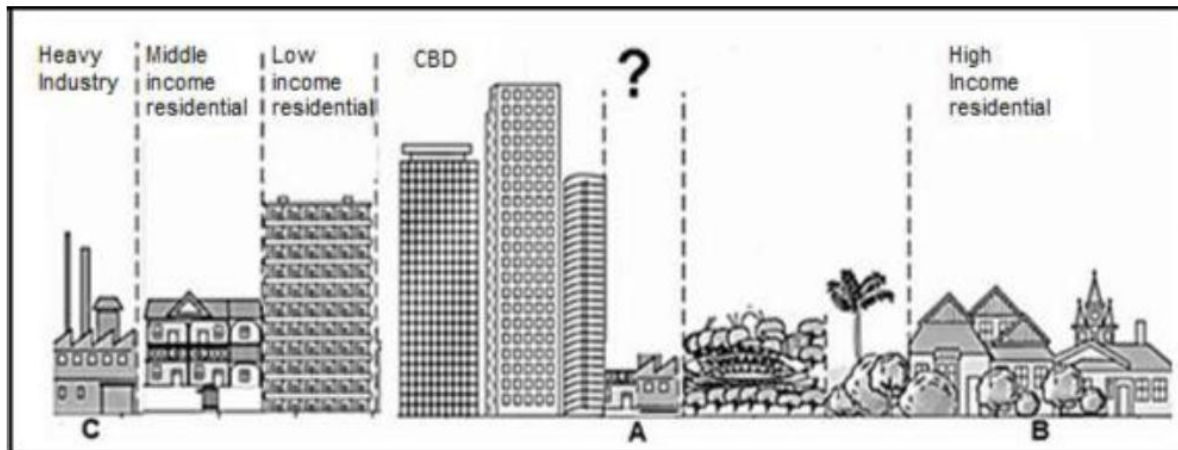
- 2.6. Refer to the infographic below on central business district (CBD) of Johannesburg as a land-use zone.



- 2.6.1. Define the term urban land-use zone. (1 × 2)(2)
- 2.6.2. State TWO characteristics of the Johannesburg CBD that is evident in the photograph. (2 × 1)(2)
- 2.6.3. Which land-use zone has the highest land values as indicated on the graph? (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.6.4. How does the land value (answer to QUESTION 2.6.3) influence the building density of the CBD? (1 × 2)(2)
- 2.6.5. The transition zone which is located just outside of the CBD generally has (low/high) land values. (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.6.6. Explain your answer to QUESTION 2.6.5. (1 × 2)(2)

2.6.7. Describe the problems experienced in the Johannesburg CBD that results in the relocation of businesses out of the city. (3 × 2)(6)

2.7. Refer to figure 2.7, an urban profile showing the relationship between land-use zones and building density.



2.7.1. Define the term urban profile. (1 × 2)(2)

2.7.2. Describe the changes in building density B to A. (1 × 1)(1)

2.7.3. Account for the your answer to QUESTION 3.5.2 (1 × 2)(2)

2.7.4. Refer to land-use zone A.

a) Name land-use zone A. (1 × 1)(1)

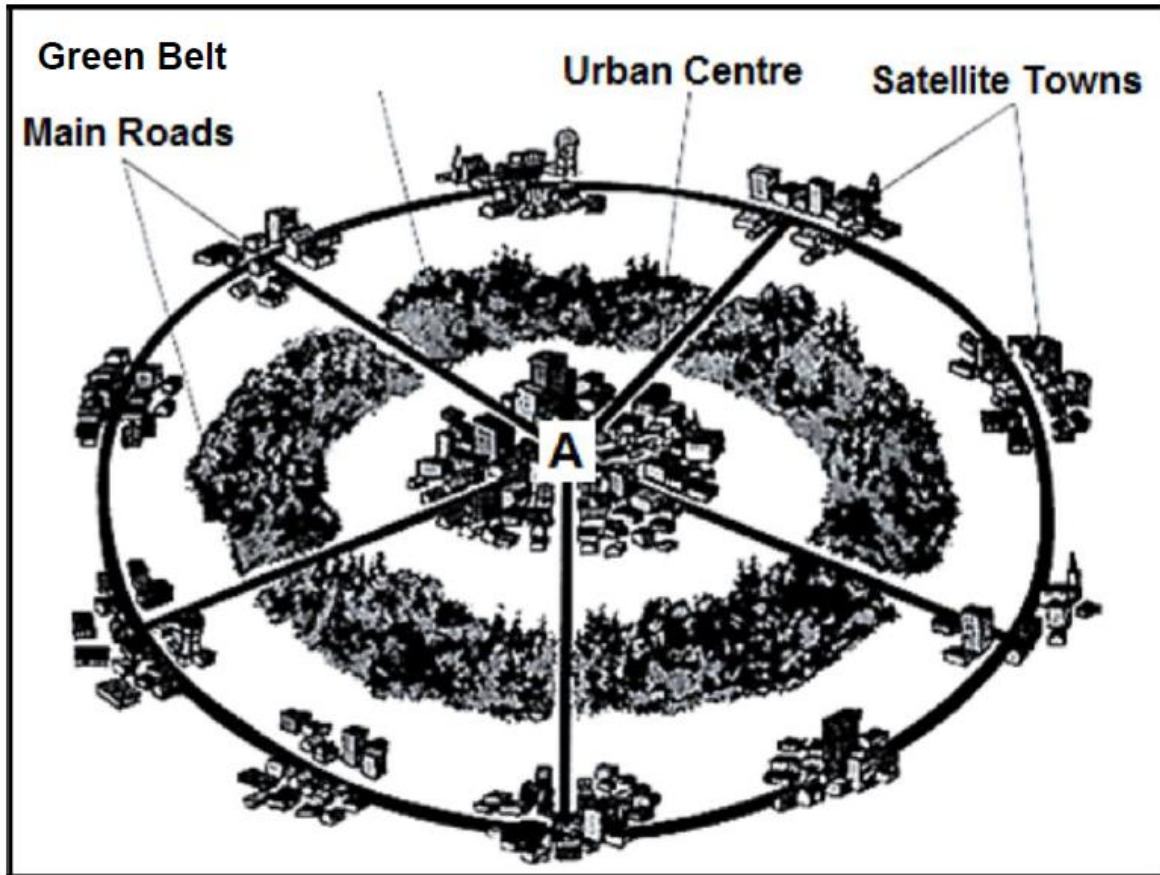
b) State TWO characteristics of land-use zone A. (2 × 1)(2)

c) Why is this land-use zone ideal for the ideal for the location of light industries? (1 × 2)(2)

d) Suggest one reason for land-use zone A hiving high land-values. (1 × 2)(2)

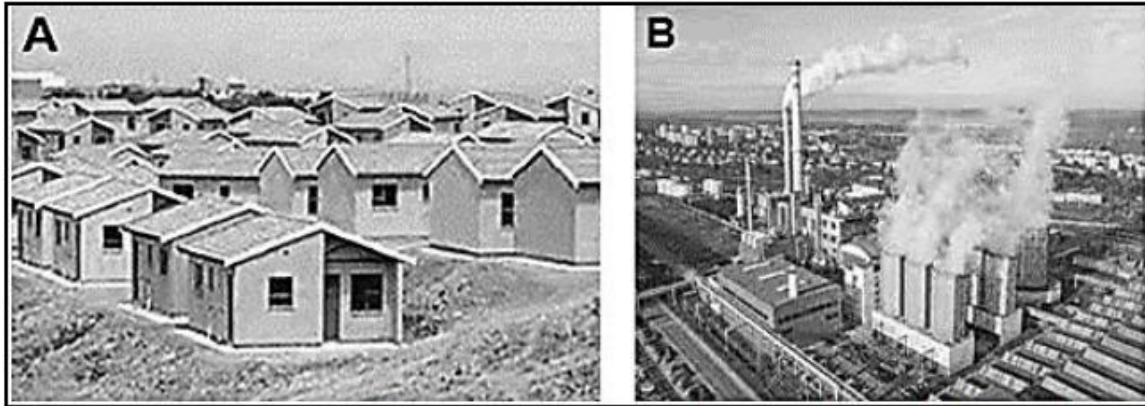
2.7.5. Give TWO pieces of evidence that suggest that land-use zone B is a residential zone of high income. (2 × 2)(4)

2.8. Refer to figure 2.8 showing urban-land-use.



- 2.8.1. Define the term urban land-use. (1 × 2)(2)
- 2.8.2. Name land-use zone A (1 × 1)(1)
- 2.8.3. What evidence indicates that land-use zone A has a high degree of accessibility? (1 × 2)(2)
- 2.8.4. Discuss TWO problems that land-use zone A experiences due to its high accessibility. (2 × 2)(4)
- 2.8.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, analyse the role that green belts play in reducing the environmental problems that land-use zone A experiences as a result of its accessibility. (4 × 2)(8)

2.9. Refer to the photographs showing buildings in two land-use zones.



[Source: <https://www.dreamstime.com/illustration/factory-sketch.html>
<https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fimage.shutterstock.com%2F>]

Refer to photograph A

2.9.1. Classify the residential area shown in the photograph as either high income or low income. (1 × 1)(1)

2.9.2. Give evidence from the photograph to support your answer to QUESTION 2.9.1 (1 × 2)(2)

Refer to photographs A and B.

2.9.3. Why the type of residential area (answer to QUESTION 2.9.1) is often located close to an industrial area. (1 × 2)(2)

2.9.4. Give TWO social injustices that are experienced by people in this residential area due to the industrial activity. (2 × 2)(4)

2.9.5. Explain TWO measures that can be implemented by the industries at B to reduce the impact of the social injustices. (2 × 2)(4)

2.10. Refer to figure 2.10 which shows an image of land-use zone.



2.10.1. Identify the land-use zone in the image. (1 × 1)(1)

2.10.2. State TWO characteristics of this zone that is evident in the image. (2 × 1)(2)

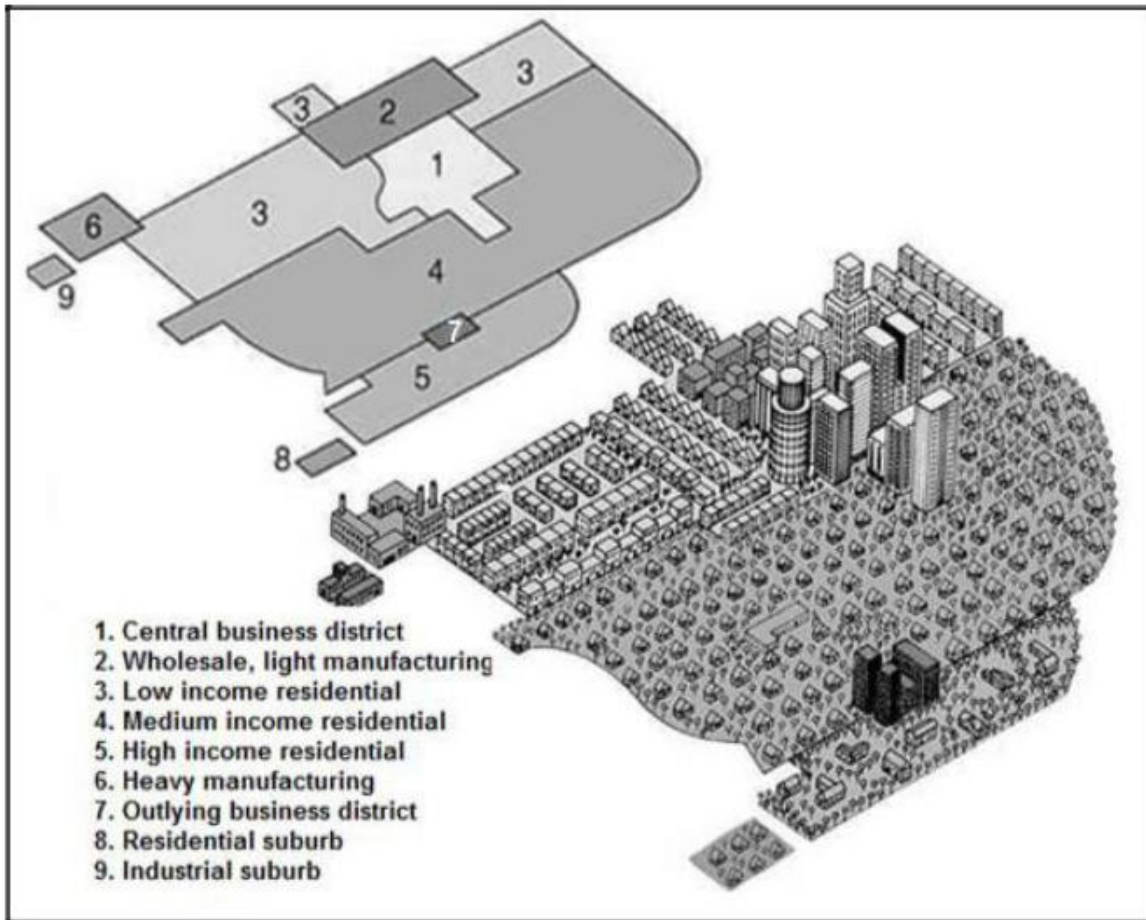
2.10.3. Explain why this land-use zone developed the characteristics mentioned in QUESTION 2.10.2. (1 × 2)(2)

2.10.4. This zone is losing prominence (importance) in most South African cities and many businesses are moving out of the cities.

Give the term used to describe the movement of businesses away from this land-use zone towards the suburbs. (1 × 1)(1)

2.10.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain factors that drive people and businesses to move out of this land-use zone. (4 × 2)(8)

2.11. Refer to figure 2.11 showing a model of urban structure.



2.11.1. Identify the model of urban structure. (1x1) (1)

2.11.2. Which land-use zone covers the largest area in the illustrated model of urban structure? (1 × 1)(1)

2.11.3. Name ONE visible characteristics of the CBD. (1 × 1)(1)

2.11.4. Give ONE reason for the development of the outlying business district on the outskirts of the city. (1 × 2)(2)

2.11.5. Refer to land-use zones 5 and 6.

a) Comment on the location of land-use zones 5 and 6 in relation to each other. (1 × 2)(2)

b) Compatibility (ability to live or to exist together) determines the location of land-use zones in an urban

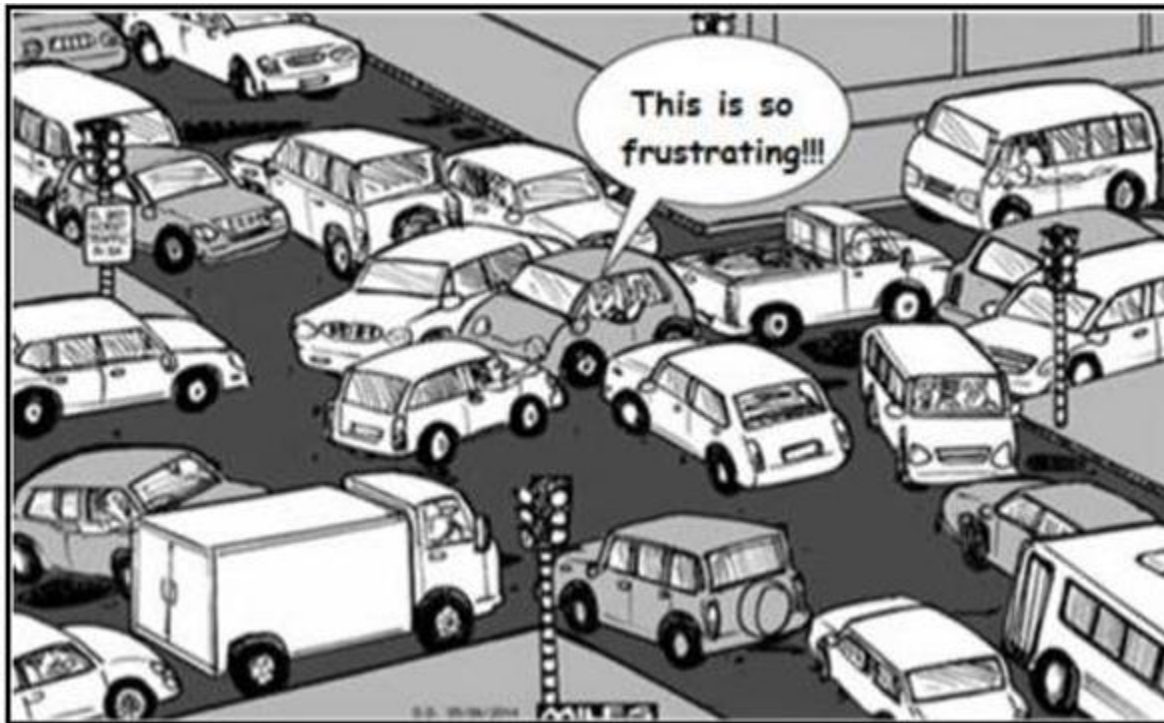
area. Give reasons why land-use zone 5 and 6 are not compatible.

(2 × 2)(4)

2.11.6. What are the similarities between the South African city and the model identified in figure 5.3.1?

(2 × 2)(4)


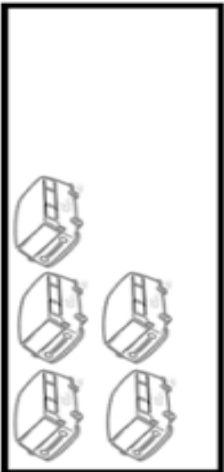
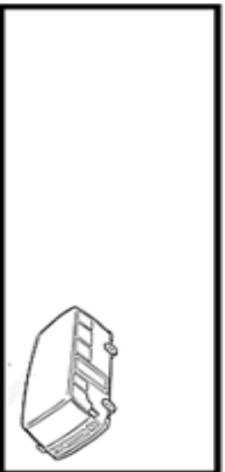
- 2.12. Refer to FIGURE 2.12, a cartoon based on an urban issue related to rapid urbanization.



[Adapted from <http://cartoonsbymiles.blogspot.com/2014/06/mixed-bag.html>]

- 2.12.1. Identify the urban issue shown in the cartoon. (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.12.2. Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 2.12.1 (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.12.3. Why is the urban issue in the cartoon, common in most cities? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.12.3. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the negative impact of this urban issue on motorists. (4 X 2) (8)

- 2.13. Refer to the source below on the influence of public transport systems on traffic congestion.

| 60 commuters in 24 cars | 60 commuters in 5 minibus taxis | 60 commuters in 1 bus |
|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |

THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON TRAFFIC CONGESTION

The use of public transport is encouraged because it reduces traffic congestion.

In South Africa, the most common form of public transport is the use of minibus taxis. Although public transport (e.g. minibus taxis and buses) plays a valuable role in reducing the number of private vehicles on the road, it is associated with a number of challenges. These challenges are associated with economic injustices to commuters*.

Glossary:
 *commuters: people who travel from home to work daily

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- 2.13.1. According to the source, which type of transport would create the most traffic congestion? (1x1) (1)
- 2.13.2. Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 2.13.1. (1x2) (2)
- 2.13.3. How can improved public transport systems decrease traffic congestion? (2x2) (4)
- 2.13.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why the use of public transport such as minibus taxis and buses could be an economic injustice (concern) to commuters. (4x2) (8)

2.14. Study FIGURE 2.14 based on an informal settlement and associated issues.

Durban – Most of the major fires attended to in recent years by the eThekweni Fire department were in informal settlements. In July, a fire engulfed (surrounded) 300 shacks at the Kennedy Road Informal Settlement and killed Thembinkosi Mncwango.

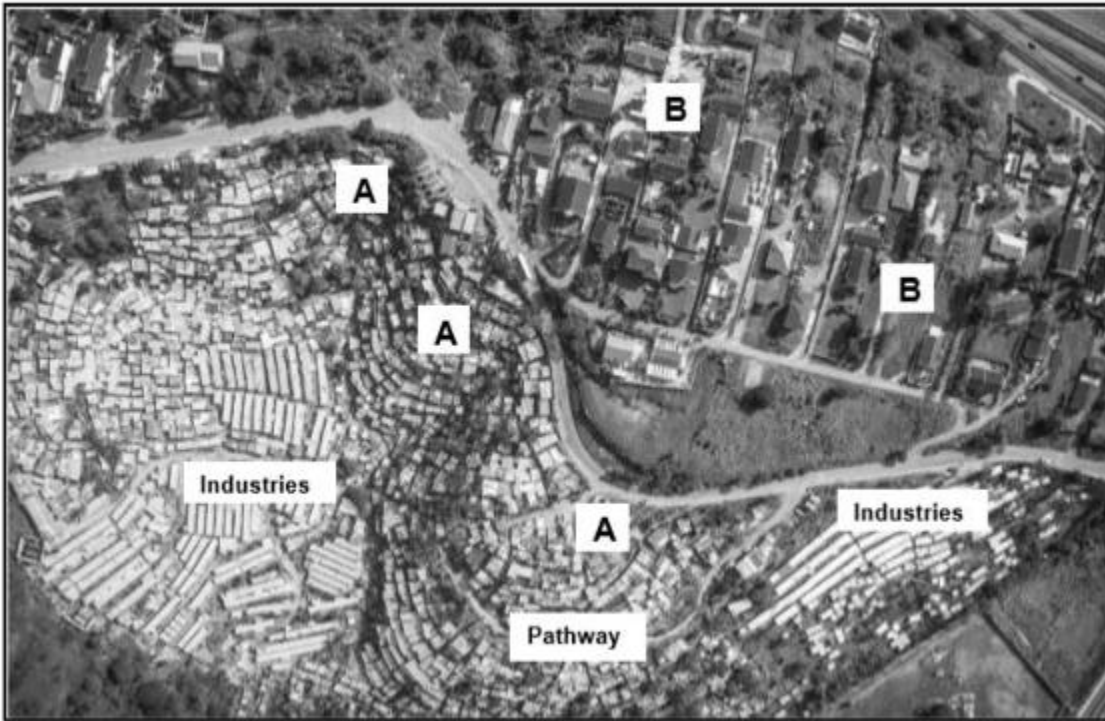
Winter is especially a time to be on high alert as there is an increase of fires breaking out.

It took fire fighters 10 hours to put out the fire that rapidly spread through the informal settlement. In May, children aged between 4 and 7 years, died while sleeping in a shack when it caught alight (burning) in Verulam. Existing settlements remain at risk due to the nature of construction material used, spacing among shacks, emergency accessibility challenges and human behaviour among other causes.

[Adapted from <https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/worst-blazes-in-citys-informal-settlements-18631790>]

- 2.14.1. Define the term informal settlement. (1x2) (2)
- 2.14.2. According to the newspaper article, why is there an increased risk of fires in informal settlements? (2x1) (2)
- 2.14.3. Why does the occurrence of destructive fires increase in informal settlements in winter? (2x2) (2)
- 2.14.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the local municipality can reduce fire hazards for people living in informal settlements. (4x2) (8)

2.15. Study FIGURE 2.15, a photograph showing an informal settlement.



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?q=informal settlements](https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+settlements)]

- 2.15.1. What is an informal settlement? (1x2) (2)
- 2.15.2.State TWO basic needs that people who live in most informal settlements do not have any access to. (2x1) (2)
- 2.15.3.State TWO ways in which the appearance of informal settlements differs from the appearance of formal settlements. (2x1) (2)
- 2.15.4.Explain how the people living in A can benefit from settlement B. (2x2) (4)
- 2.15.5.Discuss possible solutions that the local municipality can provide to reduce the growth of settlement A. (2x2) (4)

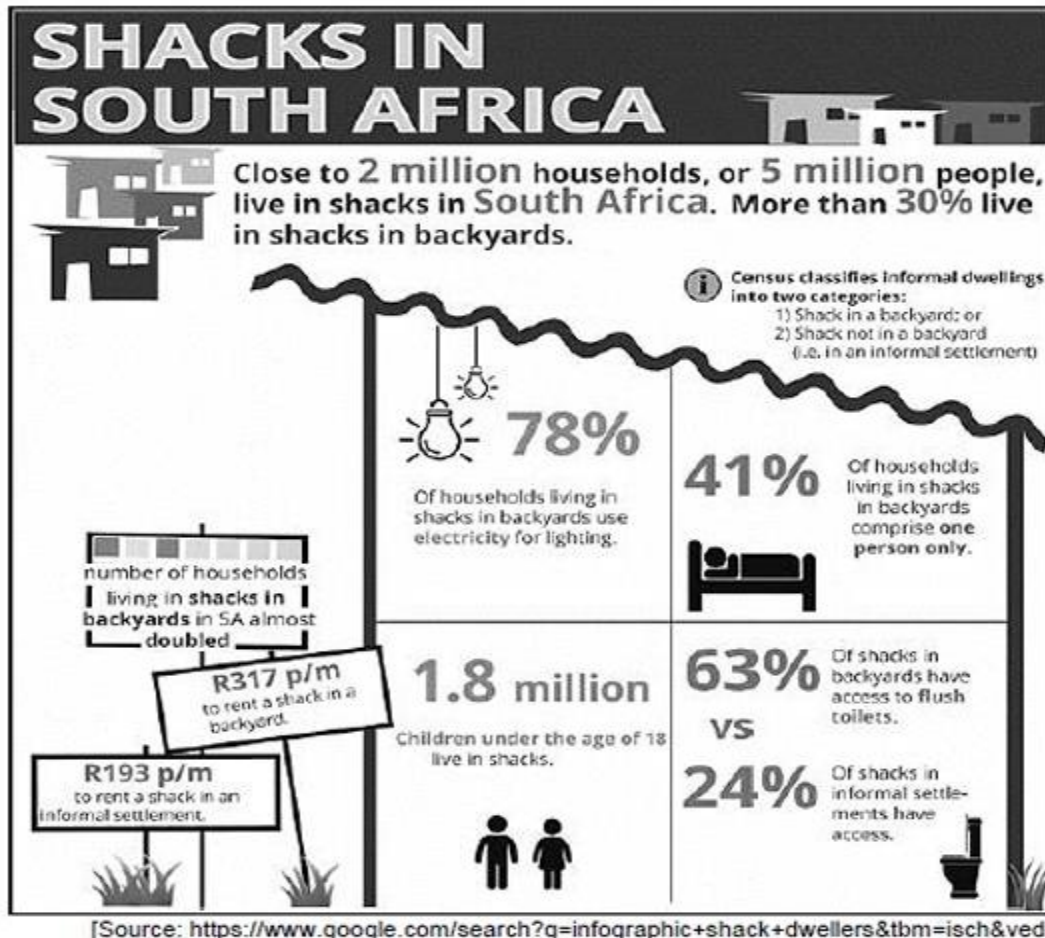
2.16. Refer to figure 2.16 on Informal Settlements



[Source: Collart Hervé | Credit: Sygma via Getty Images]

- 2.16.1. What evidence on the photograph indicates that this is an informal settlement? (1x1)(1)
- 2.16.2. Give TWO economic reasons for the development of informal settlements (2x1) (2)
- 2.16.3. How will steep slope impact the informal house in the vicinity of X when there is heavy rainfall? (2x2) (4)
- 2.16.4. Why are residents in informal settlements, like in FIGURE 5.8 more vulnerable to fires than those living in formal settlements? (2x2) (4)
- 2.16.5. Explain TWO measures that local municipalities could implement to assist residents to reduce the risk of fires in informal settlements (2x2) (4)

2.17. Refer to the infographic on informal settlements



- 2.17.1. How many people in South Africa, according to the infographic, live in shacks? (1x1) (1)
- 2.17.2. State TWO advantages of living in a backyard shack compared to an informal settlement according to the infographic. (2x1) (1)
- 2.17.3. Why do a larger number of people still choose to live in informal settlements compared to backyard shacks? (1x2) (2)
- 2.17.4. How does the building material of informal settlements increase vulnerability (more at risk) to extreme weather conditions? (1x2) (2)

2.17.5. Identify and explain ONE social issue that developed due to the growth of informal settlements. (2x2) (4)

2.17.6. How can local municipalities reduce the challenges associated with growth of informal settlement (2x2) (4)

2.18. Refer to the infographic on informal settlements.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Ivan Turock: Executive Director, Human Sciences Research Council

One in five residents of South African cities lives in a shack, most of which is densely clustered in informal settlements. These areas present the country with its biggest challenges. Shack dwellers are exposed to hardship, insecurity and hazards from living in unhygienic and overcrowded conditions on un-serviced and sometimes unsuitable land. They believe they deserve better, which adds to their growing discontent (unhappiness) and violent protests in recent years.

[Adapted from www.hsrc.co.za]

2.18.1. What percentage of residents in South African cities lives in shacks? (1x1) (1)

2.18.2. Give a reason for the dense clustering of shacks in informal settlements (1x2) (2)

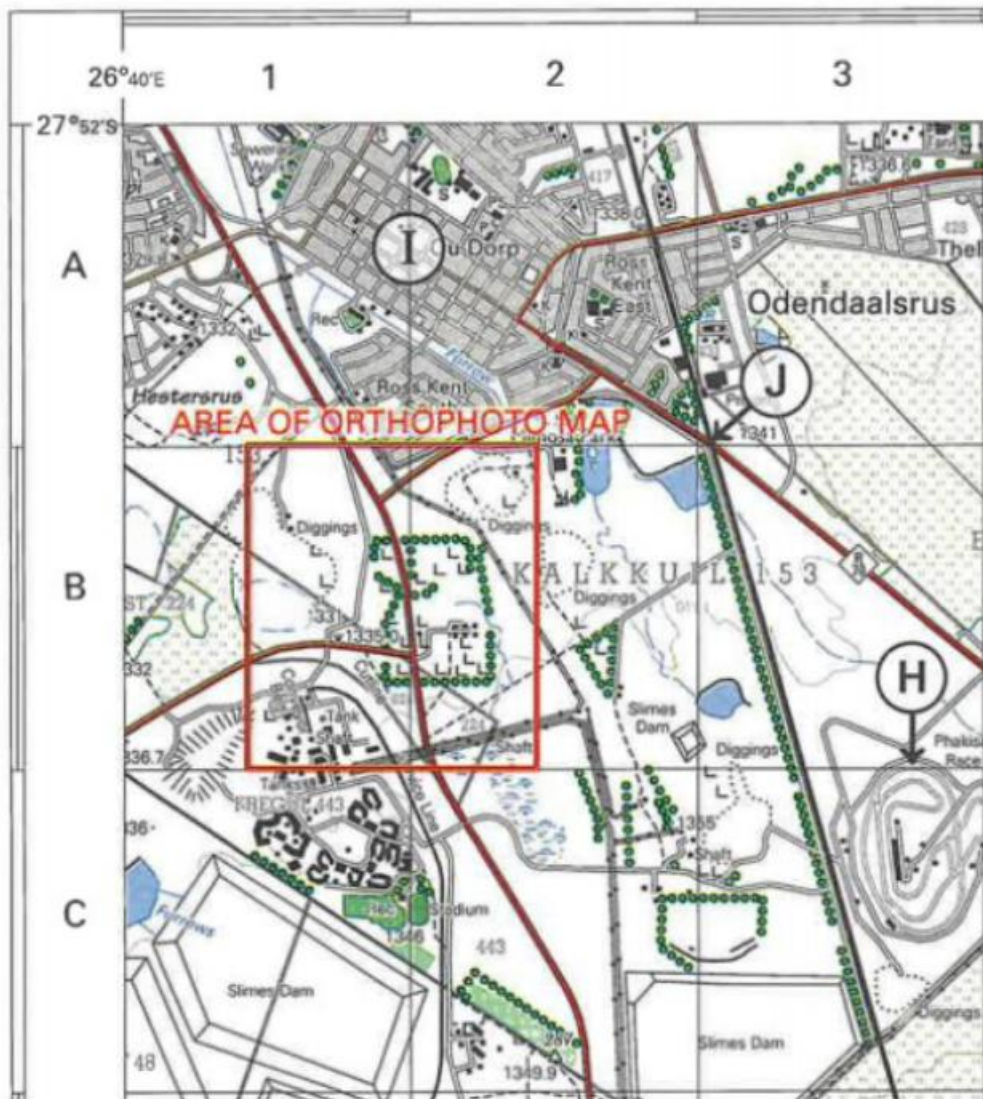
2.18.3. Outline TWO ways in which shack dwellers often show their growing discontent (unhappiness) in South Africa (2x2) (4)

2.18.4. Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and suggest why people that live in informal settlements find it difficult to improve their standard of living (4x2) (8)

Map skills and interpretation

ACTIVITY 3

EXTRACT FROM 2726DC ODENDAALSRSUS



3.1.1. Calculate the “area of orthophoto map” on the topographic map in

1. km². **Formula Area= LENGTH X BREADTH** (3x1) (3)

Note: Use hard copies of maps available at school

Refer to the Phakisa Motor Race Track (H) blocks B3 and C3 on the topographic map.

3.1.2. In which land-use zone is the race track located? (1x1) (1)

3.1.3. How does the location of the race track reduce possible environmental injustices to the residents of Odendaalsrus? (1x2) (2)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.4 Identify main street pattern I in blocks **A1** and **A2** (1x1) (1)

3.1.5 Why is the street pattern, identified in Question 6.1.4, associated with traffic congestion? (1x2) (2)

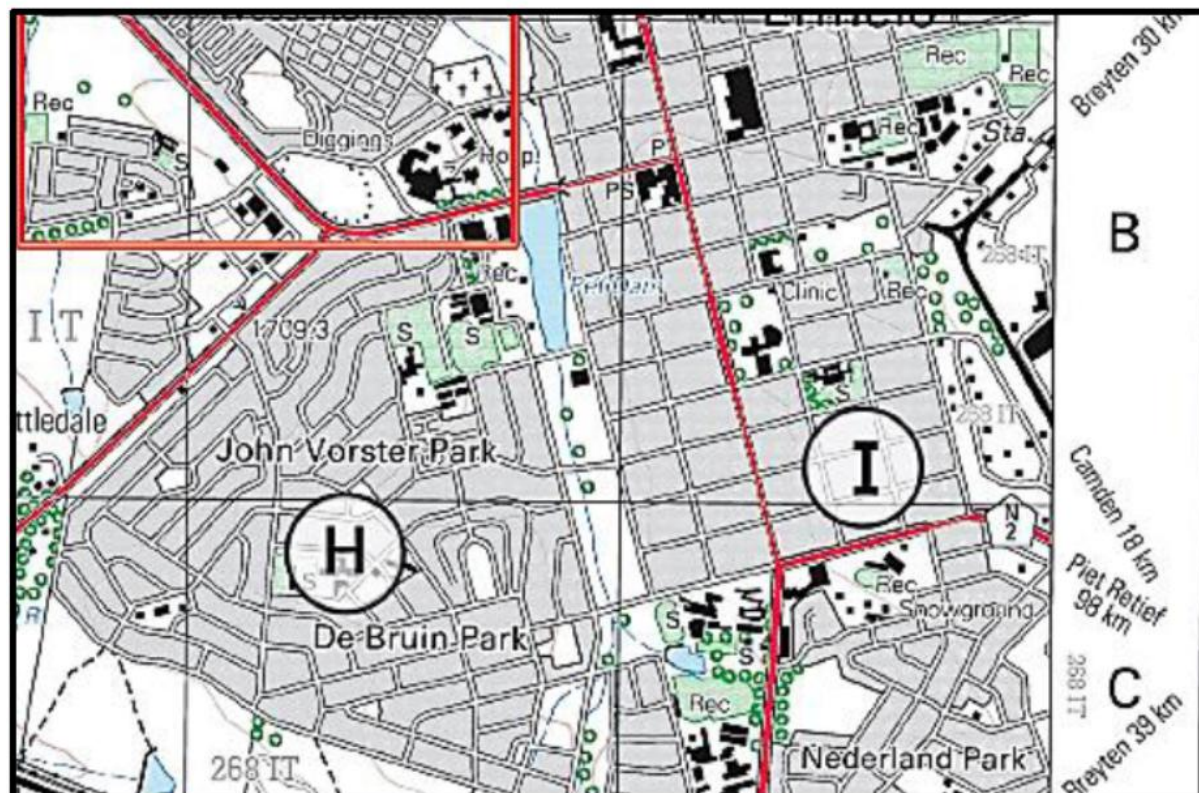
3.1.6 How was the topography influenced the lay-out of the street pattern identified in QUESTION 6.1.4 (1X2) (2)

3.1.7. a. The location of J is (Spatial/attribute) data. (1x1) (1)

b. Give the spatial data of J in degrees and minutes. (2x1) (2)

c. (Spatial resolution/ Remote sensing) is used to collect information from a distance. (1x1) (1)

3.2 Refer to the patterns (plans) H and I on the topographic



3.2.1. Identify street patterns (plans) H and I (2x1) (2)

3.2.2. Why is street pattern (plan) no longer popular in new developments?

(1x2) (2)

3.2.3. State one advantage and one disadvantage of street pattern I

(2x2) (4)

3.3. Refer to the blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map.



3.3.1. How has opencast mine in blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map created an environmental injustice?

(1x2) (2)

3.4. Refer to the settlement below, in block 7 E1 and 8 in block C3 on the orthophoto map.



3.4.1. Which of the settlements 7 or 8 is considered an informal settlement?

(1x1) (1)

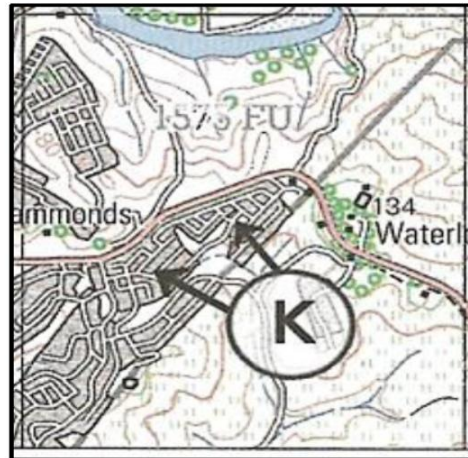
3.4.2. Provide evidence from the orthophoto to support your answer to Question

(1x2) (2)

3.4.3. Where most of the residents of the informal settlement would be employed
between 7 and 8?

(1x1) (1)

3.5. Refer to the residential area K in block E3 on the topographic map and the photograph of the same area below



- | | |
|---|---------|
| 3.5.1. Area K is a (high/low)-income residential area | 1x1 (1) |
| 3.5.2. Give evidence from the topographic map and/or photograph to support your answer to QUESTION a | 1x2 (2) |
| 3.5.3. How does the spacing of the contour lines indicate that residential area K is built on steep/hilly land? | 1x2 (2) |
| 3.5.4. How did the steep/hilly land influence the type of street pattern in this area on the topographic map? | 1x2 (2) |

3.7. Refer to the topographic map below



Compare the street patterns at G of Bothaville in block D2 and D3 with the street patterns of Khotsoong at H in blocks B4 and B5. Redraw the following table in your answerbook and complete the table.

| AREA | G | H |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Street pattern. | | |
| Possible reason for the pattern. | | |

(4x1) (4)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA ACTIVITIES

1. EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

Economic Geography of South Africa

NOTE: This section has rotating topics allocated for the next four (4) years. Although these topics must be covered as specified it does not necessarily mean that the particular topic will be examined.

The structure of the economy

- Economic sectors – definitions and examples:
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary
- Contribution of economic sectors to the South African economy:
 - Definition, interpretation of, value and contribution to, GNP and GDP
 - Employment (linked to different sectors, interpretation and application)
 - Use/Interpretation of statistical and graphical information

Agriculture

- Contribution of agriculture to the South African economy
- Small-scale farming and large-scale farming: definition, characteristics and interpretation
- Main products produced (definition and examples)- home market and export market

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

| EXAMINATION | YEAR | PRESCRIBED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT |
|-------------|------|---------------------------------|
|-------------|------|---------------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|
| November 2021 May/June 2022 | 2021/22 | Beef |
| November 2022 May/June 2023 | 2022/23 | Sugar Cane |
| November 2023 May/June 2024 | 2023/24 | Maize |

- Areas of production on a map, identification and interpretation
- Apply factors that favour and hinder agriculture in South Africa to the product studied
- Contribution of prescribed product to the South African economy
- Food security:
 - Definition of food security and food insecurity
 - Importance of food security in South Africa
 - Factors influencing food security in South Africa
 - Strategies to improve food security in South Africa
- Case studies related to food security and food insecurity in South Africa.

Mining

- Contribution of mining to the South African economy
- Significance of mining to the development of South Africa
- A case study of one of South Africa's main minerals produced

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

| EXAMINATION | YEAR | PRESCRIBED MINERAL |
|-------------|------|--------------------|
|-------------|------|--------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| November 2021 May/June 2022 | 2021/22 | Coal |
| November 2022 May/June 2023 | 2022/23 | Gold |
| November 2023 May/June 2024 | 2023/24 | Platinum |

- Location of mineral studied on a map, identification and interpretation
- Apply factors that favour and hinder mining in South Africa to the main minerals above
- Contribution of prescribed mineral to the South African economy

Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

- Contribution of secondary sector to the South African economy
- Types of industries (definition, description, examples and characteristics):
 - Heavy and light
 - Raw material orientated
 - Market orientated
 - Footloose industries
 - Ubiquitous industries
 - Bridge (Break of bulk)

Factors favouring industrial development in South Africa:

- Raw materials
- Labour supply
- Water supply
- Energy supply
- Transport
- Political intervention
- Competition o

- Trade
- Factors hindering industrial development in South Africa:
 - Over-concentration
 - Transport
 - Air pollution
 - Labour supply
 - Water supply
 - Energy supply
 - Raw materials
 - Political interference
 - Competition o
 - Trade
- South Africa's core/main industrial regions:
 - Gauteng (PWV), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, South-western Cape
 - Location of the above FOUR core industrial regions on a map

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

| EXAMINATION | YEAR | PRESCRIBED CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| November 2021/ May/June 2022 | 2021/22 | Gauteng(PWV)/South-western Cape |
| November 2022/ May/June 2023 | 2022/23 | Gauteng(PWV)/Durban-Pinetown |
| November 2023/ May/June 2024 | 2023/24 | Gauteng(PWV)/Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage |

NOTE: The TWO prescribed core industrial regions stipulated for each year should be taught.

Key facts to concentrate on with regards to the prescribed core industrial areas

- Map showing their location
- Factors influencing the location of the prescribed industrial region
- Main industrial activities in the prescribed industrial region
- Factors that favour and hinder the continued success of the prescribed core industrial regions studied
- Economic and social impacts of the prescribed core industrial region
- Case studies to illustrate the above

Strategies for Industrial Development

- Overview of apartheid industrial development strategy: o
- The Good Hope Plan
- Overview of post-apartheid industrial development strategies:
 - The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)
 - Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)
- Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and spatial development Initiatives (SDIs):
- Case studies of two Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and Spatial Development initiatives (SDIs):

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

| EXAMINATION | YEAR | IDZ | SDI |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| November 2021 May/June 2022 | 2021/22 | Saldanha Bay | West Coast |
| November 2022 May/June 2023 | 2022/23 | Dube Trade port | Maputo Corridor |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|
| | | | |
| November 2023 May/June 2024 | 2023/24 | Coega | Wild coast |

NOTE: The ONE prescribed IDZ and SDI stipulated for each year should be taught

Key facts to concentrate on with regard to the prescribed IDZ's and SDI's

- Definition and difference between an IDZ and SDIs
- Map showing the location of prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Factors influencing the location of the prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Main industrial activities
- Factors that favour and hinder the development of the prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Economic and social impacts
- Case studies to illustrate the above

- Industrial centralisation and decentralisation
 - Definition, causes, advantages/disadvantages and solutions

Contribution of tertiary activities to the South African economy:

- Definition of tertiary activities
- Examples of tertiary activities
- The role of trade (local and international)
 - in economic development (definition, balance of trade, trade agreements)
- The role of transport (public/private) in economic development
- Interpretation of graphs and tables on tertiary activities
- Case studies of contribution of tertiary activities to the South African economy

The informal sector

- Concept of informal sector employment
- Characteristics of informal sector employment
- Reasons for high informal sector employment in South Africa
- Challenges facing South Africa's informal sector
- Importance/Role of the informal sector in the economy
- Strategies for strengthening the informal sector
- Case studies to illustrate the above in the South African context

▪ **Geographical Skills and Techniques**

(Topographic map and Orthophoto map reading and interpretation)

Topographic Maps

- Use of 1: 50 000 topographic maps:
 - To identify and interpret physical features, e.g. relief, drainage, climate and vegetation and how they influence settlement and land-use
 - To identify and interpret cultural features, e.g. settlement, land-use and transport networks
- Application of Grade 12 Paper 2 content on Settlement and Economic Geography to mapwork
- Interpreting of settlement and economic statistics, graphs and tables that are related to the 1: 50 000 topographic map and the 1: 10 000 orthophoto map being assessed

Aerial Photographs and Orthophoto Maps

- Oblique and vertical aerial photographs – identifying landforms and features
- Use of size, shape, tone, texture, shadow and patterns to identify features and activities on photographs and orthophoto maps
- Orientation of orthophoto map with topographic maps
- Compare orthophoto map to topographic maps

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

- GIS (definition)
 - Components of GIS
 - Sources of information for GIS
 - Concepts (definition, identification and application) of:
 - Remote sensing
 - Resolution
 - Pixels
 - Spatial resolution
 - Spatial and attribute data
 - Vector and raster data
 - Spatial objects
 - Points/Nodes
 - Lines
 - Area/Polygons
 - Data layering/thematic layering of information
 - Data layers (identification and interpretation)
 - Data manipulation and analysis:
 - Data manipulation
 - Data integration
 - Buffering
 - Querying
 - Statistical analysis
 - Data standardisation
 - Data sharing
 - Data security
-
- Application of GIS by the:
 - Government
 - Private sector



- Developing a 'paper GIS' from existing maps, photographs and other sources of information on layers of tracing paper

Identifying and interpreting concepts using given data such as satellite images, topographic maps, orthophoto maps, aerial photographs, pictures and statistics indicated on graphs and tables

IDENTIFICATION OF MISCONCEPTIONS/CHALLENGES AND THEIR APPROACHES**MISCONCEPTION**

Learners are unable to distinguish between informal sector and informal settlement. They confuse the social impacts with the economic impacts.

APPROACH**The difference between informal sector and informal settlement**

| Characteristics | Informal sector | Informal settlement |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| What is it? | Businesses that are not registered and do not pay tax. | An informal or unplanned area on the outskirts of the city that is occupied by people who do not have access to formal housing and who erect dwellings in open land. |
| What does it look like? |  |  |
| What does it comprise of? | Loan sharks, Hawkers in the streets, tuckshops, street vendors etc. | Slums, shanty towns, squatter camps, |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Where is it located? | Along trading roads Within the CBD transport stations e.g. taxi ranks, bus stations etc. | On the outskirts of the town and alongside of formal houses. |
| Challenge | Exposed to criminal activities Prone to extreme weathers No security Normally raided by municipal officials | The shacks are exposed to extreme weathers Usually prone to flooding Fire may spread easily Lack of service |

Misconception

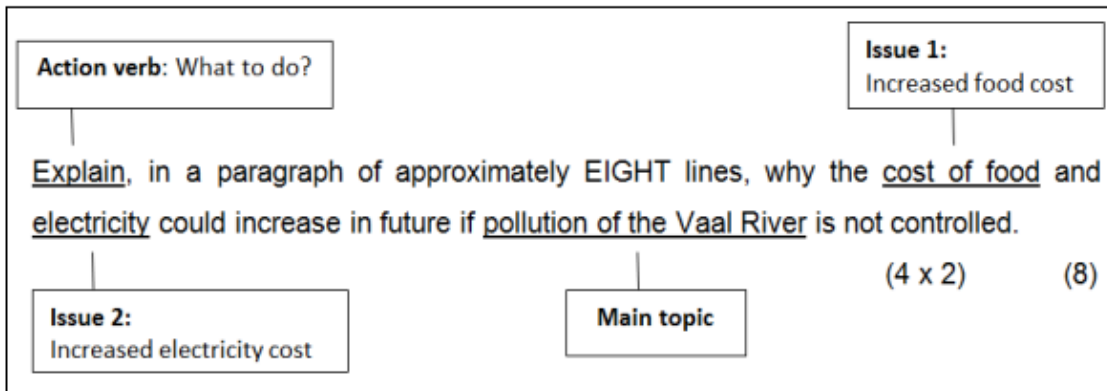
Failure to identify key words and instructional verbs on long questions.

Approach**Paragraph writing**

Paragraph writing requires critical and analytical thinking. In order for learners to master these questions, they should:

- Underline the main topic of the question,
- Underline the action words or question verbs,
- Underline the focus areas of the question (note that most paragraph questions require two aspects or issues that must be discussed/ explained in two equal parts),
- Write in full sentences to explain answers, and
- Avoid repetition of fact

The diagram illustrating how to analyse paragraph question



Misconception

Learners are unable to discuss how climatic factors that reduce agricultural production, they only mention the climatic factor, e.g. heavy rainfall and do not mention what impact it has on products produced, e.g. washed away crops.

Approach

Learners should be encouraged to give a **fact** and a **qualifier** to get all the marks allocated.

More activities to be provided based on questions requesting learners to give facts and qualifiers.

Misconception

Learners have challenges in defining concepts.

Approach

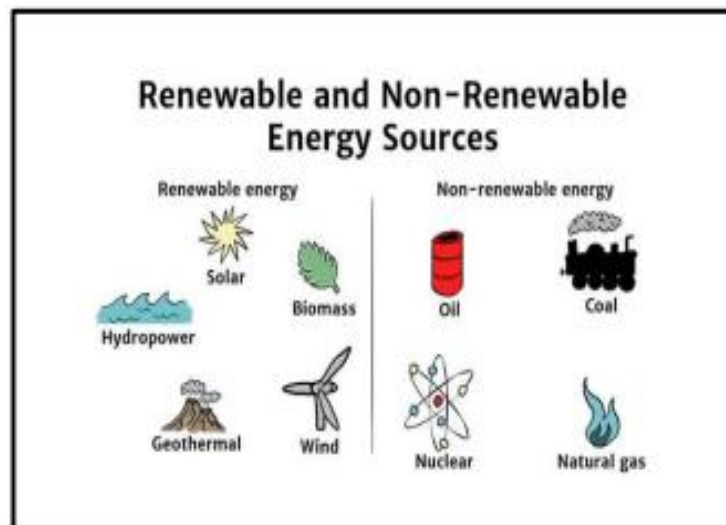
Learners must note that short questions do not necessarily need to be purely theoretical but can involve analysis of a source like a map. In order for learners to reach the correct answer, the map needs to be properly analysed.

Misconception

Learners lack an understanding and are unable to differentiate between the concepts renewable and non-renewable resources.

Approach

Using examples in teaching and learning can bring clarity with regard to the understanding and differentiating between terms/concepts, e.g. a non-renewable resource is a resource that is used up faster than it can be replenished. A renewable resource is a resource that can be replenished. The table below illustrates examples of renewable and non-renewable resources.



[Source: <https://www.adtsolar.com/renewable-energy/renewable-vs-non-renewable-energy-sources/>]

Misconception

Many candidates mention the advantages of the Industrial Development Zone but they do not emphasis how it attracts investments from overseas companies.

Approach

Teachers must do the following:

- Provide many activities based on the identification of provinces on the map, so as to ensure that learners are familiar with the location of the provinces.
- Create a comparison worksheet, where learners must learn how to differentiate between the four core industrial regions in South Africa. For example:

| Comparison worksheet on the core industrial regions | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Name of the industrial region | Pretoria Witwatersrand Vereeniging- PWV | Durban Pinetown | Port Elizabeth Uitenhage | South western cape |
| Location (province) | Gauteng | Kwa-Zulu Natal | Eastern Cape | Western Cape |
| Industrial activities and industrial products | Iron and steel Chemicals Finance Property | Petrol refineries Sugar refineries Shoe industry Motor industries | Motor vehicle assembly plants Manufacturing of motor vehicle parts | Wine industries Textile and clothing Fishing Oil refineries |
| Contribution to the economy | Contribute to the GDP Creation of job opportunities Earns foreign exchange | Contribute to the GDP Creation of job opportunities Earns foreign exchange | Contribute to the GDP Creation of job opportunities | Contribute to the GDP Creation of job opportunities |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | Infrastructural development | Infrastructural development | Earns foreign exchange Infrastructural development | Earns foreign exchange Infrastructural development |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|

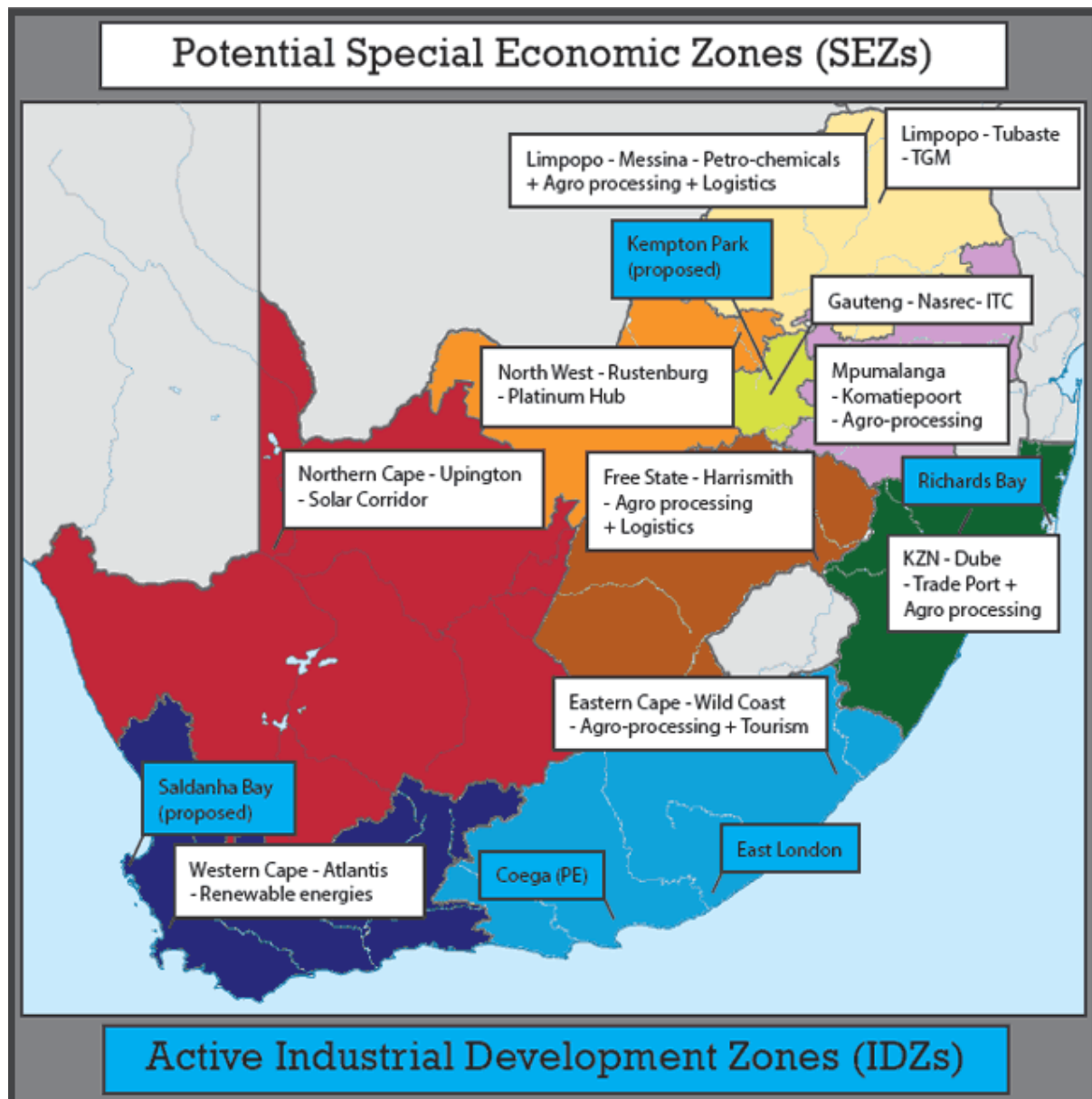
Misconception

A significant number of candidates does not know the map of South Africa and cannot identify the different provinces, despite a map of the 9 provinces being given, location of industries, SDIs and IDZ.

Approach

Leaners must be able to identify the following on the map:

- The name of the province
- The area for agricultural and mining production e.g. coal mainly mined in Mpumalanga
- The core industrial region e.g. PWV in Gauteng
- SDI and IDZ





Misconception

Learners fail to differentiate between the types of industries particularly:
Ubiquitous and footloose

Approach

How to differentiate between the two types of industries: ubiquitous and footloose

| Name | Footloose | Ubiquitous |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Definition | Footloose industries are businesses that can be placed and relocated at any location. They can locate where labour is cheaper or where government offer incentives. | Ubiquitous industries are industries located all over an area without or in the absence of a concentration of industry in a small area. |
| How do they look like? |  |  |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Characteristics | <p>They are flexible as they can be located anywhere.</p> <p>Minimal dependence on raw materials</p> <p>Lower transportation and production costs.</p> | <p>Skilled labor force readily available.</p> <p>They are flexible as they can be located anywhere.</p> |
| Examples | Textile industry | <p>Software</p> <p>Call centers</p> |

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY: WORKSHEET

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--|------------|--|
| NAME OF SECTOR | | | | |
| DEFINITION | | | | |
| EXAMPLES | | | | |
| | | | | |
| DIFERENTIATE | GDP | | GNP | |

- 1.1.** Choose the relevant economic sector below and match it with the correct statement by writing only the sector next to the question number (1.1.1 to 1.1.7).

[Primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector]

- 1.1.1. This sector is concerned with the provision of services.
- 1.1.2. The extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface.
- 1.1.3. Concerned with the processing of raw materials.
- 1.1.4. The provision of electricity is an example of this sector.
- 1.1.5. Mining is an example of this sector of the economy
- 1.1.6. The manufacturing of textiles, footwear, and clothing.
- 1.1.7. Contributes the least to the GDP of South Africa.

(7x1) (7)

1.2. Choose the term/concept from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (12.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 Y

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|--|--|
| 1.2.1. The South African economy provides services and human skills as a commodity within thesector. | X secondary Y tertiary |
| 1.2.2. After extraction, value is added to the raw materials in thesector | X Secondary Y tertiary |
| 1.2.3. Total value of goods and services produced by a country per year | Y imports X GDP |
| 1.2.4. This is one of the characteristics of tertiary activities | X manufacturing Y transport |
| 1.2.5. The South African economy provides services and human skills as a commodity within thesector. | X secondary Y tertiary |
| 1.2.6. The extraction of raw materials is a economic activity | X primary Y secondary |
| 1.2.7. Type of economic activity where a service is rendered | X primary Y tertiary |
| 1.2.8. This industry deals with improvements in goods and services through research and technology | X quaternary Y tertiary |
| | (8x1) (8) |
| | (15) |

- 1.3. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.3.1. The extraction of raw materials is a (primary/secondary) economic activity
- 1.3.2. The South African economy provides services and human skills as a commodity within the (secondary/tertiary) sector.
- 1.3.3. The processing of raw materials is found in the (secondary/tertiary) sector.
- 1.3.4. The (tertiary/quaternary) sector of the South African economy is mainly involved in high-tech research activities.
- 1.3.5. This is one of the characteristics of tertiary activities (manufacturing/transport)
- 1.3.6. Type of economic activity where a service is rendered (primary/tertiary)
- 1.3.7. Total value of goods and services produced by a country per year (imports/GDP)

(7X7) (7)

- 1.4. Refer to the table below based on economic activities. 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 (1.4.1 to 1.4.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.4.9 D

| | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT | R301,92 billion | R351,43 billion |
| | RANDS IN MILLIONS | |
| Utilities | 100 789 | 104 317 |
| Transport | 342 443 | 335 001 |
| Services | 1 052 692 | 10 607 113 |
| Public administration | 368 503 | 369 805 |
| Mining | 213 459 | 220 293 |
| Manufacturing | 520 626 | 506 343 |
| Construction | 108 604 | 111 021 |
| Agriculture | 127 960 | 114 030 |

[Adapted from <https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=15273>]

- 1.4.1. The ... of a country refers to the total value of goods and services produced by the permanent inhabitants of the country.
- A. gross national product
 - B. gross domestic product
 - C. balance of trade
 - D. trade agreement
- 1.4.2. South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) enables one to compare ...
- A. employment rates.
 - B. economies of other countries.
 - C. standards of living.
 - D. imports and exports.

- 1.4.3. The primary economic activity that contributed the most to the GDP in 2020 and 2021:
- A. Utilities.
 - B. Agriculture.
 - C. Services.
 - D. Mining.
- 1.4.4. The tertiary economic activity that contributes the most to South Africa's GDP:
- A. Services
 - B. Utilities
 - C. Public Administration
 - D. Transport
- 1.4.5. Construction is an example of a... economic activity.
- A. primary
 - B. secondary
 - C. tertiary
 - D. quaternary
- 1.4.6. The economic activity that showed a decrease from 2020 to 2021:
- A. Utilities
 - B. Services
 - C. Construction
 - D. Agriculture
- 1.4.7. The economic activity that contributed the most to the secondary sector in 2021:
- A. Construction
 - B. Services
 - C. Manufacturing
 - D. Utilities
- 1.4.8. TWO statements below are TRUE concerning the sector contributions made to South Africa's GDP:

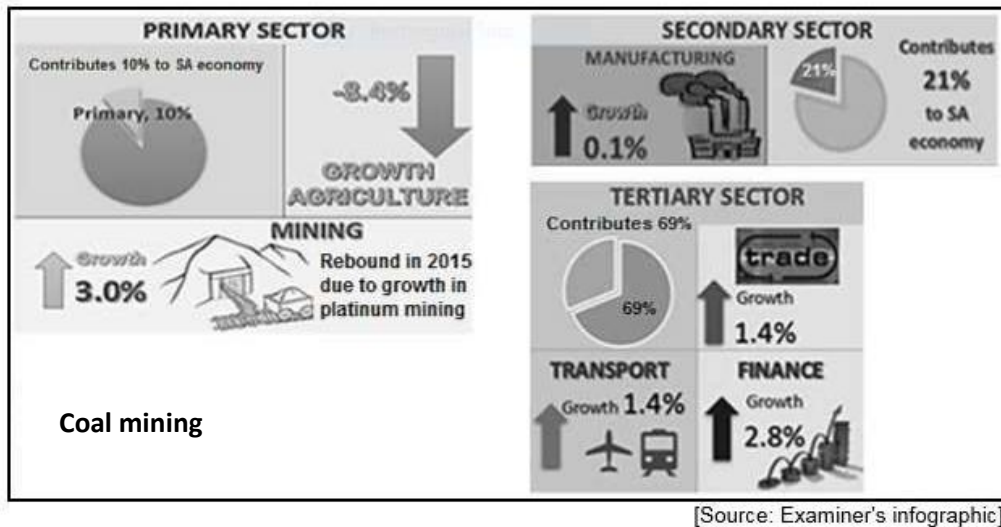
- (I) Primary sector contributes the least.
- (II) Secondary sector contributes the least.
- (III) Quaternary sector contributes the most.
- (IV) Tertiary sector contributes the most.

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

(8X1) (8)

(15)

1.5. FIGURE 1.5



- 1.5.1. Choose the correct word from the given in the brackets. Write only the word next to the question number (3.1.-3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.5.2. The (secondary/tertiary) sector refers to the provision of services
- 1.5.3. After extraction, value is added to the raw materials in the (secondary/tertiary) sector)
- 1.5.4. Economic growth in the primary sector declined due to the decrease in (agriculture /mining)
- 1.5.5. The service sector that has shown the biggest growth is (transport/finance)
- 1.5.6. The (secondary/tertiary) sector contributes the least to the South African economy
- 1.5.7. The mining sector has grown due to an increase in the production of (platinum/coal)
- 1.5.8. The growth in the trade is linked to a growth in (manufacturing/agriculture)

(8x1) (8)

- 1.6. 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 (1.6.1 to 1.6.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.6.8 D.
- 1.6.1. ... is an example of a primary economic activity.
- A. Research
 - D. Construction
 - C. Forestry
 - D. Nursing
- 1.6.2. The economic sector associated with the provision of services is ...
- A. quaternary
 - B. primary
 - C. tertiary
 - D. secondary
- 1.6.3. This sector is associated with value-added goods:
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary
- 1.6.4. Developing a Covid vaccine will be an example of a ... economic activity.
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary
- 1.6.5. The economic sector is concerned with the extraction of raw materials from the environment:
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary

- C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary
- 1.6.6. ... refer(s) to goods that are purchased by other countries.
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary
- 1.6.7. ... refers to the exchange of goods and services between countries.
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary

(7x1) (7)

(15)

- 1.7. The photographs below show TWO types of farming. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 1.7.1 to 1.7.7 with photographs **A** or **B**. Write only the letter, (**A** or **B**) next to the question numbers (1.7.1 to 1.7.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.7.8 B.



- 1.7.1. Farming that produces a low yield per hectare
- 1.7.2. Farming that focuses on food security in local communities

- 1.7.3. Farming that is capital-intensive and uses advanced technology
- 1.7.4. Farming that is capital-intensive and uses advanced technology
- 1.7.5. Farming described as small-scale farming
- 1.7.6. Products for the home and export market
- 1.7.7. Associated with extensive farming practices (7 X 1)(1)

| 1.8. Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.8.1 to 1.8.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.8.9 Y . | | |
|---|---|--|
| Column A | Column B | |
| 1.8.1. Subsistence farming are in size and these are over exploited | Y. Small Z. Large | |
| 1.8.2. Yellow maize is are of the and produced in large quantity on ascale | Y. Small Z. Large | |
| 1.8.3. Total value of goods produced in a country by the permanent inhabitants in one year. | Y. GNP Z.GDP | |
| 1.8.4. Production of crops for local and overseas markets to make profit. | Y. Large scale Z. Small scale | |
| 1.8.5. contribute the least to the primary sector | Y. Industries Z. Farming | |
| 1.8.6. is associated with extensive farming | Y. Small scale Z. Large scale | |
| 1.8.7. Farming associated with capital-intensive and uses advanced technology.....scale farming | Y. Small Z. Large | |
| 1.8.8. The concept ... is used to refer to products sold within South Africa. | Y. Home market Z. Export market (8 x 1)(8) | |
| (15) | | |

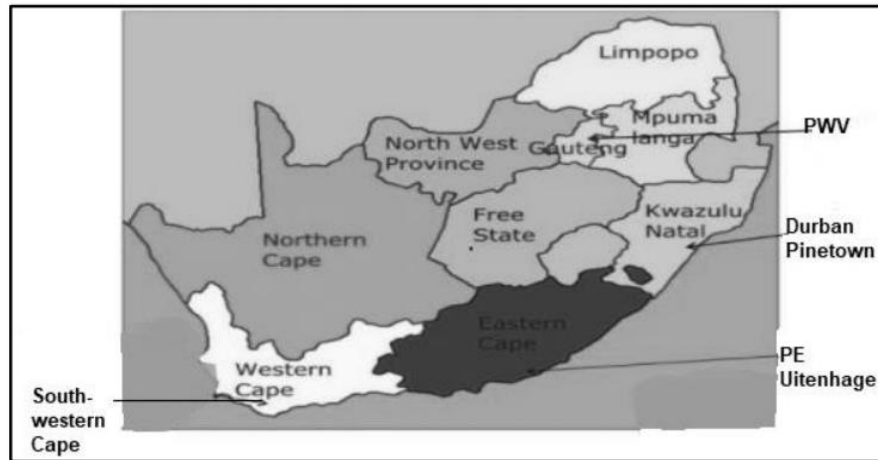
1.9. Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A.

Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.9.1 to 1.9.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.9.8 Z.

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|--|
| 1.9.1. Industries located everywhere as products are mostly perishable | Y. Ubiquitous industries Z. Footloose industries |
| 1.9.2. An industry producing bread located close to the market | Y. Heavy industry Z. Market-orientated industry |
| 1.9.3. The industry which is located between the raw material and the market | Y. Bridge industry Z. Raw material orientated industry |
| 1.9.4. Industries producing small amounts of material | Y Light industries Z Bridge industries |
| 1.9.5. Industries produced super light products that can be shipped anywhere and are located anywhere | Y. Ubiquitous industries Z. Footloose industries |
| 1.9.6. Industries located close to the primary source | Y. Raw material orientated industries Z. Light industries |
| 1.9.7. An industry located on the outskirts of an urban area | Y. Bridge industry Z. Heavy industry |

(7x 1) (7)

1.10. The map of PWV



Source:

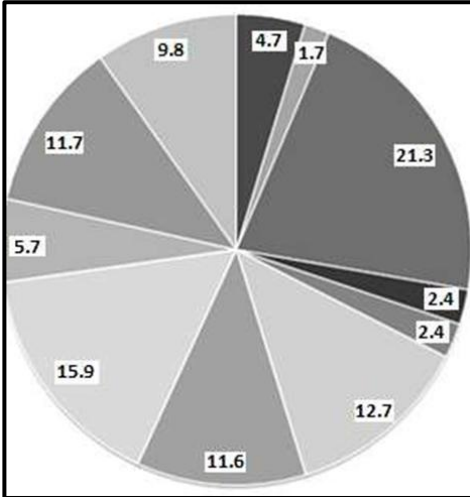
https://www.google.com/search?q=map+of+core+industrial+areas+in+south+africa&oq=&aqs=chrome.4.35i39i362i8.234142447i0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#imgsrc=IqiziK_ErrslXM

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1.10.1 (PE-Uitenhage/ PWV) is the smallest industrial region | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.2 (South-Western Cape/Durban-Pinetown) has a warm climate and great access to power over other coastal industrial regions | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.3 (PWV/South-Western Cape) is the economic hub of South Africa. | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.4 (South-Western Cape/PE-Uitenhage) is well known for its best wine production. | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.5 (PWV/PE-Uitenhage) was established mainly due to the discovery of gold | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.6 (Durban- Pinetown/PE-Uitenhage) is much closer to the Gauteng and overseas markets. | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.10.7 The location of (Durban Pinetown/ PWV) is suitable for export of sugarcane by-products. | 1x1 (1) |

1.11. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.11.1 to 1.11.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.11.1. (Light/Heavy) industries cover large areas and tend to cause more air pollution.
- 1.11.2. A power station is an example of a (market-/raw material) oriented industry.
- 1.11.3. The location of (footloose/ubiquitous) industries is not determined by locational factors such as raw materials, transport, and market.
- 1.11.4. (Light/Heavy) industries can be located around the CBD.
- 1.11.5. (Market-/Raw material) oriented industries generally produce low-order and perishable goods.
- 1.11.6. (Bridge/Raw material oriented) industries are located near harbours where raw materials are imported.
- 1.11.7. (Ubiquitous/Market-oriented) industries, like telecommunications, are not determined by any specific locational requirements.
- 1.11.8. (Market-oriented/Heavy) industries are located close to bulk transport facilities.

(8x1) (8)

DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS**2.1. FIGURE 1.7 CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC SECTORS TO THE GDP**

| Overview of economic activities | |
|---|------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..... | 1,7 |
| Mining and quarrying..... | 21,3 |
| Manufacturing..... | 2,4 |
| Electricity, gas and water..... | 2,4 |
| Construction..... | 12,7 |
| Wholesale, retail, motor trade and accommodation..... | 11,6 |
| Transport, storage and communication..... | 15,9 |
| Finance, real estate, business services..... | 5,7 |
| Personal services..... | 11,7 |
| General government services..... | 9,8 |
| Taxes, less subsidies on products..... | |

- 2.1.1. Define the term gross domestic product. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.2. What percentage does the primary sector contribute to the GDP? (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.3. Which economic sector contributes the biggest percentage to the GDP? (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.4. Describe TWO factors that have promoted manufacturing in South Africa. (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.5. Suggest THREE ways in which manufacturing contributes to the economy of South Africa (3x2) (6)

(15)

2.2. Photograph of small-scale farming.



- 2.2.1 Define the term small-scale farming. (1 x 1)(2)
- 2.2.2 What evidence in the photograph suggests that these are small-scale farmers? (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.2.3 Why can one say that these small-scale farmers are farming the land intensively? (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.2.4 The profit margin of the farmers in the photograph in will be low. Explain this statement. (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.2.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline the problems experienced by small-scale farmers, as seen in the photograph. (4 x 2)(8)

2.3. Small scale farming




[Source: Sunday Times]

- 2.3.1. Define the term small-scale farmer (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.3.2. a) Would you describe the small-scale farmer in the photograph as a subsistence farmer or commercial? (1 x 1)(1)
- b) Give ONE reason for your answer to QUESTION 2.3.2 (1 x 2)(2)
- (a)
- 2.3.3. Describe ONE problem visible on the photograph, that the small-scale farmer experiences (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.3.4. Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines to motivate the importance of small-scale farming for local communities (4 x 2)(8)

2.4. Refer to the case study on beef production in South Africa.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA



South Africa produces 85% of its meat requirements. There is a great demand for beef locally. The local demand for beef generally outstrips production, even though there are untapped reserves in the communal farming areas.

In South Africa, beef production is characterised by its dual nature of small-scale and large-scale farming. Since cattle serves as an indicator of wealth in some communities, communal farming does not contribute to South Africa's meat requirements.

Characteristically, beef production is a long-term undertaking and profits are rarely made in the short term. The climatic conditions in some parts of South Africa also are not suitable for beef production.

[Adapted from <https://www.idc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Beef-Study-Final>]

- 2.4.1 What is the percentage shortfall in South Africa regarding its meat requirements? (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.4.2 Why is beef production important for South Africa? (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.4.3 Suggest TWO physical factors that have a negative impact on beef production in South Africa. (2 x 2)(4)
- 2.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest how small-scale beef farmers can be assisted to increase production. (4 x 2)(8)

2.5. Refer to FIGURE 2.5, an extract on South Africa's beef industry.

2020 AND BEYOND: A VISION FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF INDUSTRY

By Lloyd Phillips, 7 December 2017

In 2016 South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first time, supplying mainly the cheap beef market.

In 2016 global red meat exports amounted to 9,44 million tons. Brazil led the way, exporting 1,85 million tons or 19,6% of the total. South Africa ranked 15th at 60 000 tons, or 0,64%, of the world total.

The recent drought showed how crucial it was for the country's beef industry to stop focusing on exporting only cheap beef. By exporting higher quality beef, our industry can protect itself from shocks that result in reduced profits.

It must be noted, however, that with the current high beef price in South Africa, the country will be unable to compete against the likes of Brazil and other top beef exporters.

[Adapted from <https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/agri-business/agribusinesses/2020-beyond-vision-sa-beef-industry/>]

- 2.5.1. Which country had the highest exportation of beef in 2016? (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.5.2. Quote evidence from the extract that suggests that the beef industry is growing in South Africa. (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.5.3. Refer to the statement below. By exporting higher quality beef, our industry can protect itself from shocks that result in reduced profits.
- (a) Why does the exportation of low quality beef reduce profits? (1 x 1)(1)
- (b) Suggest how farmers can produce higher quality beef. (2 x 2)(4)
- 2.5.4. Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explaining the factors preventing South Africa from being competitive with other top beef exporters. (4 x 2)(8)

2.6. Refer to the extract below on food security.

FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 2020–2021

According to a report released by Statistics South Africa, *Measuring Food Security in South Africa: Applying the Food Insecurity Experience Scale*, almost 23,6 per cent of South Africans were affected by moderate to severe food insecurity in 2021.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has been working on improving its measurement of food security and recently introduced the Food Insecurity Experience Scale. Since food insecurity is a global phenomenon, it is important to measure it using tools that guarantee comparability across countries.

Health pandemics, such as Covid-19, has denied many South Africans their right to adequate food as indicated in the South African Constitution. This has undermined the efforts that have been made to meet the National Development Plan's goal of 'Zero Hunger' by 2030.

[Adapted from <https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=15273>]

- 2.6.1. Define the concept food security. (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.2. What percentage of South Africans experienced food insecurity in 2021? (1x1) (1)
- 2.6.3. What is the importance of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale according to the extract? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.4. Suggest how health pandemics, such as Covid-19, lead to food insecurity in South Africa. (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the South African government can assist farmers in achieving 'Zero Hunger' by 2030. (4x2) (8)
- (15)

2.7. Study the extract below of food security

Research by the United Nations shows that there are about 7 billion people in the world today: a billion of them hungry. Forty years from now there will be 9, 2 billion people. To meet this demand, 70% more food will have to be produced than in 2000.

International policy, such as the use of agricultural subsidies, has caused the cost of production in the USA and UK to drop. Thus, farming certain products in poor nations, such as in Africa, is not viable. US poultry can be landed in Africa cheaper than the cost of production in Africa.

[Source: Adapted from an interview with Professor Mark Laing, UKZN]

- 2.7.1. Define the term food security. (1x2) (2)
 - 2.7.2. Why are poor countries, like those in Africa (according to the article), not able to compete with rich countries to increase food production? (1x2) (2)
 - 2.7.3. Food insecurity has had many negative effects in certain countries. Name one effect. (1x1) (1)
 - 2.7.4. State a factor that contributed to or caused food insecurity in Africa. (1x2) (2)
 - 2.7.5. Genetically modified (GM) crops are being promoted as a solution to food insecurity in Africa. Take the advantages and disadvantages of GM crops into account and write a paragraph (approximately 8 lines) in which you discuss whether GM crops should be introduced to Africa. (4x2) (8)
- (15)

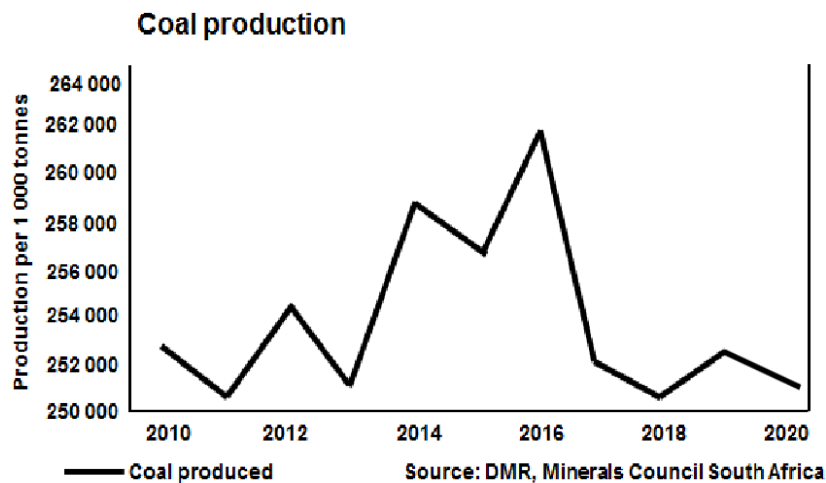
2.8. FIGURE 2.8: FOOD SECURITY

Study FIGURE 2.8 which is a cartoon showing how the world leaders of the eight most economically developed countries view the problem of food security.



- 2.8.1. What do we call the group of countries seated around the table? (1x1) (1)
- 2.8.2. What evidence in the cartoon shows that the eight people around the table have little regard for food security? (1x2) (2)
- 2.8.3. State TWO factors that the eight countries have in common. (2x1) (2)
- 2.8.4. Explain TWO reasons why some countries have problems with food security. (2x2) (4)
- 2.8.5. How can the use of genetically modified crops improve food security in poor countries? (3x2) (6)
- (15)

2.9. Refer to the extract on coal mining in South Africa. (Infographic)



South Africa's formerly thriving coal sector has had a noticeable decline in investments over recent years with statistics from the Mineral Council of South Africa reporting a R2 billion drop from 2010. As the future of the South African coal industry remains bleak and disinvestment from coal mining continues around the world, some of South Africa's giant coal mining companies have sold or are in the process of selling their operations.

Challenges facing the coal industry include an altered customer base for the country's coal exports as developed countries are moving towards renewable energy resources. There is a hostile funding environment for coal projects as financial institutions nationally and internationally are no longer investing in coal projects due to the pressure from environmental lobbying – a challenge too for newer coal mining companies with less financial muscle compared to major coal mining companies. Mpumalanga, a major coal supplier in South Africa, experiences high transport costs. The decrease in the mining of coal has created a further challenge for the coal mines in Mpumalanga.

[Source: <https://www.miningforschools.co.za/letsexplore/coal/southafrican-coal-mining-today>]

- 2.9.1. According to the Mineral Council of South Africa, by how much did the investments in coal drop from 2010? (1x1) (1)
- 2.9.2. According to the graph, over which Two-year period was the greatest decrease in production recorded? (1x2) (2)
- 2.9.3. How does the location of the coal mines in Mpumalanga increase the export costs of coal? (1x2) (2)
- 2.9.4. Despite Mpumalanga having rich coal reserves, the coal industry faces a bleak future. Quote reasons from the extract for this bleak future. (2x2) (2)
- 2.9.5. Explain how the decrease in the mining of coal will have a negative economic impact on Mpumalanga. (3x2) (6)
- (15)

2.10. Read the extract in FIGURE 2.10 on coal mining in South Africa.

COAL MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

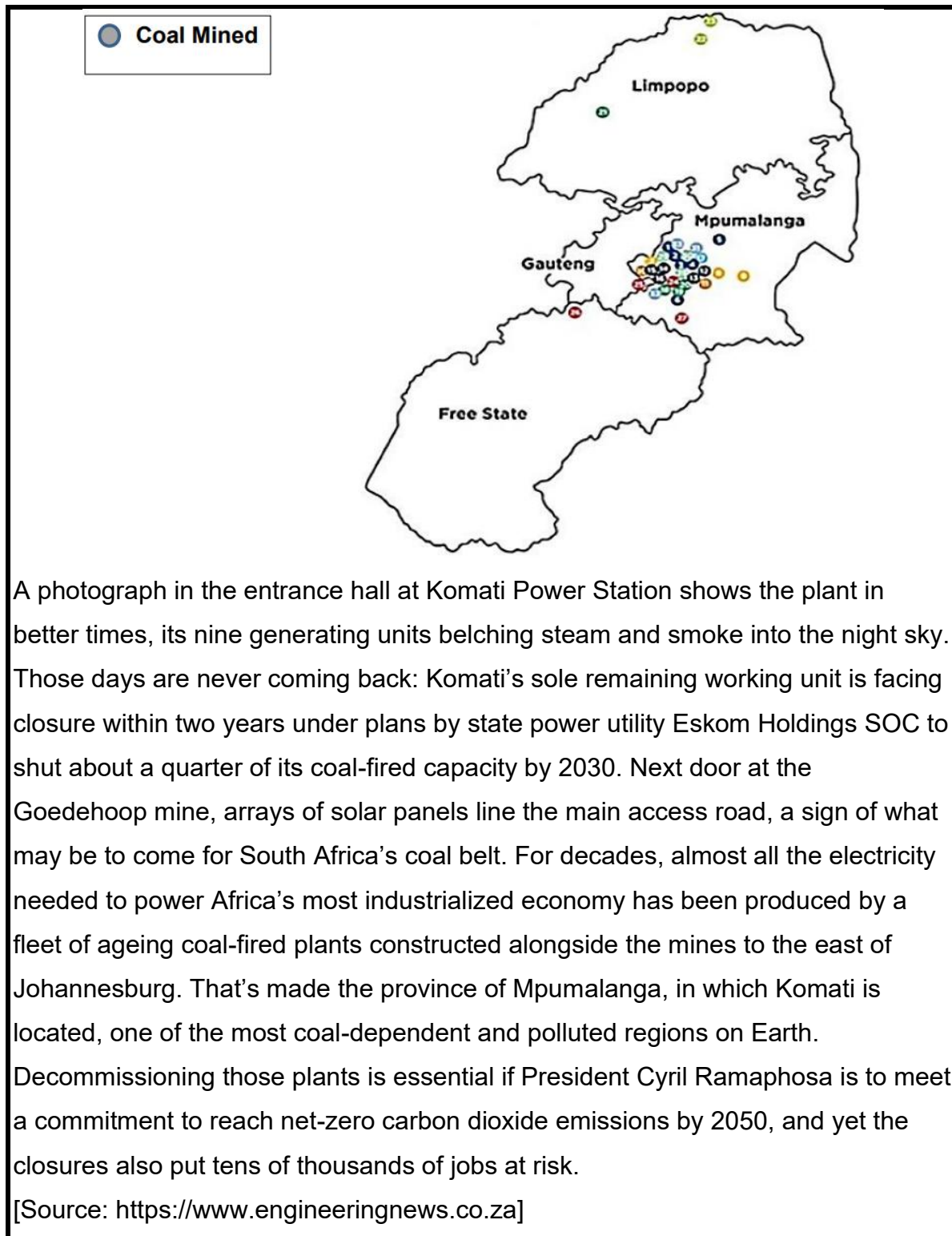
Coal mining in South Africa plays a significant role in the country's economy, as it is responsible for nearly three-quarters of Eskom's fuel supply. It also supplies coal to SASOL, which produces around 35% of the country's liquid fuel.

Coal mining in South Africa is centred on the Highveld, with roughly 60% of the country's deposits located in eMalahleni (Witbank) and surrounding areas.

[Source: <http://www.projectsia.co.za/coal-mining-in-south-africa.htm>]

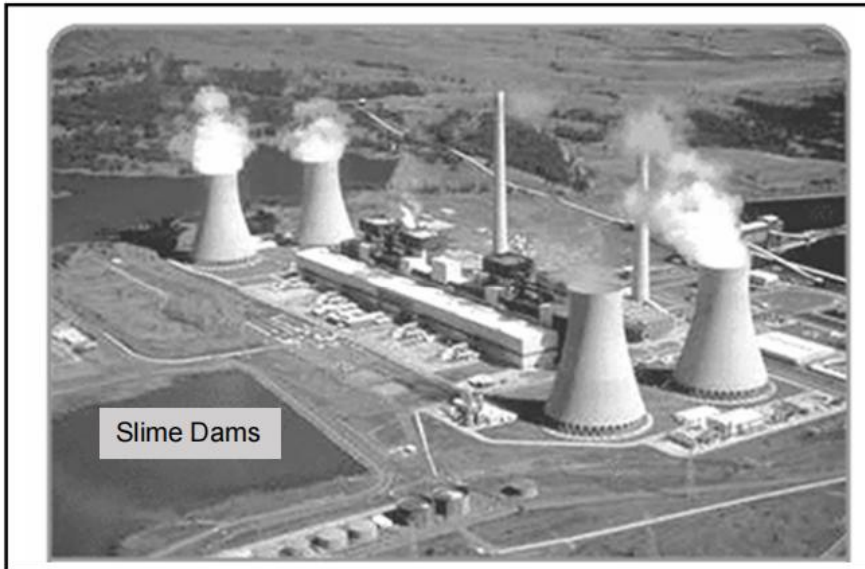
- 2.10.1 Name the province in which most of South Africa's coalfields are found. (1x1) (1)
- 2.10.2 Name TWO of South Africa's major industries that are dependent on coal as a raw material. (2x1) (1)
- 2.10.3 State TWO environmental problems resulting from coal mining in South Africa. (2x2) (4)
- 2.10.4 Mining and coal-dependent companies should work together to rectify environmental injustices associated with coal mining. In a paragraph of about EIGHT lines, explain how this can be achieved. (4x2) (2)
- (15)

2.11. FIGURE 2.11: PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY – COAL MINING



- | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 2.11.1. | According to FIGURE 1.1, which province accounts for the highest coal production? | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.11.2. | Name the power utility that produces electricity in South Africa. | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.11.3. | Quote evidence from FIGURE 2.3 that suggests that coal mining may be replaced by alternative sources of energy. | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.11.4. | State TWO physical factors that may have reduced production costs of coal mining in this province (your answer to QUESTION 2.3.1). | (2x1) (2) |
| 2.11.5. | How has the proximity (distance) of the coal mines favoured the development of the Gauteng industrial region? | (1x2) (2) |
| 2.11.6. | Discuss the negative impact that labour has on the coal mining industry. | (2x2) (4) |
| 2.11.7. | Explain how the environmental advantage of reaching a net-zero carbon emission by 2050 would have a negative economic impact on South Africa. | (2x2) (4) |
| | | (15) |

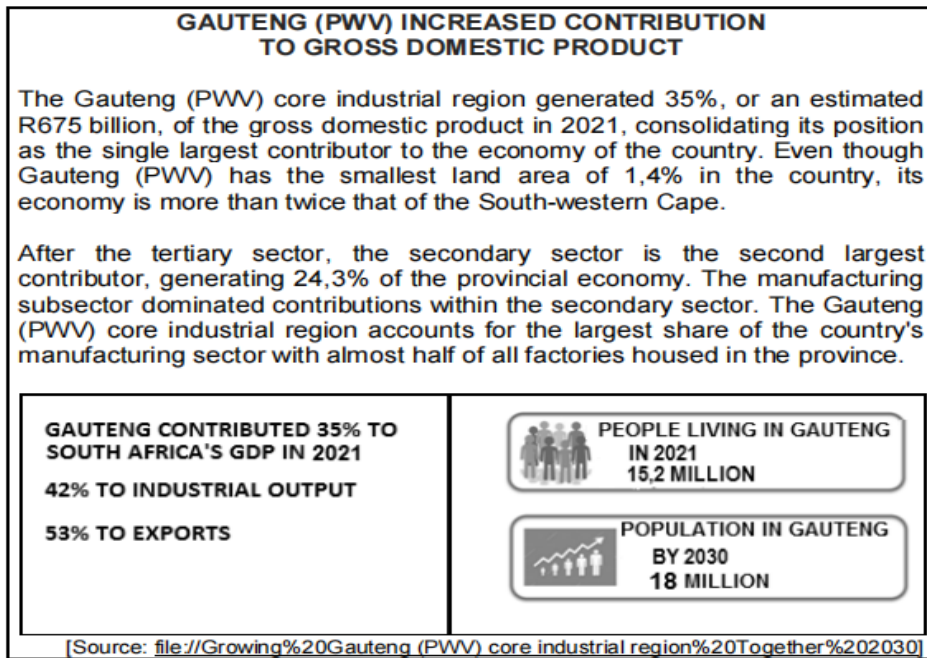
2.12. The following photo shows a power plant.



Source: <https://s-cool.co.uk/gcse/geography/industry/revise-it/the-location-of-industry>

- 2.12.1. Define the term heavy industry. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.12.2. Refer to the photo and indicate TWO visible factors that favour the location of this heavy industry. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.12.3. Transport is one of the factors favouring industrial development in South Africa. Explain why this is perceived as such. (1 x 2) (2)
- (a) Identify the main environmental challenge associated with the heavy industry from the photo above. (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Why is the challenge identified in QUESTION 2.12.3 (a) regarded (seen) as an environmental challenge? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Suggest strategies that industries can implement to reduce the effect of the environmental challenge mentioned in QUESTION 2.12.3 (a). (3 x 2) (6)

2.13. PWV CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION



- 2.13.1. What percentage did the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region contribute to South Africa's GDP in 2021? (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.13.2. Give TWO main industries found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 1)(2)
- 2.13.3. Give a reason from the infographic for the manufacturing subsector dominating the secondary sector in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.13.4. What is the advantage of Gauteng's high population concentration for the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region? (2X2)(4)
- 2.13.5. Explain THREE factors that have favoured the location of industries in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (3 x 2)(6)

2.14. SALDANHA BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

FIGURE 2.14 is based on strategies for industrial development, the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (SBIDZ).



SALDANHA BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE ATTRACTS INVESTMENTS

February 28, 2021

The Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone has to date attracted over R21 billion worth of investments, says Trade, Industry and Competition Deputy Minister Fikile Majola. The Deputy Minister said these investments were at different stages of development and two of them, with private

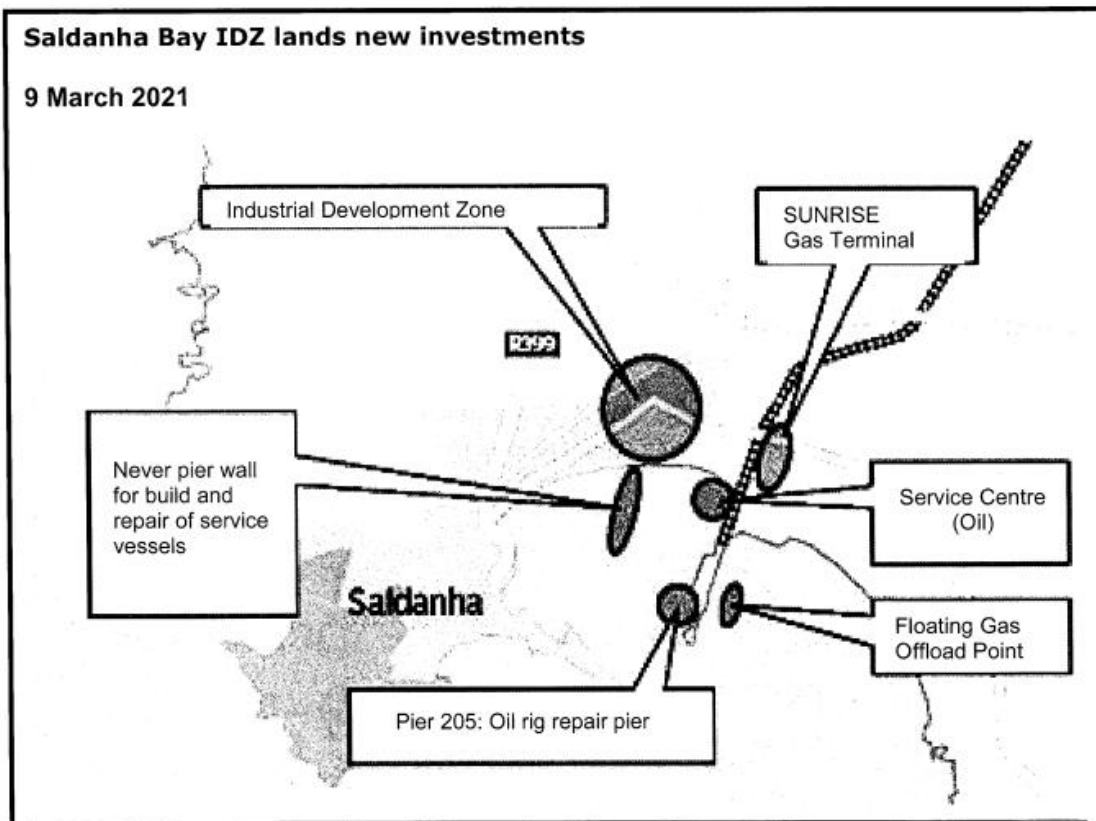
investment value of R380 million have already started constructing their manufacturing facilities. The SBIDZ is the first special economic zone (SEZ) to be located within a port and is the only sector-specific SEZ in South Africa catering specifically to the energy and maritime Industries. “The SBIDZ has also signed eight new investment agreements with operational companies in the maritime, oil and gas sectors. These investments will lead to permanent and sustainable jobs that the country needs to create for its citizens.” “The development of the zone will also have to align and integrate with the entire area of Saldanha and West Coast region to achieve real projects that benefit all,” said Majola. Chief Executive Officer of the SBIDZ, Kaashifah Beukes, said “We are proud to have emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic and are on track to usher in projects worth more than R300 million in capital investment towards investor infrastructure, bringing a much-needed boost to our construction sector and jobs in the West Coast, and ultimately, the country,” she said.

[Source: Researchgate.net

- 2.14.1. State ONE aim of an Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). (1×1) (1)
- 2.14.2. Give evidence of ONE physical (natural) factor that would make Saldanha Bay an ideal location for industrial development. (1×1) (1)
- 2.14.3. Identify ONE sector from FIGURE 2.4 where new investment Agreements have been signed. (1×1) (1)
- 2.14.4. Discuss the negative impact that these new investment agreements could have on the people of Saldanha Bay (2×2) (4)
- 2.14.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explain ways in which the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone has contributed positively to the South Western Cape industrial region. (4×2) (8)

(15)

2.15. SALDANHA BAY



Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (SBIDZ) has signed three new investment agreements worth R300m bringing the total number of signed investors to eleven. The SBIDZ has also recently launched several new infrastructure developments. This will contribute to the growth of the economy and create jobs in the West Coast region.

Construction has started on the first investment project – a specialised corrosion protection facility involving zinc smelting – and building plans have been submitted for an additional two investment projects involving specialised manufacturing and fabrication, as well as partial assembly and manufacturing of components which are currently being imported into South Africa.

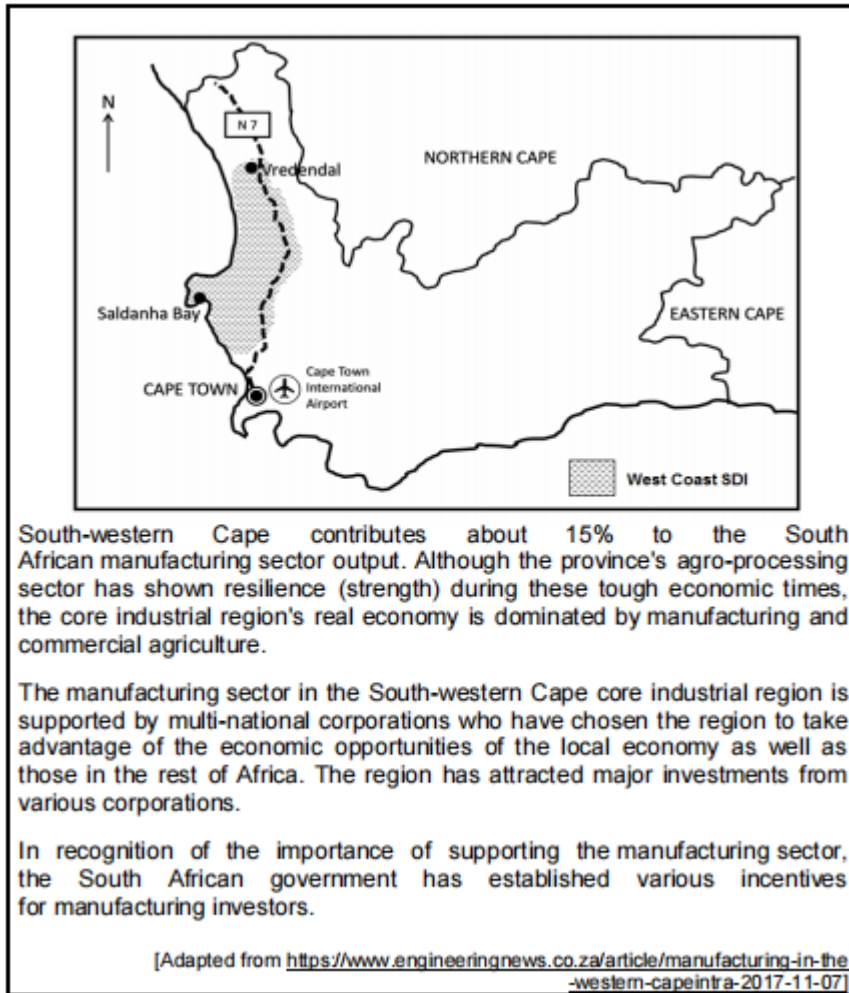
The SBIDZ also has a robust investor pipeline that continues to grow, not only in manufacturing and warehousing facilities, but also in new-build port infrastructure. Several private investors are involved in repair, maintenance and equipment servicing facilities linked to the Oil & Gas and Marine Services sectors.

Source: <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/news/saldanha-bay-idz-lands-new-investments>

2.15.1. In which province is the Saldanha Bay IDZ situated? (1×1) (1)

- 2.15.2. Name ONE project each from the extract that will be centered in a secondary and tertiary economic activity. (2×1) (2)
- 2.15.3. Explain how new-build port infrastructure facilities will increase investment in the Saldanha Bay region. (2×2) (4)
- 2.15.4. Explain how the new investments in the Saldanha Bay will benefit the local people. (2×2) (4)
- 2.15.5. Evaluate the negative impact that this zinc smelter project mentioned in the extract may have on the environment around Saldanha Bay. (2×2) (4)
- (15)

2.16. SOUTH-WESTERN CAPE



- 2.16.: Quote evidence from the infographic which shows that the South-Western Cape core industrial region contributes to the South African economy. (1 x 1)(1)
- 2.16.: State TWO modes of transport in the infographic that make the South-western Cape core industrial region attractive to foreign investors. (2 x 1)(2)
- 2.16.: The South-western Cape core industrial region is dominated by light industries.

(a) Why does the South-western Cape core industrial region favour the development of light industries? (2 x 2)(4)

(b) Give TWO factors that have limited the development of heavy industries in the South-western Cape core industrial region. (2 x 2)(4)

2.16. Explain how the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) creates increased access for the South-western Cape core industrial region to international markets. (2 x 2)(4)

2.17. INTERNATIONAL TRADE



FIGURE 2.17 is a cartoon on international trade.

2.17.1. What evidence shows that the cartoon is based on international trade and not domestic trade? (1 x 1)(1)

2.17.2. Identify South Africa's trading partner from the cartoon. (1 x 1)(1)

2.17.3. What evidence on the cartoon shows that South Africa is not China's only trading partner? (1 x 1) (1)

2.17.4. What is the significance of the caption 'Chinese takeaway' in the cartoon? (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.17.5. How does international trade benefit from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.17.6. Why does South Africa have a negative trade balance with China? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.17.7. Explain the impact that a negative trade balance would have on the economy of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

INFORMAL SECTOR

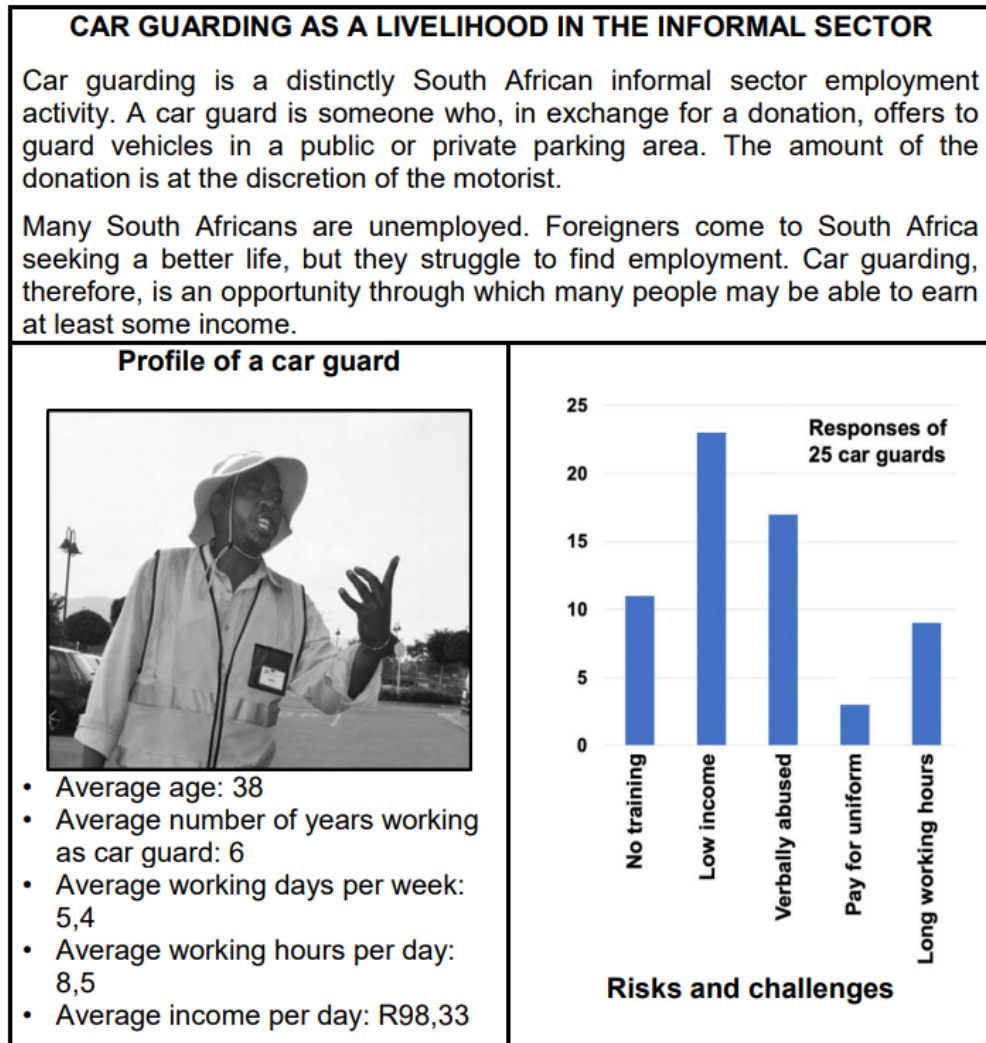
- 2.18. Refer to the figure below and answer the following questions.



- 2.18.1 Would you classify the trading as formal or informal? (1x1) (1)
- 2.18.2 Give evidence in the photograph to support your answer to QUESTION 2.18.1 (1x2) (2)
- 2.18.3 Why is the product that is sold likely to contravene (not meet with) municipal by-laws? (1x2) (2)
- 2.18.4 Why does this type of trading not contribute directly to the GDP? (1x2) (2)

- 2.18.5 Give TWO reasons for the rapid growth of the informal sector in South Africa. (2x2) (4)
- 2.18.6 Explain why the informal sector has an important role to play in the South African economy (2x2) (4)

2.19. Refer to the infographic on the informal sector



[Source: 'Examining car guarding as a livelihood in the informal sector', article in Local Economy, September 2017]

- 2.19.1 Why do car guards fall within the informal sector? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.19.2 According to the graph, what is the greatest risk and challenge for car guards? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.19.3 Why is the income of a car guard dependent on the number of hours worked? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.19.4 Give reasons why the number of car guards increased in urban areas over the last few years. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.19.5 What can be done by the local government to improve the working conditions of South Africans and foreigners in the informal sector? (3 x 2) (6)
(15)

2.20. INFORMAL TRADING

| |
|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">THE SLEEPING GIANT – INFORMAL TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA 19/04/2017</p> <p>The SA food market is worth R485 billion. Of this, 66% is accounted for by the major supermarkets and branded superettes (R320 billion); while informal and wholesalers account for the rest of the total market.</p> <p>Informal retail outlets have recorded the highest turnover growth in the retail food market in 2016, especially those who focus their attention on the township counter-service and spaza outlets.</p> <p>Counter-service stores cropped up in many parts of the country and many of the owners of such stores are foreigners. Today it is estimated that over 85% of informal stores are run by foreigners. South Africans have chosen to rather rent their premises to these foreigners instead of using them for their own purpose. Informal traders often live on the premises and trade between 05:00 and 22:00 seven days a week.</p> <p>[Source: http://www.supermarket.co.za/news-article.asp?ID=6851&CatTags=16-Economic%20factors]</p> |
|---|

- 2.20.1 define the term informal trade (2x1) (2)
- 2.20.2 What is the total worth of South Africa food market? (1x1) (1)
- 2.20.3 What percentage of the figure stated in question 1.3.2 is accounted for by the formal trade market? (1x1) (1)
- 2.20.4 Give TWO reasons for high turnover (amount of goods sold) that spaza outlets in townships experience. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.20.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, briefly explain why 85% of informal traders are foreigners (4 x 2)(8)

MAP INTERGRATION (VERULUM.)

Refer to the topographic map and the orthophoto map to answer the following questions.

3.1.1. The contour Interval of orthophoto map is.....meters. (1 x 1)(1)

3.1.2. Mean annual change of the mapped area is.....minutes west.

(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.3. Refer to block C 2.

a. Are the Industries (heavy / light) (1 x 1) (1)

b. Discuss why the Industries identified are in a suitable location. (2 x 2) (4)

c. What are the environmental injustices that these types of industries can cause to human being? (1 x 2)(2)

MAP INTERGRATION

(Ermelo)

Refer to the hospital at 6 in block E5 on the orthophoto map.

3.2.1. The main economic activity at 6 in block E5 on the orthophoto map is (secondary/tertiary). (1 X 1)(1)

3.2.2. Explain why area 6 was suitable for the development of the economic activity identified in QUESTION 5.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3. Which primary activity is Practiced in block B2 (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.4. Refer to block B2

a) State TWO physical factors that favours primary activity in the area. (2 x 1)(2)

b) Explain in how infrastructure promotes farming in this area. (1 x 2)(2)

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.2.5. Refer to the spatial objects in blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map.

Give an example of the following:

a) A natural line feature (1 x 1)(1)

b) How will the natural feature mentioned in 3.2.5 a) promote farming? (1 x 2)(2)

c) A human-made polygon feature (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.6. Define the concept remote sensing. (1 x 2)(2)

(14)

MAP INTERGRATION (Ermelo)

MINING

Refer to blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map

- 3.3.1. How has the opencast mine in blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map created an environmental injustice? (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to the image (taken via remote sensing), of the opencast mine as seen in blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map



- 3.3.2. Define the concept remote sensing. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3. Give ONE visible attribute of the opencast mine by referring to blocks D1 and E1 on the topographic map and the image above. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4. Explain how this image of the opencast mine would be more effective to assess the environmental injustice than using the topographic map. (1 x 2) (2)

Ermelo

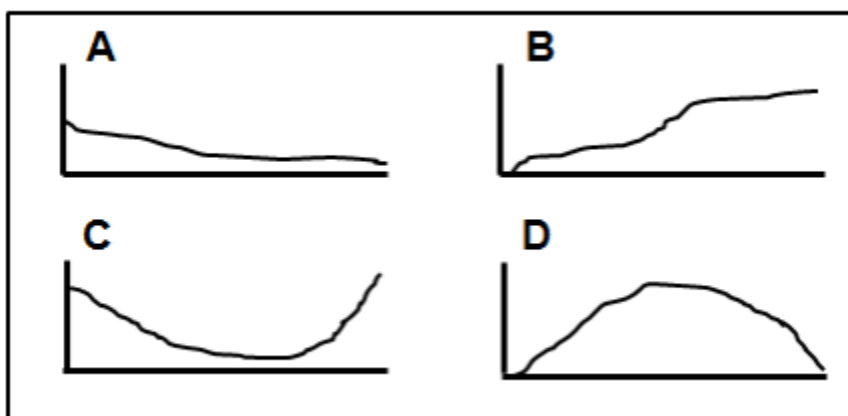
3.4. MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.4.1. The town closest to Ermelo by rail is ...

- A. Breyton.
- B Camden.
- C Chrissiesmeer.
- D Piet Retief

(1 x 1) (1)

Refer to spot height 1738, **F** in block **B1** and windpump, **G** in block **B3** on the topographic map.



3.4.2. The rough cross-section between spot height 1738 and the windpump is ...

(1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3. Give a reason for the intervisibility between spot height 1738 and the windpump.

(1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4. What is the difference in height between spot height 1738 and the

windpump? (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.5. Calculate the distance between the spot height 1738 and the windpump in metres.

Formula: **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

(2 x 1) (2)

3.4.6. Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 to calculate the average gradient between spot height 1738 and the windpump.

Formula: **Average gradient = Vertical interval (VI)**

Horizontal equivalent (HE)

(2 x 1) (2)

3.4.7. Determine the feature that is located at the following grid reference:

26°31'54"S; 29°57'25"E (1 x 1) (1)

THE END

