



**LIMPOPO**  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF  
**EDUCATION**

**PAPER 2**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

**SETTLEMENT AND**

**ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**2024/25 BOOKLET**

1.1

1.1.1 H (1)

1.1.2 A (1)

1.1.3 D (1)

1.1.4 F (1)

1.1.5 G (1)

1.1.6 E (1)

1.1.7 B (1)

(7)

1.2.1 dispersed (1)

1.2.2 linear (1)

1.2.3 nucleated (1)

1.2.4 dispersed (1)

1.2.5 linear (1)

1.2.6 nucleated (1)

1.2.7 dispersed (1)

1.2.8 nucleated (1)

(8)

### 1.3

1.3.1 Z (1)

1.3.2 Y (1)

1.3.3 Z (1)

1.3.4 Y (1)

1.3.5 Z (1)

1.3.6 Y (1)

1.3.7 Y (1)

### 1.4

1.4.1 A (1)

1.4.2 D (1)

1.4.3 D (1)

1.4.4 A (1)

1.4.5 D (1)

1.4.6 B (1)

1.4.7 A (1)

1.5.1 Dispersed (1)

1.5.2 Linear (1)

1.5.3 Nucleated (1)

1.5.4 Dispersed (1)

1.5.5 Linear (1)

1.5.6 nucleated (1)

1.5.7 dispersed (1)

1.5.8 Nucleated (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.7

1.6.1 A (1)

1.6.2 A (1)

1.6.3 B (1)

1.6.4 B (1)

1.6.5 A (1)

1.6.6 B (1)

1.6.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)

## DATA RESPONSE ANSWERS

### MIXTURE OF LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH ORDER QUESTIONS

#### 2.1 RURAL SETTLEMENT

2.1.1 Policy to bring about equitable distribution and access to land (2)

[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2

Create assets for the poor (1)

Stabilize relationships (1)

Promote development (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 (a) Budgets/funding needs to be accessed (2)

Legal arrangements need to be concluded (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Shaking of hands (2)

There is no fighting (2)

Peaceful environment (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Lack of knowledge regarding the land reform process (2)

Poverty/Lack of income to attend meetings (2)

Lack of appropriate documentation (2)

Willing seller/buyer clause (2)

Legal processes are costly (2)

- Constrained budgets of government (2)
- Government unable to provide loans (2)
- Government unable to provide equipment (2)
- Training of farmers is costly (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 The change to commercial farming would create more employment opportunities (2)

- Increase in food production would alleviate poverty (2)
- Employment would decrease poverty (2)
- There would be more reconciliation among rural communities that would bring about stability (2)
- Improved services would contribute to a better quality of life (2)
- Family units would not be broken due to a decrease in rural-urban migration (2)

[ANY TWO]

## 2.2

2.2.1 Rural urban migration is the movement of people from rural to urban settlement (2)

[concept]

2.2.2 Farm killing (1)

- Poverty (1)
- Lack of job opportunities (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

2.2.3. Piped /potable water (1)

- Electricity (1)
- Sanitation (1)
- Refuse and waste removal (1)
- Health care (1)
- Social welfare (1)
- Housing (1)
- Education (1) **[ANY TWO]**

2.2.4. the demand for housing cannot be met

- There is a shortage of suitable land
- Limited municipal budget

**[ANY TWO]**

2.2.5. Create more/better employment opportunities (accept examples)

Promote commercial farming

Develop/upskill workers (accept examples)

Provide credit facilities /loans/subsidies for farmers

Effective land reform programs

Decentralizing industries /business

Organize festivals

Improvement of infrastructure

Create incentives to encourage people limit rural urban migration

Resettlement of people in agriculturally suitable areas

**[ ANY THREE ]**

2.3.1. Define the term rural-urban migration.

The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. (2) [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2. Give ONE push factor that is visible in the cartoon.

Poor harvest (1)

Droughts (1)

Remote location (1)

Poor housing (1)

[Any ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3. Account for the impact that the push factor mentioned in QUESTION 3.1.2 will have on rural areas.

Poor harvest – less income generated / results in food insecurity (2)

results in rural depopulation.

Poor harvest – unemployment / results in food insecurity/ results in rural depopulation (2)

Drought – people leave rural areas to go in search of new opportunities/jobs / results in rural depopulation (2)

Remoteness – not enough social activities/ results in rural depopulation (2)

Remoteness – poor service delivery / results in rural depopulation (2) Poor housing – limited services e.g., running water and electricity/ results in rural depopulation (2)

[Must refer to the push factor in answer to question 1.3.2 and impact]

(1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4. Predict the social impact of rural urban migration on the urban areas.

An influx of people can put a strain on urban infrastructure. (can give examples) (2)

Strain on services (can give examples) (2)

Can lead to increased congestion, longer waiting times for medical care (2)

Shortage of affordable housing (can give example, informal settlements will develop/ illegal occupation of land) (2)

Can result in fewer job opportunities/unemployment (2)

There is a risk of urban decay. (Can give examples) (2)

Unemployment can result in crime (2)

[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5. Suggest THREE strategies a government can implement to encourage people to stay in the rural areas.

Governments can invest in improving rural infrastructure (give examples) (2)

Improve access to basic services (give examples) in rural areas. (2)

Better infrastructure can attract business investment in rural areas. (2)

More investment can create more job opportunities. (2)

Government can provide incentives for businesses in rural areas. (2) (can give examples)

Skills development programs in rural areas for local inhabitants. (2) Improved and better farming practises. (2)

Subsidies to farmers (2)

Improve policing in rural areas (2)

Land reform (2)

Develop rural areas as tourists' attractions (2)

Upgrading of retirement villages (2)

Improved work conditions and salaries of workers (2)



[Any THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.1. Decrease in population numbers in rural areas (1)

[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2. 21-23 million (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3. Decrease (in population numbers) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4.

Less people paying for municipal services (market) resulting in less municipal services available (2)

Decrease in customers/buying power as people leave the rural areas (2)

Results in businesses closing and an increase in unemployment (2)

Closing of basic services (accept examples) (2)

Brain drain as skilled people leave the area (2)

Less investment as the area becomes a ghost town (2)

Decrease in production as there are more old people and fewer laborer (2)

Increasing crime brings stress to the people living in the settlement/ increase in crime/ social ills on the (vulnerable) population left in rural areas (2)

- Property values decrease (2)
- Poverty increases (2)
- Local economy stagnates results in less employment (2)
- Increase in child headed families (2)
- Higher dependency on social services (2)
- Travel further to serviced towns (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5. Unemployment due to businesses closing down (2)

Mechanisation requires less manual labour and leads to unemployment (2)

Increase in crime due to lack of policing (2)

Lack of recreational/cultural/entertainment facilities due to lack of investment (2)

Increase in poverty due to unemployment/low salaries (2)

Poor basic services (accept examples) due to less people/investment (2)

Travel long distances to access tertiary education (2)

Low salaries cause people to move to urban areas to seek better paying jobs (2)

Farm killings creates fear and forces farmers to move to urban areas (2) The slow pace of finalising the land reform is frustrating and forces people to move (2)

Lack of professional services in the rural areas causes people to seek those services elsewhere (2)

Pull factors (from an urban perspective):

Accessibility to better and efficient services in urban areas (accept explained examples) (2)

Greater variety of recreational activities attracts young adults (2)

Higher standard of living/higher wages in urban areas due to dominant secondary and tertiary activities (2)

Greater job opportunities in urban areas due to high concentration of economic activities (2)

[ANY TWO - must qualify statement]

(2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Acceleration of land reform to enable the poor and landless to obtain land for farming (2)

Create job opportunities through the decentralization of industries from urban areas (2)

Improve work conditions and salaries (2)

Change ownership of land from communal to private land ownership (2) Employment will increase local market's buying power resulting in further businesses opening up (2)

Creating tourism opportunities that would lead to more revenue/business opportunities for rural community (2)

Improving services in rural areas (accept examples) (2)

Tax rebates and other incentives to attract industries to re-locate to the rural area (2)

Making cheaper industrial sites available (2)

Incentives (accept examples) for professional people coming to work in rural areas (2)

Improving infrastructure such as roads for people to easily access services (2)

Hosting festivals in the rural areas to create income (2)

Promote rural areas as peaceful with aesthetic beauty (2)

Examples of eco-tourism, eco-estates (2)

Development of retirement villages (2)

2.5.1 Decrease in population numbers in rural areas (2)

[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2

2.5.3 Decline in traditional rural employment (2)

Fewer employment opportunities (2)

2.5.4 create access to basic services (accept examples) (2)

Improve the infrastructure (accept examples) (2)

Bring the industries closer to the rural areas to increase employment opportunities (2)

Improve mechanization in farms (accept examples) (2)

Increase the wage and salaries in farms (2)

Give rural people equitable land for commercial farming (2)

Introduce measures (accept examples) to reduce crime (2)

ANY FOUR

(4x2)(8)

2.6.1

Correct the injustices of racially-based land distribution (1) AIM

Bring about equitable distribution and access to land (1) Give land back to previously disadvantaged citizens (1)

Assist in national reconciliation and stability (1)

To alleviate poverty and uplifting rural women (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.6.2 'by reducing unemployment' (1)

'giving previously disadvantaged farmers the opportunity to become commercial farmers' (1)  
(2 x 1) (2)

2.6.3

Willing seller and willing buyer clause delays the process (2)

Land reform policy is very costly to implement (2)

It takes time to resolve land claim disputes (2)

The land reform policies are being challenged due to

disagreements(government/traditional leaders) which delays the process (2)

No proper documents of previous ownership delay the process (2)

There is lack of a reliable monitoring system and evaluation of the process (2)

Gaps in the current policies which compromise effective implementation of land reform (2)

Government lacks capacity/efficiency/ shortage of skills to run the programme (2)

Lack of business and financial support to run the programme (2)

Mismanagement/Corruption by some of the officials managing the process (2)

Land reform has not been a political priority (2)

Money wasted on failed projects (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.6.4 Landless people in rural area will now be able to own land (2)

More people in rural area would be able to practice farming (2)

People will be able to provide food for themselves/family (2)

Rural community earn an income for themselves and alleviate poverty (2)

Standard of living will improve as people are earning an income (2)

Living areas of long-time tenants will be secured as no evictions will take place (2)

Land reform will create job opportunities in rural communities (2)

Improvement of infrastructure will improve accessibility in rural communities (2)

Promote a move from subsistence farming to commercial farming (2)

Upskilling and training of emerging commercial farmers (2)

Inject investment to the rural economy as they support local business (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.7.1 Natural hazards(disasters)/droughts/floods/veld fires (1)

Soil erosion/infertile soil/land degradation/desertification (1)

Erratic weather patterns/unreliable rainfall (1)

Crop and livestock diseases/parasites and pests (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.7.2 It decreases the number of people in the rural areas (2)  
People leaving the rural areas increases rural depopulation (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.7.3 Fewer customers (2)  
Decrease in spending power (2)  
Businesses close down/ Ghost towns (2)  
Reduction of working hours (2)  
Fewer job opportunities (2)  
Less money for provision/maintenance of services (accept examples) (2)  
Decrease in investment (2)  
Decreased labour supply (2)  
Leads to a decline in production (2)  
Decrease in value of property (2)  
Shortage of skills (2)  
Farmland left unattended/ uneconomical (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.7.4 They do not have the necessary documentation required to be registered as an employee therefore cannot afford basic services (can give examples) (2)  
They are not qualified/Do not have the skills required for the jobs available in urban areas which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)  
Limited employment opportunities available in urban area and as such are forced to live in informal settlements (2)

Rural migrants do not have money for transportation to look for jobs and would not be able to buy basic foods (2)

Lack of education (lack of schooling) results in limited access to health services (2)

Lack of experience which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)

**[ANY FOUR. CANDIDATES MUST REFER TO BOTH DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND HOW IT IMPACTS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE] (4 x 2) (8)**

### 3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 5m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 (a) 29 (1)°  
(b) 04 (1)' 47 (45" – 49") (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 Formula: Gradient = Vertical Interval (VI)  
Horizontal Equivalent (HE)

$$\text{HE} = 4,5(1) \text{ cm} \times 500 \text{ m} = 2250 (1) \text{ m}$$

(range: 4,4-4,6 cm x 500 = 2200- 2300)

$$= \frac{39}{2250} \quad (1) \text{ (for correct substitution)}$$

$$= 1 : 57,69 (1) \text{ (range: 1:56,41 – 1: 58,97)} \quad (4 \times 1) (4)$$

3.1.5 more gentle (1) (1 x 1) (1)

## 3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Dispersed (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Flat land (1)

Next to the river (1)

Fertile soil (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Low (income) (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Small plots/houses (2)

Low cost housing/RDP housing project (2)

Houses of similar design (2)

High density (2)

Evidence of backyard shacks (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Contour lines are close together (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 It resulted in an irregular street pattern (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 Access to roads (1)

Available labour (1)

Easy access to markets(1)

Close proximity to airport (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Provision of water (1)

Tourism/recreational activities (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.9 Provision of water

Water will promote industrial development (2)

Water will encourage agriculture (2)

Tourism/Recreation

Recreational activities will attract locals and tourists (2)

Multiplier effect (2)

[ANY ONE- MUST LINK TO ANSWER IN QUESTION 3.2.8] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 (a) Cultivated land (1)

(b) River (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 Vector (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 (a) Trees on the banks of the river (1)

Vacant land between the river and the industries/cultivated land (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Prevents the river from being polluted from the industries (2) To  
limit pollutants (accept examples) from the cultivated lands entering the river (2)  
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 (a) Kind Shaka International Airport (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The gradient/land is gentle. (1) (1 x 1) (1)



## 3.4

3.4.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 There is no obstruction/ no high lying point between the two points (2)  
(1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4 38 m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.5 **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

Actual Distance = 5.5 (1) cm x 500 m (Range 5.4 – 5.6)  
= 2750 m (1) (Range 2700 – 2800 m) (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.6 **Average gradient = Vertical interval (VI)  
Horizontal equivalent (HE)**

Average Gradient =  $\frac{38}{2750}$  (1)

If answers for 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 are incorrect but are substituted correctly in 3.1.6 a mark should

=  $\frac{38}{2750}$  x  $\frac{2750}{38}$  be allocated for this.

38 38

= 1: 72,36 (1) (Range 1:71,05 – 1:73,68) (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.7 Prison (1) (1 x 1) (1)

## 3.5

3.5.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Area will experience unpleasant odours/ air pollution (2)

Health threat (2)

It will reduce aesthetic appeal (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

3.5..3 H- Irregular (1)

I – Grid/grid iron (accept rectangular) (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

Too many intersections (2)

3.5.4 Causes traffic congestion (2)

Greater possibility of accidents (2)

Increase time to reach destination (2)

Delay may lead to frustration/road rage (2)

Increases cost of fuel (2)

Hijacking is more common/smash and grab (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

3.5.5 Tertiary (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.5.6 Accessible by roads/national route (2)

Close proximity to residential areas (2)

Available land makes provision for parking (2)

Land available for future expansion (2) **[ANY ONE]**

## URBAN SETTLEMENT

### Activity 01: Possible Answers

1.1.1. H

1.1.2. A

1.1.3. G

1.1.4. F

1.1.5. D

1.1.6. B

1.1.7. E

1.1.8. C

8 x 1 (8)

1.2.1 C

1.2.2 A

1.2.3 F

1.2.4 D

1.2.5 B

1.2.6 F

1.2.7 F

7 x 1 (7)

1.3

1.3.1 C

1.3.2 B

1.3.3 A

1.3.4 A

1.3.5 B

1.3.6 C

1.3.7 A

7 x 1 (7)

1.4

1.4.1 High-order central place

1.4.2 Low-order central place

1.4.3 High-order central place

1.4.4 Low-order central place

1.1.9. H

1.1.10. A

1.1.11. G

1.1.12. F

1.1.13. D

1.1.14. B

1.1.15. E

1.1.16. C

8 x 1 (8)

1.1.17. H

1.1.18. A

1.1.19. G

1.1.20. F

1.1.21. D

1.1.22. B

1.1.23. E

1.1.24. C

8 x 1 (8)

## Activity 01: Possible Answers

1.1.25. H

1.1.26. A

1.1.27. G

1.1.28. F

1.1.29. D

1.1.30. B

1.1.31. E

1.1.32. C

8 x 1 (8)

#### 1.4

- 1.4.1 High-order central place
- 1.4.2 Low-order central place
- 1.4.3 High-order central place
- 1.4.4 Low-order central place
- 1.4.5 High-order central place
- 1.4.6 Low-order central place
- 1.4.7 High-order central place
- 1.4.8 Low-order central place 8 x 1 (8)

#### 1.5

- 1.5.1 CBD (Central Business District)
- 1.5.2 Transition Zone/Zone of decay
- 1.5.3 Residential
- 1.5.4 Light
- 1.5.5 A (CBD)
- 1.5.6 Rural urban fringe
- 1.5.7 Greenbelt/Rural Urban Fringe
- 1.5.8 A (CBD) 8 x 1 (8)

#### B1.6

- 1.6.1 C
- 1.6.2 B
- 1.6.3 C
- 1.6.4 A
- 1.6.5 C
- 1.6.6 D
- 1.6.7 B 7 x 1 (7)

#### 1.7

- 1.7.1 B
- 1.7.2 C

1.7.3 B

1.7.4 C

1.7.5 B

1.7.6 A

1.7.7 C 7 x 1 (7)

1.8

1.8.1 B

1.8.2 B

1.8.3 A

1.8.4 A

1.8.5 A

1.8.6 B

1.8.7 B 7 x 1 (7)

1.9

1.9.1 Multiple nuclei Model

1.9.2 South African City

1.9.3 Multiple nuclei Model

1.9.4 Sector Model

1.9.5 South African City

1.9.6 Multiple nuclei Model

1.9.7 Multiple Nuclei Model

1.9.8 Concentric Zone Model 8 x 1 (8)

1.10

1.10.1 Urban Blight

1.10.2 Traffic Congestion

1.10.3 Informal Settlement

1.10.4 Environmental Injustice

1.10.5 Social Injustice

1.10.6 Overcrowding

1.10.7 Environmental Injustice 7 x 1 (7)

## DATA RESPONSES

- 2.1.1 Level of urbanization refers to the percentage of total population in urban settlement.(2)  
Rate of urbanization measures the amount by which this percentage increases year to year.(2)  
2 x 2 (4)
- 2.1.2 Europe(1) (1)
- 2.1.3 Europe (1) (1)
- 2.1.4 Apartheid laws like group areas Act ,influx controls, pass laws,etc lifted (2)  
Rural-urban migration, immigrants and refugees from other countries (2)  
Natural growth (2)  
[Any TWO] 2 x 2 (4)
- 2.1.5 The mushrooming of squatter settlement (2)  
Deepening poverty and unemployment (2)  
Increasing crime and violence (2)  
Social unrest and environmental pollution (2)  
Increasing conflict associated with demands being placed on land,water,housing ,transport and the employment (2)  
[Any THREE] 3 x 2 (6)
- 2.2.1 The trend shows a decrease/decline in the number of rural people (1)
- 2.2.2 35.20%
- 2.2.3 It will lead to traffic congestion (2)  
Increased urban population lead to housing shortages (2)  
Unemployment increase (2)  
People cannot afford formal housing (2)  
Leads development of informal settlements (2)  
There will be overcrowding (2)  
Unemployment forces people into traps (2)  
Any TWO 2 x 2 (4)
- 2.2.4 With more people entering the city, there is more demand for housing.(2)



More space is required for the growth of industries (2)

More services and facilities are needed (2)

There will be growth of the infrastructure to accommodate the increased population (2)

Any TWO

2 x 2 (4)

2.3.1 Urban sprawl an uncontrolled expansion of the city into the surrounding rural area (2)

2.3.2 Housing density increased (1)

2.3.3 Situated on a steep slope (2)

Expensive to develop (2)

Lower population during 1980 (2)

Apartheid segregation loss (2)

Originally was privately owned (2)

2.3.4 (a) Irregular (2)

(b) Unplanned pattern (2)

To avoid steep roads (2)

To allow the smooth flow of traffic (2)

Situated on steep slope (2)

Any ONE

(2)

2.3.5 Vegetation removed/Deforestation(2)

Habitat of various species destroyed(2)

Biodiversity negatively impacted (2)

Ecosystem thrown into imbalance (2)

Disruption of food chains(2)

Soil covered by artificial surfaces (2)

Infiltration reduced (2)

Ground water table lowered (2)

Permanent rivers become periodic(2)

Destruction of soils(2)

Aesthetic appeal of original ecosystem destroyed (2)

Increased runoff leads to greater soil erosion (2)

Leads to localized and micro climate change (2)

Increased population levels (2)

(4X2) (8)

Artificial surfaces will lead to flash flooding (2)  
(ANY FOUR)

- 2.4.1 Urban sprawl an uncontrolled expansion of the city into the surrounding rural area (2)
- 2.4.2 The new building don't follow an organized pattern. (2)  
Houses between the fingers have developed (2)  
New buildings have been constructed in the outskirts/rural-urban fringe (2)  
Any ONE
- 2.4.3 They have limited control over privately owned land (20)  
They do not have budget and time to plan urban areas in controlled manner (2)
- 2.4.4 An influx of motor vehicles would cause an increase in air pollution (2)  
Decentralization of industries into the area contribute to global warming (2)  
Industries in areas dumping waste water in nearby rivers (2)  
Infrastructural and housing development necessitate the clearing of vegetation(2)  
Changes in the local micro climate due to removal of vegetation(2)  
Aesthetic beauty of the area would be diminished (2)  
The habitat for ecosystem in the area will be compromised (2)  
There will be a loss of biodiversity (2)  
An increase in population will cause water pollution due to lack of services (2)  
Infiltration is reduced affecting the water table negatively (2)

Waste management becomes difficult resulting in  
pollution (2)

Artificial surfaces lead to flash flooding due to reduced  
infiltration (2)

ANY FOUR

- 2.5.1 Sphere of influence refers to the area from which a business  
draws its customers (2)  
Range is the maximum distance a customer is willing to  
travel to purchase goods and services (2) 2 x 2 (4)
- 2.5.2 A – Food (1)  
B – Motor vehicles (1) 2 x 1 (2)
- 2.5.3 City has a higher population than a town.(2)  
Greater amount of specialized function than the town (2)  
Greater amount of high order services (2)  
Greater range of goods and services (2)  
(2)
- 2.5.4 The cost of the goods will exceed the cost of transport (2)  
It saves money (2)  
It saves time (2)  
Convenience goods are readily available (2) (2)
- 2.5.5 (a) The higher the order of services the higher the threshold  
population OR the lower the order of services the lower the  
threshold population (2)  
(b) The business or service will not have a large enough  
clientele or support base (2)  
The business will not make any profit (2)  
The business will run at a loss (2)  
The business will have to shut down (2)

- 2.6.1 Urban land use zone –urban land with one specific function.(2) (2)
- 2.6.2 Tall buildings (1)  
High building density (1)
- 2.6.3 CBD/A (1)
- 2.6.4 Increases building density (2)
- 2.6.5 High (1)
- 2.6.6 It is the future expansion of the area of the CBD (2)  
It has high degree of accessibility as it is closer to the CBD (2)
- 2.6.7 There is high level of traffic congestion in the CBD (2)  
Increased crime rate (2)  
High rentals (2)  
High level of pollution (2)  
Lack of parking (2)
  
- 2.7.1 Side view of the shape of a city. (2)
- 2.7.2 Building density increases from B to A. (1)
- 2.7.3 There is high land value at A leading to increased completion for land (2)  
As the land value increase towards A so does the building density (2)
- Any ONE**
- 2.7.4 (a) Transition zone/Zone of decay (1)  
(b) High land values (1)  
Light industries are found in the transition zone (1)  
Is a zone of mixed functions (1)  
Dilapidated buildings (1)  
Associated with little pollution (1)  
High crime rate (1)

**Any TWO**

(c) Closer to CBD (2)

Does not require large space (2)

Produces little noise and air pollution (2)

Close to labour force (2)

Light industries can occupy multistory buildings (2)

Any ONE

(d) Land use zone A is the area of future expansion of the CBD which has high land values (2)

Land use zone A is closer to the CBD therefore the demand for this will increase in future (2)

Competition for land increases land values (2)

Any ONE

2.7.5 It on the outskirts of the urban area (2)

Away from the industries (2)

It is near the greenbelt (2)

Near to recreational zone (2)

Large single houses (2)

Evidence of gardens (2)

Any TWO

2.8.1 The urban land set aside for a specific function/ purpose (2)

2.8.2 Central business district (1)

2.8.3 All main roads lead to the CBD/ converge in the CBD centrally located (2)

2.8.4 Increase in traffic congestion (2)

Results in over crowding (2)

Increased in pollution (2)

High noise pollution (2)

More littering (2)

Urban heat island effect intensifies (2)

High probability of accidents (2)

Increase in crime (2)

Lack of parking facilities (2)

Shortage of space (2)

High land values (2)

High rental cost of office space (2)

More road creates more artificial surface which increase run-off (2)

Urban blight of the city because of higher usage of the city (2)

Destruction of the natural environment/ ecosystem/habitats (2)

[ANY TWO]

#### 2.8.5 Controls greenhouse gases (2)

Reduce the effect of urban heat island/ lowers temperature (2)

Cleans the air/purifies by absorbing carbon dioxide/ reduces air pollution (2)

Carbon sinks by releasing oxygen (2)

Absorbs/reduce city noise and traffic sounds/ buffers noise filters noise (2)

Creates habitats for other living organisms (2)

Creates a pleasing natural environment for recreational purpose (2)

Improves the aesthetics of the urban environment (2)

[ANY FOUR]

#### 2.9.1 Low income (1)

#### 2.9.2 Space between house is limited/ high density (2)

Small plots (stands) (2)

Similar style/ design (2)

Limited infrastructure (accept examples)

House appear in rows (2)

Lack of vegetation (accept examples) (2)

#### 2.9.3 Employment opportunities (2) saves travels time (2)

Easy access to the place of employment (2) lower traveling costs(2)

Land is affordable/cheaper (2)

Unskilled/ semi skilled labor (2)

#### 2.9.4 Air pollution access examples (2) Noise pollution

(accept examples) (2) water pollution (accept examples)

Health related problems (accept examples)

2.9.5 Install filters the chimneys to reduce air pollution (2)

Increase the height of chimneys to disperse air pollution (2)

Implement legislation to control the amount of pollution associated with the industries accept examples (2)

Conduct research to determine the effect of their activities on the people or the environment (2)

Regular maintenance of infrastructure related to the industries (2)

Employ environment officers to monitor pollution level (2)

Introduce noise reduction methods to limit noise pollution (2)

Develop greenbelts/ buffer zones around industries (accept example) to control air pollution (2)

Encourage the use of green energy to reduce pollution levels (2)

Compensate the community for health care as a result of air pollution (2)

[ANY TWO]

2.10.1 CBD (1)

2.10.2 Tall building (1)

High building density (1)

2.10.3 CBD has high land values (2)

High competition for land (2)

Leads to sky scrapers being built (2)

Land values decrease to the outskirts, height of building and density decrease as well (2)

2.10.4 Decentralization (1)

2.10.5 High rentals (2)

High level of pollution (2)

There is high level of traffic congestion (2)

Increased crime rate (2)

Lack of parking space (2)

Lack of space for expansion (2)

2.11.1 Multiple nuclei model/ Harris and Ullman (1)

2.11.2 Residential (1)

2.11.3 Tall building / skyscrapers (1)

High building density (1)

2.11.4 To decentralize commercial activities (2)

Outlying business district is more accessible on the outskirts  
(2)

Less traffic congestion in the outskirts (2)

Lower crime rate in the outskirts (2)

Land is cheaper in the outskirts (2)

Less pollution in the out skirts (2)

Peaceful in the outskirts (2)

ANY ONE

2.11.5

(a) Land use zone 5 and 6 are far apart (2)

Located of the opposite sides of the city( 2)

(b) Heavy manufacturing industrial land use cause lot of  
noise pollution (2)

Air pollution from the industrial areas push away high  
income residential zones (2)

Heavy industries are not aesthetically pleasing for people  
in high income residential areas. (2)

ANY TWO

2.11.6 Tall building/ high building in the CBD of both (2)

Separation between suburbs and the workplace (2)

There is a clear separation between the low, middle and  
high income residential areas (2)

Sharply defined land use zones (2)



- 2.12.1. Traffic congestion (1)
- 2.12.2. Traffic is gridlocked / traffic jam/ many cars (1x2)
- 2.12.3. High influx of people with cars that enters cities (2)
- People living far from their works are and as such are committing daily (2)
- Inefficient public transport system that cannot cope with commuter needs (2)
- More vehicle on the road due to use of private motor vehicles(2)
- Insufficient roads or lanes to cater for the additional vehicles on the road (2)
- Expensive parking fees and shortage of parking space force people to park on streets and as such blocks traffic (2)
- Gridiron streets pattern in older parts of the city lead to the buildup of traffic because there are too many stops (2)
- Poor road quality (pothole) can slow down traffic (2)
- Poor maintenance of the road (accept example) (2) (2x2) (4)
- ANY TWO
- 2.12.4. Daily road users experience an increase in general stress levels (2)
- Road rage becomes a daily occurrence(2)
- There will be higher rate of accidents(2)
- Employees arrive late at work (2)
- People can face disciplinary charges and even lose their jobs for being late (2)
- Forced cancellation of some meetings (2)
- Motorists can be easy target of crime/hijacking (2)
- Delay in delivery of goods/services(2)
- Respiratory diseases due to pollution from exhausts(2)
- Loss of productivity as hours lost due to traffic congestion (2)

Stop and start increase petrol consumption which is costly  
for motorists (2) (4x2) (8)

Increased maintenance costs of for cars of motorists (2)

**ANY FOUR**

2.13.1 Cars/ Private vehicles (1)

2.13.2 There are more cars being used (to transport 60 people) (2)

2.13.3 Fewer cars on the road (2)

Availability of public transport (accept examples) (2) More  
efficient public transport (accept examples) (2) Increasing  
accessibility (accept examples) (2)

Dedicated public transport lanes (accept examples) (2)

Making public transport more affordable (2)

[ANY TWO]

2.13.4 It is costly and has a negative influence on people's budgets  
(accept examples) (2)

Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes of  
transport to get to work/costs (2)

Petrol price increases affects the budgets of commuters (2)

Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters lives which  
negates (personal) insurance claims (2)

The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles can cause  
accidents/injuries (to commuters necessitating medical bills)  
(accept examples) (2)

Commuters will be late which results in job losses (accept  
examples) (2)

Violence/strikes in the public transport industry results in loss  
of income (accept examples) (2) Inflexible operating hours  
restrict commuters from working overtime (2)

[ANY FOUR]

2.14.1 When people occupy land illegally/When people live in self-  
constructed structures, that is made up of any available  
material (1)

- 2.14.2 Nature of construction material used (1)  
Spacing among structures (1)  
Emergency accessibility challenges (1)  
Human behaviour (1)  
ANY ONE
- 2.14.3 People light fires, use paraffin heaters etc. (to keep warm)  
which are highly flammable (2)  
Increased use of paraffin/gas stoves (2)  
Increased use of coal or wood to make open fires (2)  
Illegal electricity connections (2)  
Negligence when using open fires (2)  
Material used to make fires stored around shacks (2)  
Increased use of candles to generate light (2)  
[ANY TWO]
- 2.14.4 Provide safer electricity /solar panels to these settlements (2)  
Provide proper infrastructure so that emergency personnel  
can promptly  
attend to fires (accept examples) (2)  
Provide regular policing services to monitor illegal connections  
(2)  
Establish community forums to assist in case of fires (2)  
Increased access to potable (clean) water (2)  
Create safe after-care places to ensure safety and supervision  
of children (2)  
Access to community halls in case of emergency (2)  
Demarcate specific plots for people to settle so that there is  
space between houses (2)  
Build formal brick houses (2)  
Increased awareness programs (2)  
Install fire hydrants (2)  
[ANY FOUR]

2.15.1 When people occupy unserviced land and build from a variety of available materials ( Learners may refer to illegal and ) (1)

2.15.2 Employment (1)

Water (1)

Electricity (1)

Schools (1)

Sanitation (1)

Healthcare

Refuse removals (1)

Formal housing (1)

Planned (1)

ANY TWO

2.15.3 The informal settlement has a higher density of buildings (1)

The informal settlement has no proper roads (1)

Houses are smaller in size (1)

Higher density/overcrowding (1)

Plots are smaller (1)

More vegetation in B and A (1)

B appears planned and A appear unplanned (1)

**ANY TWO ALSO ACCEPT THE OPPOSITE PERSPECTIVE**

2.15.4 Industries for employment (1)

Main roads (1)

Formal settlement will provide informal jobs (1)

Vacant land available (1)

Availability of services (1)

**ANY TWO**

2.15.5 The people from **A** would be able to get job opportunities from **B** (2)

Close proximity to work and therefore save time (2)

Close proximity to work reduces transport costs (2)

Close access to service such as school and shops in the formal settlement (2)

Access to social and religious services such as church, parks etc. in the formal settlement (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

2.16.1 Limited evidence of planning (1)

Variety of building material used for construction (1)

Lack of basic services (1)

Lack of infrastructure (1)

Shacks (are clustered) (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

2.16.2 Unemployment (1)

Low paying jobs (1)

Poverty (1)

High cost of formal housing/ rentals (1)

Limited budgets for low cost housing (1)

Develops close to place of employment (1)

Occupying vacant land at no cost (1)

**[ ANY TWO]**

2.16.3 Steep slopes will enhance runoff and flood house (2)

Mud slides/ floods would destroy/ wash homes away (2)

Water undercuts steep slope which will cause homes to collapse (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

2.16.4 Use of open fires to keep warm/to cook (2)

- Building material is highly flammable (2)
- High density of buildings/structure (2)
- Limited accessibility for emergency services (can give example) (2)
- Limited equipment to extinguish fires (2)
- Illegal electricity connections (2)
- Unattended paraffin/ gas cookers/candles (2)

2.16.5 Provide electricity to limit open fires (2)

- Building proper roads for fire services to access the area (2)
- Demarcated areas for people to build to prevent rapid spreading of fires (2)
- Supply proper building material to make the building less flammable (2)
- Awareness campaigns to educate people on the dangers of fires (2)

**[ ANY TWO]**

2.17.1 5 million (1)

2.17.2 Access to electricity (1)

- Access to flush toilets (1)
- Low occupancy/ one person only (1)

**ANY TWO**

2.17.3 Cheaper to live in informal settlements/ lower rental cost (2)

- Less restrictions in the informal settlement (2)
- Access to more informal economic activities (2)
- Potential to extend your shacks (2)

**ANY ONE MAY ANSWER FROM THE  
PERSPECTIVE OF THE BACKYARD  
SHACK**

- 2.17.4 Poor quality building materials provide limited protection (accept examples) due to greater demand
- 2.17.5 Limited access to basic service (accept example) (2) due to greater demand.  
Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2) due to high to level of pollution (2) due to overcrowding (2)  
Limited access to education/ health services (2) due to a large concentration settlements
- Increase in crime (2) due to increased level of unemployment (2)
- Decrease in aesthetic appeal (2) due to lack of planning / conditions of informal settlement
- Increased food insecurity (2) due lack of income (1)
- Overcrowding (2) due to lack of space for settlement/ planning (2)
- Increased in poverty (2) due to high rate of unemployment (2)
- Children not in school (2) due to lack of school/ poor parenting (2)
- Drug/ alcohol abuse (2) due to despair or gang's influence (2)
- Violence on people (2) due to areas not being lit up at night (2)
- Social ills(2) due to lack of income for jobs (2)

- 2.17.6 Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
- Legal ownership of the land (2)
  - Self- help schemes involving communities/ provide building material (2)
  - Employment opportunities/ informal sector jobs (2)
  - Up skilling of people (2)
  - Build houses on available land relocating people to these areas (2)
  - Emergency facilities provided (accept example) (2)
  - Monitoring and policing to improve safety and security (2)
  - Proper planning/ rezoning (2)
  - Improve infrastructure (accept example) (2)
  - Community consultation/ advisory committees to agree on policies (2)
  - Provision of recreational facilities (accept examples ) (2)



Awareness campaigns (accept examples)

(2)

2.18.1 20% (1)

2.18.2 Lack of space in informal settlements (2)

Great demand for informal housing which is cheaper/ affordable

(2)

Too many people who cannot afford formal housing that chose to live in informal settlements (2)

Built in a piecemeal manner, with no planning (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

2.18.3 Protest actions that can turn to violence/can lead to violence (2)

Burning of tires (2)

Blocking of roads (2)

Littering on roads (2)

Looting and damaging business/ shops (2)

Burning down shacks (2)

Burning down government/ municipal buildings (2)

Disruption of service provision (2)

Destruction of infrastructure e.g. water/ power meters (2)

Stoning of motor vehicles (2)

Illegal marches (2)

Land grabs (2)

Picketing outside government buildings (2)

2.18.4 Exposed to poor service delivery or give examples (2)

Ill-health due to unhygienic conditions or examples of diseases

(2)

Exposed hazards and poor weather conditions due to poor housing (2)

Lack of privacy due to overcrowding (2)

Exposed to violence and other social ills e.g prostitution drug trafficking (2)

People lack the necessary life skills, therefore not employed in high end jobs (2)

Lack of money restricts people from furthering their studies (2)

People end up being unemployed

People are poverty stricken (2)

Dependent on family and friends (2)

Due to lower income paid work results in more debt (2)

Cannot afford formal housing (2)

People possibly tempted to get involved in crime (2)

Due to lack of skills, lack of knowledge, lack of access to resources etc. (2)

People are unable to achieve a better life (2)

## **Economic geography solutions**

**Activity 3. Structure of the Economy****2.1**

2.1.1. Primary (1)

2.1.2. Tertiary (1)

2.1.3. Secondary (1)

**Activity 2. Structure of the Economy**

2.1.4. Quaternary (1)

1.1. (1)

2.1.5. Transport (1)

1.1.1. Tertiary (1)

2.1.6. Tertiary (1)

1.1.2. Primary (1)

2.1.7. GDP (1)

1.1.3. Secondary (1)

1.1.4. Tertiary (1)

1.1.5. Primary (7 x 1) (7)

2.2. Structure of the Economy (1)

2.2.1. secondary (1)

1.1.6. B (1)

1.1.7. Primary (1)

2.2.2. B (1)

**2.2.3. Structure of the Economy** (1)**2.2.3. Structure of the Economy** (7 x 1) (7)

1.2.1. Y (1)

2.2.4. X<sup>A</sup> (1)1.2.2. X<sup>A</sup> (1)2.2.5. X<sup>B</sup> (1)1.2.3. X<sup>B</sup> (1)2.2.6. Y<sup>D</sup> (1)1.2.4. Y<sup>D</sup> (1)2.2.7. Y<sup>C</sup> (1)1.2.5. Y<sup>C</sup> (1)2.2.8. X<sup>B</sup> (1)1.2.6. X<sup>B</sup> (1)

1.2.7. Y (8 x 1) (8)

1.2.8. X (1)

1.2.8. X (1)

[15]

(8 x 1) (8)

[15]

**Activity 4. Structure of the Economy****3.1.**

3.1.1.	Tertiary	(1)
3.1.2.	Secondary	(1)
3.1.3.	Agriculture	(1)
3.1.4.	Finance	(1)
3.1.5.	Secondary	(1)
3.1.6.	Coal	(1)
3.1.7.	Manufacturing	(1)
3.1.8.	Tertiary	
		<b>(8 x 1) (8)</b>

**3.2. Structure of the Economy**

3.2.1.	C	(1)
3.2.2.	C	(1)
3.2.3.	B	(1)
3.2.4.	D	(1)
3.2.5.	A	(1)
3.2.6.	B	(1)
3.2.7.	B	(1)
		<b>(7 x 1) (7)</b>

**[15]**

## Activity 5. Structure of the Economy

- 4.1. The total value of all goods and services produced within the boundary of the country by its work force in one year. (1 x 2) (2)

[Concept]

- 4.2. Primary = 6,4 % (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.3. Tertiary (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.4. ❖ **Infrastructure** – South Africa's well-maintained rail, road and flight networks allow for raw materials and finished products to be transported easily (2)
- ❖ **Markets** – South Africa is in an accessible position to sell to local and regional markets as well as foreign markets (2)
- ❖ **Raw materials** – Wide range of minerals are mined and used in heavy industry (2)
- ❖ **Agriculture** - Is a major supplier of raw material for food manufacturing (2)
- ❖ **Labour** – Large population provides skilled and unskilled labour (2)
- ❖ **Power** – This is available due to the abundance of coal (2)
- ❖ **Water** – The high rainfall and many perennial rivers together with inter-basin transfer schemes provide an abundant water supply (2)
- ❖ **Government policies** – These have produced three programmes (SMMDP; SDI; IDZ) to help manufacturers through grants and tax incentives (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

[ANY TWO]

- 4.5.
- ❖ Create jobs and thus increases the purchasing power of people (2)
  - ❖ Contributes to the GDP (2)
  - ❖ Foreign exchange earned is used to pay for products that are imported (2)
  - ❖ Provides an important market for raw materials of the primary sector (2)
  - ❖ Attract foreign investment (2)
  - ❖ Improve international trade relations (2)

**[ANY TWO. Accept other]**

(2 x 2) (4)

**[15]**

## ACTIVITY 5

5.1.1 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

5.1.2 Accessible by roads/national route (2)  
 Close proximity to residential areas (2)  
 Available land makes provision for parking (2)  
 Land available for future expansion (2) (1 x 2) (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

5.1.3 Farming (1)

5.1.4 a) availability of flat land (1) (2 x 1) (2)  
 availability of water (1)

b) Road for transportation purposes (2) (1 x 2) (2)

5.1.5 a) River (1) (1 x 1) (1)

b) it is used for irrigation (2)

c) Open cast mine (1)

Cultivated land (1)

Dam (1)

- 5.1.6 Remote sensing is obtaining information of the earth from a distance /without touching or making physical contact (2) (1 x 2) (2)

**[CONCEPT]**

## ACTIVITY 6

Use textbook for reference.

## ACTIVITY 7

1.1.1 A (1)

1.1.2 A (1)

1.1.3 B (1)

1.1.4 B (1)

1.1.5 A (1)

1.1.6 B (1)

1.1.7 B (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2.1 Y (1)

1.2.2 Z (1)

1.2.3 Y (1)

1.2.4 Z (1)

1.2.5 Z (1)

1.2.6 Z (1)

1.2.7 Z (1)

1.2.8 Y (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

**[15]**

## ACTIVITY 8

### 1.1

- 1.1.1** Farming on a small piece of land (commercial or subsistence) (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2** Small patch of land (1)  
 Manual labour (1)  
 Traditional farming methods (1)  
 No mechanisation evident (2)  
 Variety of crops/mixed farming (1)  
 Lack of infrastructure (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.3** Small piece of land farmed intensively (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4** The land being farmed is very small (2)  
 There are many farmers working on a small piece of land (2)  
 Profit/low yields must be shared by all (2)  
 Products only sold to local market (2)  
 Some produce will be used to sustain themselves and their families (2)  
 Use of traditional farming methods therefore farmers produce less (2)  
 The products are usually of low quality due to lack of fertilisers and the impact of pests (2)  
 The farmers have no access to formal markets to sell their products (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5** PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY SMALL SCALE FARMERS  
 Limited to manual labour (2)  
 Limited to use of simple farm equipment (2)  
 Limited knowledge of scientific farming methods (2)  
 Water crops by hand/watering can (2)  
 Overuse of land decreases soil fertility (2)  
 Exposure to weather elements (2)  
 Physical health of the workers suffer (2)  
 Possible theft of produce (2)  
 Birds insects are attracted to this plot (2)  
 Yield decreases over time (2)



Limited/No access to funds to buy seeds/fertiliser and supplies (2)

No insurance against crop losses (2)

Natural disasters like flooding and drought ruin farmer (2)

The soil is infertile (2)

Less land for farming causing less productivity (2)

Don't get enough profit/Small profit margin (2)

Competition with commercial farmers for market (2)

**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

## ACTIVITY 9

### 1.1

**1.1.1** A small-scale farmer is someone who farms on a small piece of land

**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

**1.1.2** a) Subsistence (1) (1 x 1)(1)

b) Traditional farming implements (2)

Manual labour (2)

Farming on a small plot of land (2)

Lack of affordability (accept examples) (2)

**[Any one]** (1 x 2) (2)

**1.1.3** Utilise a small plot of land (2)

Lacking in mechanisation (2)

Possible illegal farming (2)

**[Any one]** (1 x 2) (2)

**1.1.4** Small-scale farming helps to create employment (2)

Small-scale farming provide an income (2)

Small-scale farming addresses food security issues (2)

Small areas of land are able to produce high yield and profits are high (2)

Discourage rural depopulation (2)

Stimulates economic growth and entrepreneurship skills (2)

[Any four]

(4 x 2) (2)

**[15]****ACTIVITY 10**

Use the textbook for reference.

**ACTIVITY 11****1.1**

1.1.1	35 % (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
-------	----------	-------------

1.1.2	Iron and steel (1)	
-------	--------------------	--

Chemical (1)

Motor car assembly (1)

Construction (1)

Machinery (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

Explosive industry (1)

**[ANY TWO]**

1.1.3	Almost half of all the country's factories are found in Gauteng (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
-------	---	-------------

1.1.4	Abundance of labour (2)	(2 x 2) (4)
-------	-------------------------	-------------

Large local market (2)

1.1.4	Well-developed network of roads and railways to transport goods (2)	
-------	---	--

Efficient transport network that links it to the harbours (2)

Abundant raw materials in close proximity to industries (2)

Relatively cheap electricity as power is transmitted over short distances (2)

Land is generally cheaper which is required for large industries (2)

Land is generally flat making it easier for construction (2)

Closest core industrial region to the rest of Africa (2)

(3 x 2) (6)

The local market increases the demand for manufactured goods (2)

Abundance of (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) labour (2)

Access to a reliable water supply for manufacturing (accept examples) (2)

Many tertiary institutions for upskilling of workforce (2)

Presence of link industries will assist with production (2)

**[ANY THREE]**

**[15]**

## ACTIVITY 12

1.1.1 Brazil (1) (1 x 1)

(1)

1.1.2 'South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first time' (1) (1 x 1)

(1)

1.1.3 (a) Make less money as poor quality beef does not fetch high prices (1)

Countries buy less as a result of poor quality (1) **[ANY ONE]**

(b) Improved breeding programmes/research will increase the quality of the beef (2)

Prevent overstocking/Do not exceed carrying capacity  
(2)

Industrial beef cattle farming (2)

Regular vaccination to prevent diseases (2)

Regular health checks of cattle (2)

Free range farming improves quality of beef (2)

Genetically modified species/scientific methods to  
improve stock yields (2)

Increase education and skills of farmers/research and  
development (2)

More agricultural officers to educate small scale and  
new farmers (2)

Access to funding to improve mechanisation and  
technology (2)

Government subsidies and grants will improve  
processing techniques (2)

Accelerate the process of land reform (2)

Improved pasturage and feeding will result in healthier cattle (2) (2 x 2) (4)

**[ANY TWO]**

1.1.4 Water shortages reduces stock numbers (2)

Regular droughts reduce the amount and quality of  
stock for export markets (2)

Small-scale (subsistence or commercial) farming can  
result in less production for markets (2)

Commercial farmers abandon their farms and beef  
production decreases (2) A huge demand for beef within  
South Africa decreases exports (2)

Low government subsidies push up prices (2)

Large distances to overseas markets increases the  
costs of exportation (2)

Expensive to refrigerate beef products during  
transportation (2)

- Cattle diseases e.g. foot and mouth/mad cow disease reduces meat availability for export markets (2)
- Low quality of natural grazing reduces the amount of stock (2)
- Unclear land reform policies slows down beef production while outcomes are awaiting (2)
- Stock theft reduces the amount of stock (2)
- Increased cost of fodder during drought/winter results in beef farmers reducing stock numbers (2)
- Veld fires reduce natural grazing and therefore stock (2)
- Medication against diseases expensive and increase farming costs (2)
- Poor exchange rate reduces profits for beef farmers (2)
- Price fluctuations reduce profit (2)
- Increase in production costs (machinery/labour) reduces stock numbers and profits (2)
- Trade barriers discourage cattle farming (2)
- Youth do not pursue farming/Loss of skilled farmers therefore beef production is low (2)
- Lack of scientific breeding methods keeps beef production low (2)
- Limited beef processing plants limits the export of beef products (2)
- Traditionally cattle is regarded as a symbol of wealth and subsistence farmers are reluctant to sell their cattle (2)
- Small-scale farmers cannot access loans from banks and cannot afford the increasing production costs (2) (4 x 2) (8)
- [ANY FOUR]**
- (15)**

### Activity 13

## ACTIVITY 1: AGRICULTURE

### 1.1. FOOD SECURITY

1.1.1. When nutritious food is accessible to the people of a country (1 x2) (2)

#### [CONCEPT]

1.1.2. 23,6% (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3. To make a comparison of food security across countries (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4. People were unable to work reducing food production/industry  
(2)

Due to unemployment people could not purchase food (2)

Borders closed and countries could not import food (2) (1 x2) (2)

#### [ANY ONE]

1.1.5. Incentives can increase productivity on farms (2)

Technical support for small scale farmers will increase  
production (2)

Providing modernised farming equipment will increase  
production (2)

Encourage (incentives) subsistence farmers (fragmented land)  
to embrace commercial farming (2)

Incentives for co-operative farming will increase the variety  
and quantity of products (2)

Research into a variety of farming practices will optimize  
production (2)

Land reform programmes should be prioritized to give more  
people access to farming land (2)

Subsidising farmers with the procurement of genetically  
modified (GM) crops will guarantee production of crops (2)

Programmes to upskill farmers will improve efficiency and protect the land (2)

Access to pesticides and insecticides improve and ensure the quality of crops (2) (4 X 2) (8)

**[ANY FOUR]**

**[15]**

## ACTIVITY 14 : AGRICULTURE

### 1.1. FOOD SECURITY

1.1.1. When people have a permanent reliable supply of sustaining food

[Concept]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.1.2.
- ❖ Higher production costs in Africa (2)
  - ❖ Agricultural subsidies in rich countries (2)
  - ❖ Lower production costs in rich countries (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.1.3
- ❖ Hunger/famine (1)
  - ❖ Farming of certain products not viable due to subsidies given in rich countries (1)
  - ❖ Cheaper to import poultry than to produce- due to subsidies (1)
  - ❖ Decreased productivity rates (1)
  - ❖ Poverty (1)
  - ❖ Conflict over resources (1)

**[ANY ONE. Accept other]**

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.1.4
- ❖ Shortage of arable land (2)
  - ❖ Soil infertility (2)
  - ❖ Droughts (2)
  - ❖ Floods (2)
  - ❖ Incorrect farming methods (2)
  - ❖ Lack of funds for agricultural research (2)
  - ❖ High production costs (2)
  - ❖ Poor infrastructure (2)
  - ❖ Production of cash crops (2)



- ❖ Corruption (2)
- ❖ Conflict over resources (2)
- ❖ Foreign competition (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(1 X 2) (2)

1.1.5

- ❖ Might increase the food security (solution) for the growing population in Africa (2)

OR

- ❖ Might not increase (not a solution) the food security (2)

**ADVANTAGES**

- ❖ GM crops are able to survive in a greater range of climatic conditions (2)
- ❖ GM crops have a greater nutritional value (2)
- ❖ GM crops are more resistant to pests and diseases (2)
- ❖ GM crops have a longer storage life (2)
- ❖ More food per hectare can be produced (2)

**DISADVANTAGES**

- ❖ New seeds have to be planted each year which is costly (2)
- ❖ The effects of GM crops on food chains are not known (2)
- ❖ The long term effects of GM crops on man's health are not known (2)
- ❖ If GM seeds developed by multi-national companies they now have monopoly (2)

**[ANY SIX. Accept other. Candidates' answer to introduce GM crops or not must be measured against their take on advantages and disadvantages]** (4 X 2) (8)

**[15]**

### Activity 15

1.2.

1.2.1. G8 (1) (1x1) (1)

1.2.2. They are eating like gluttons (1) (1x1) (1)

Huge variety and large portions of food are being consumed (1)

More and more food is being carried in (1)

[ANY ONE]

1.2.3. They are all rich, First World or more economically developed countries (1)

They all come from the Global North (1)

They have all politically strong and global leaders (1)

[ANY TWO]

1.2.4. Poorer, less developed countries are more prone to natural (2x2) (4)

hazards and disasters (like drought, floods, pests, climate change etc.) and thus grow enough food less successfully as compared to richer, more advanced nations (2)

Some countries are politically unstable and have poor or bad governance, so cannot plan and make effective provision for food security (2)

Large population growth in some countries threatens their food security (2)

Economic recession puts people's jobs at risk; families are at risk to food security if household heads lose their jobs or livelihood (2)

High prices in food increases food insecurity (2)

Lack of energy affects food production and storage and creates the risk of food insecurity (2)

Uncertain foreign trading environment (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

- 1.2.5. GM Crops are said to be the solution to poor, struggling countries as GM foods are more nutritious (2) (3x2) (6)
- GM crops are more resilient to pests and climate change (2)
- Higher yields can be attained from GM crops (2)
- Greater varieties of foodstuffs can be developed and grown as GM crops (2)
- It is more sustainable (2)

**[ANY THREE]**

**[15]**

## **Activity 16**

1.1.1 C LIMPOPO

1.1.2 B 5M

1.1.3 Lines of longitude

1.1.4 Many rivers are non-perennial

1.1.5 Large scale

Practiced on large scale, usually associated with commercial farming aimed at making profit

## **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

1.2.1. Attribute data: Refers to the description/characteristics (further information) of the location (and shape) of a feature (spatial data) (2)

**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2. Attribute data (1)

1.2.3. It gives descriptions/characteristics (further information) regarding type of road (2)

It gives the description/characteristic (further information) about the road being tarred (2)

**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Creating an area of specific width or distance from an object (2)

**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5. Avoid flooding along the rivers (1)

Minimize loss of crops (1)

Prevent any development (1)

Ensure river management (1)

**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

## Activity 17

### ACTIVITY : MINING: COAL

#### 1.1.

1.1.1. R2 billion

(1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2. 2016 - 2018

(1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3. ❖ Coal mines are located inland/far from the harbour (2)

❖ High transport costs due to greater distances to harbour  
(for export) (2)

**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4. 'Decline in investments' (2)

'Disinvestment' (2)

'Giant coal mining companies have sold or are in the process of selling their operations' (2)

'Environmental lobbying groups' (2)

'Moving towards renewable energy' (2)

'High transport costs' (2)

'Altered customer base' (2)

'Hostile funding environment'(2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 (Increased) loss of employment opportunities due to decreased production (2)

(Increased) loss of revenue due to unemployment (2)

Less contribution due to a reduction in tax collection (2)

Reduced foreign exchange due to decreased investments (2)

Limited development of infrastructure due to decrease in production (2)

Closure of industries/business linked to coal mining (accept examples) (2)

Smaller local market for goods due to increased unemployment  
(2) Spending power of workers decreases which results in economic sectors being negatively affected (2)

Increased cost of electricity due to less coal available for generation of power (2)

Operational costs of industries will increase (2)

**[ANY THREE- CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY RESPONSE]**

(3 X 2) (6)

[15]

**Activity 18****ACTIVITY 2: MINING**

**2.1.** Read the extract in FIGURE 4.5 on coal mining in South Africa.

2.1.1. Mpumalanga (1x1) (1)

2.1.2. ❖ ESKOM

❖ SASOL (2x1) (2)

2.1.3. ❖ Land degradation (2)

OR

❖ Opencast mining an eyesore (2)

❖ Air pollution from the burning of coal to generate electricity (2)

**[ANY TWO – ACCEP OTHER]** (2x2) (4)

2.1.4. **RECTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES**

❖ Land mined as open cast coal mines need to be rehabilitated (2)

❖ Re-vegetation and the restoration of local fauna in the area where mining occurred must be monitored (2)

❖ Applying the polluter pays principle and fining companies responsible for high levels of air pollution (2)

❖ Applying scrubbing and clean technology to smoke stacks (2)

❖ Offsetting carbon footprints with carbon credits (2)

- ❖ Planting of more trees to offset carbon emissions (2)

**[ANY FOUR – ACCEPT OTHERS]**

(4x2) (8)

**[15]**

## Activity 19

### MINING: COAL

#### 1.1.

1.1.1 Mpumalanga (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Eskom (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 "... arrays of solar panels line the main access road" (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.4 Coal deposits are close to the surface (1)

It is cheaper to practice open pit mining (1)

There are large amounts of good quality coal (1) (2 x 1) (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

1.1.5 Power is transmitted over a short distance that makes electricity cheaper for industries (1 x 2) (2)

#### **NEGATIVE**

1.1.6 HIV/Aids have resulted in many skilled and unskilled workers being lost to the mines (2)

HIV/Aids decrease production as workers frequently stay away or are too sick to work (2)

Strike action for better wages and benefits (accept examples) have made mines unprofitable and forced to shut down (2)

Faction fighting among miners of different nationalities causes absenteeism and production to stop (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)

1.1.7

Embracing renewable sources of energy would result in mass job losses in the coal mining industry (2)

This would affect employment in other sectors (secondary/tertiary) of the economy (2)

Disinvestment in coal mines by foreign owners would reduce the income generated by taxes (2)

South Africa would lose income earned by foreign exchange as production in mines decreases (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

**[ANY TWO]****[15]****Activity 20****2.2.**2.2.1    **Z**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.2    **Z**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.3    **Y**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.4    **Y**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.5    **Y**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.6    **Y**

(1x1) (1)

2.2.7.    **Z**

(1x1) (1)

(7x1) (7)

**Activity 21****SECONDARY ACTIVITIES**



1.3.

1.3.1. Industry where large amounts of material are handled

to produce large items, often generating much

atmospheric and noise pollution. (2)

(1x2) (2)

**[CONCEPT]**

1.3.2. Flat land (1)

Large piece of land (1)

(2x1) (2)

1.3.3. Important for the efficient transport of raw materials to industries (2)

Important for the distribution of products to domestic and international markets (2)

Accessibility/Efficient transport to and from industries (2)

(1x2) (2)

**[Any ONE]**

1.3.4. (a) Air pollution (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

(b) Smoke from the chimneys causes air pollution and reduces the air quality. (2)

Smoke can contribute to global warming/climate change. (2)

Air pollution can have a negative impact on the ecosystem / natural vegetation. (2)

Smoke /steam can result in the development of acid rain that will damage the environment. (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

**[Any ONE]**

(c) Choose cleaner, non-toxic raw materials. (2)

Plant more trees in the surrounding area. (2)

Improve machineries or manufacturing processes to reduce emissions from factories/ add filters to chimneys (2)

Boosting performance of boilers can sharply reduce air pollution from the industry. (2)

Proper maintenance of boiler e.g., blowing dust from surface, reducing excess air can reduce air pollution from industries. (2)

Reducing the need of steam, the use of boiler, by identifying leaks can boost system by 10 – 50%. (2)

Taller chimneys to allow for pollutants to be pushed into upper layers (2)

**[Any THREE]**

(3 x 2) (6)

**[15]**

## **ACTIVITY 22**

Use the textbook for reference

### **Activity 23**

- 1.1.1 PE-Uitanhage
- 1.1.2 Durban Pinetown
- 1.1.3 PWV
- 1.1.4 Southwestern cape
- 1.1.5 PWV
- 1.1.6 Durban Pinetown
- 1.1.7 Durban Pinetown

(7 x 1)(7)

## ACTIVITY 25: PWV

### 1.2.

1.1.1. 35 % (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2. Iron and steel (1)

Chemical (1)

Motor car assembly (1)

Construction (1)

Machinery (1)

Explosive industry (1)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3. Almost half of all the country's factories are found in Gauteng  
(2)

(1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4. Abundance of labour (2)

Large local market (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Well-developed network of roads and railways to transport  
goods (2)

Efficient transport network that links it to the harbours (2)

Abundant raw materials in close proximity to industries (2)

Relatively cheap electricity as power is transmitted over  
short distances (2)

Land is generally cheaper which is required for large industries (2)

Land is generally flat making it easier for construction (2)

Closest core industrial region to the rest of Africa (2)

The local market increases the demand for manufactured goods (2)

## 1.2. ACTIVITY: SECONDARY SECTOR

- |        |   |                    |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| 1.2.1. | Heavy<br>Abundance of (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) labour (2)                    | (1)                |
| 1.2.2. | Raw material<br>Access to a reliable water supply for manufacturing (accept examples) (2) | (1)                |
| 1.2.3. | Footloose   | (1)                |
| 1.2.4. | Light<br>Many tertiary institutions for upskilling of workforce (2)                       | (1)                |
| 1.2.5. | Market<br>Presence of link industries will assist with production (2)                     | (1)                |
| 1.2.6. | <b>[ANY THREE]</b><br>Bridge  | (1)<br>(3 X 2) (6) |
| 1.2.7. | Ubiquitous  | (1)                |
| 1.2.8. | Heavy   |                    |

**[15]**

**(8 x 1) (8)**

## ACTIVITY 26

### USE TEXTBOOK FOR REFERENCE

## ACTIVITY 27

### ACTIVITY 1: SALDANHA BAY

#### 1.1.

1.1.1. Creating jobs (1)

Promoting exports (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

1.1.2. Natural harbour (1)

Flat land (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

1.1.3. Maritime (1)

Oil (1)

Gas (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

1.1.4. Locals may not have the necessary skills/qualifications to qualify for these jobs (2)

Skilled workers from other areas would be eligible for these employment opportunities (2)

May result in nepotism, bribery and corruption to secure jobs  
(2)

Foreign investment is susceptible to changes in world  
markets that may cause shutting down of these companies  
(2)

(2 x 2) (4)

Job losses may result from smaller businesses closing  
because of competition with these big businesses (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

1.1.5 Contribute to infrastructural development (roads, railway  
lines etc.) linking the region (2)

Oil and gas industry has the potential to expand to the West  
Coast SDI (2)

Wind farms in the area has contributed to the amount of  
renewable energy available in the region (2)

Reduced unemployment by increasing the number of jobs  
available for the entire region (2)

Contributed to the upskilling of the labour pool that are  
available now for jobs in the region (2)

Attracted skilled labour from other parts of the country and  
world to the region (2)

It has attracted international investment who may look to  
expand business opportunities in the entire region (2)

Increased exports from the region that adds to the Gross  
Domestic Product (GDP) (2)

**[ANY FOUR]**

(4 X 2) (8)

[15]

**ACTIVITY 28****ACTIVITY 1.2**

1.2.1 Western Cape (1) (1×1) (1)

1.2.2 **Manufacturing:**

Zinc smelting (1)

Specialised manufacturing (1)

Fabrication (1)

Manufacturing of components (1)

**[Any ONE]**

**Tertiary:**

Warehousing facilities repair (1)

maintenance and equipment servicing (1) (2×1) (2)

**[Any ONE]**

1.2.3 Availability and distribution of products will be easier and quicker due to improved road and rail infrastructure (2)

The electricity supply will be constant without any interruptions and will not hamper (2)

Port upgrades will increase import and export efficiency (2)

**[Any TWO]**

(2×2) (4)

1.2.4 Create jobs in the West Coast region (2)

Earning potential increases (2)

Poverty reduced e.g. through employment (2)

Accessibility to services/facilities e.g. education, health  
(2)

Improvement in standard of living (2)

Local people will be equipped with skill (2)

Improvement of infrastructure such as roads, electricity,  
etc. (2)

Many companies will engage in social responsibility  
programmes e.g. learnership and bursaries (2)

(2×2) (4)

**[Any TWO]**

1.2.5

Marine and land ecosystems will be destroyed due to  
increased toxic waste (2)

Marine and land biodiversity will be destroyed due to  
increased toxic waste (2)

Groundwater will be contaminated and will negatively  
influence the water quality in the area (2)

Air pollution and possible acid rain will increase because  
of increased burning processes (2)

Acid rain will reduce soil fertility (2)

Effluent may cause catchment area despoliation (2)

(2×2) (4)

**[Any TWO]**

**[15]**

**ACTIVITY 29**

2.4.1      15% (1)      (1 x 1) (1)



2.4.2 Sea (1)

Air (1)

Land (1)

(Accept examples)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 (a) Raw materials (accept examples) are available (2)

Large skilled and unskilled labour supply (2)

Sufficient water supply (2)

Specialised transport/infrastructure (for perishable products) (2)

Large market (2)

Require less space (2)

Electricity is available (2)

Suitable climate to grow a variety of crops (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)

(b) Lack of /Distance from mineral raw materials (2)

Electricity is more expensive (2)

No coal for power resources (2)

Higher transport costs (2)

Unreliable water supply (2)

Transport infrastructure not adequate (2)

Limited space for development (2)

**[ ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.4 West coast SDI links the South-western Cape core industrial region to Saldanha Bay (harbour) which favours exporting (2)
- The deep water harbour will allow for the international exportation of larger cargo (2)
- N7 to Namibia allows for international export by road (2)
- [ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

## ACTIVITY 30

### Activity 3. Secondary activity

#### 3.1.

- 3.1.1. Exchange of goods and service between countries (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- [CONCEPT]**
- 3.1.2. China (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3. The whole map of Africa is depicted (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.4. We have access to foreign income from exports (1)
- Stimulates our secondary industry which creates more jobs (1)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5. Trade deal between the African countries and China is mostly beneficial towards China (2)

China is literally taking ownership of African resources (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

3.1.6. We mostly export raw materials as opposed to manufactured goods (2)

China exports manufactured goods to our country (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

3.1.7. We would have to make more loans from the World Bank and other developed countries (2)

This would make us more vulnerable to rich countries meddling in our economic matters (2)

Local businesses/industries would close (2)

Less foreign investment would take place in the country (2)

There would-be large-scale job losses (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

**[ANY TWO] (All concepts for 2 marks)**

**[15]**

### ACTIVITY 31

1.1.1. Informal (1)

(1x) (1)

1.1.2. No forma shops (2)

(1x2) (2)

Braai in the stress (2)

- Basic equipment used (2)
- 1.1.3. Certain regulations concerning food storage are not met (2) (1x2) (2)  
Exposed meat does not comply with health regulations (2)  
Littering (2)  
Open fires are hazardous (2)  
**[ANY ONE]**
- 1.1.4. All the profit goes to the seller (2) (1x2) (2)  
No (income) tax paid/Not registered business (2)  
**[ANY ONE]**
- 1.1.5. Lack of jobs in the formal economy means that people find (2x2) (4)  
informal work to do to get by, financially (2)  
High number of unskilled/semi-skilled people in South Africa (2)  
Large number of illegal foreigners that cannot find jobs (2)  
Stagnation in the industrial sector of South Africa (2)  
Natural disasters force people to leave farming and enter informal sector (2)  
A slump in the economy make people to lose jobs (2)  
Rural-urban migration/Influx of people into the city (2)  
**[ANY TWO]**
- 1.1.6. Provides jobs/employment (2)  
Supplement income (2)  
Reduces poverty (2)  
Reduces crime (2)  
Selling of goods at a lower price (2)  
Support the tertiary sector e.g. tourism (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2x2) (4)

## ACTIVITY 32

- 1.2.1. Do not pay (income) tax (2) (1x2) (2)  
 They are not registered (2)  
 Poverty/high unemployment rate (2)  
**[ANY ONE]**
- 1.2.2. Low income (1) (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.3. The more hours they work the more money they can potentially earn (2) (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.4. More people are retrenched because of the declining economy (2x2) (4)  
 (2)  
 More people became unemployed (2)  
 Covid-19 resulted in many businesses closing down (2)  
 Foreigners come to SA to seek a better life but struggle to find employment (2)  
 Increased car theft results in a high demand for car guards (2)  
**[ANY TWO]**
- 1.2.5. Arrange skills training (2) (3 x 2)  
 Provide ablution facilities (2) (6)  
 Policing of area (2)  
 Facilitate partnerships with private sector (2)  
 Financial support (2)  
 Improve relationships between locals and foreigners (2)  
 Provide them with infrastructure/facilities/support services (2)  
 Make it a law to regulate the informal sector (accept examples) (2)  
**[ANY THREE]**

**(15)**

### ACTIVITY 33

- 1.3.1. Informal trading refers to business activities which are unregistered and do not pay tax (1) (1x1)(1)
- 1.3.2. R485 Billion(1) (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.3. 66% (1) (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.4. It is conveniently located close to customers (2) (2x2) (2)
- Many people can walk to the informal trader (2)
- Goods are much cheaper than in a formal store (2)
- Most people lack private transport to formal stores (2)
- (ANY TWO)**
- 1.3.5. Foreign nationals that come to South Africa struggle to find jobs (2)
- It is easier to start their own informal businesses (2)
- Many foreign nationals cannot apply for formal jobs (2)
- Prepared to take a minimum profit (2)
- Strong work ethic to survive in a foreign country (2)
- They have access to a lot of cheaper goods (2)
- (ANY FOUR)**
- (4X2) (8)