KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2023

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 15 pages.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g.1.1.9 A.

1.1.1 A settlement is classified as rural as a result of the number of ...

A. low-order services.
B. people living in the settlement.
C. high-order services.
D. functions of the settlement.

1.1.2 The exact land on which a settlement is built is the ...

A. site.
B. place.
C. situation.
D. area.

1.1.3 The position of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area is its ...

A. site.
B. location.
C. situation.
D. area.

1.1.4 A physical factor which influences the location of a site is ...

A. transport.
B. water.
C. religion.
D. tradition.

1.1.5 A loose grouping of a few farmsteads is called a ...

A. town.
B. village.
C. metropolis.
D. hamlet.

1.1.6 Wet-point settlements occur near ...

A. hills.
B. spurs.
C. lake.
D. mountains.

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1.1.7 A ... settlement is found in a gap between hills.

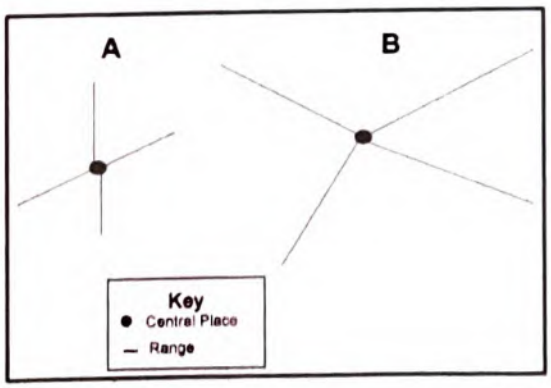
A. gateway
B. bridge
C. crossroads
D. recreational

1.1.8 A ... settlement pattern is where farmsteads are placed far apart from each other.

A. nucleated
B. linear
C. dispersed
D. circular

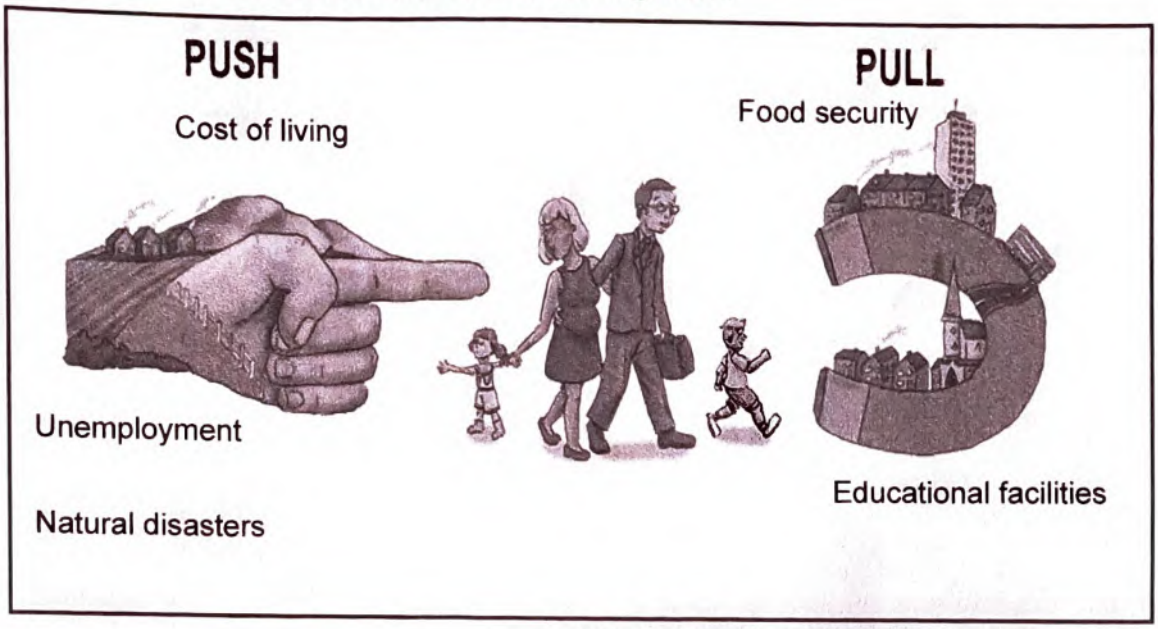
(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Choose the term/concept from COLUMN B that matches COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g.1.2.8 Z.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1	These goods are used daily and are found in most types of settlements	Y. low order Z. high order
1.2.2	The area from which a business draws its customers	Y. threshold population Z. sphere of influence
1.2.3	The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to buy goods or to use a service	Y. accessibility Z. range
1.2.4	An urban service centre supplying goods and services to the surrounding rural areas	Y. market area Z. central place
1.2.5	The ranking of urban areas according to size and function	Y. urban hierarchy Z. urban morphology
1.2.6	There are (more/fewer) smaller central places than larger central places	Y. more Z. fewer
1.2.7	Which one of the central places (**A** or **B**) below has more regional shopping centres? 	Y. A Z. B

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the sketch below on rural – urban migration.



https://bscholarly.com/rural-urban-migration

1.3.1 What is the difference between a Push factor and a Pull factor in rural-urban migration? (1 x 1) (1)

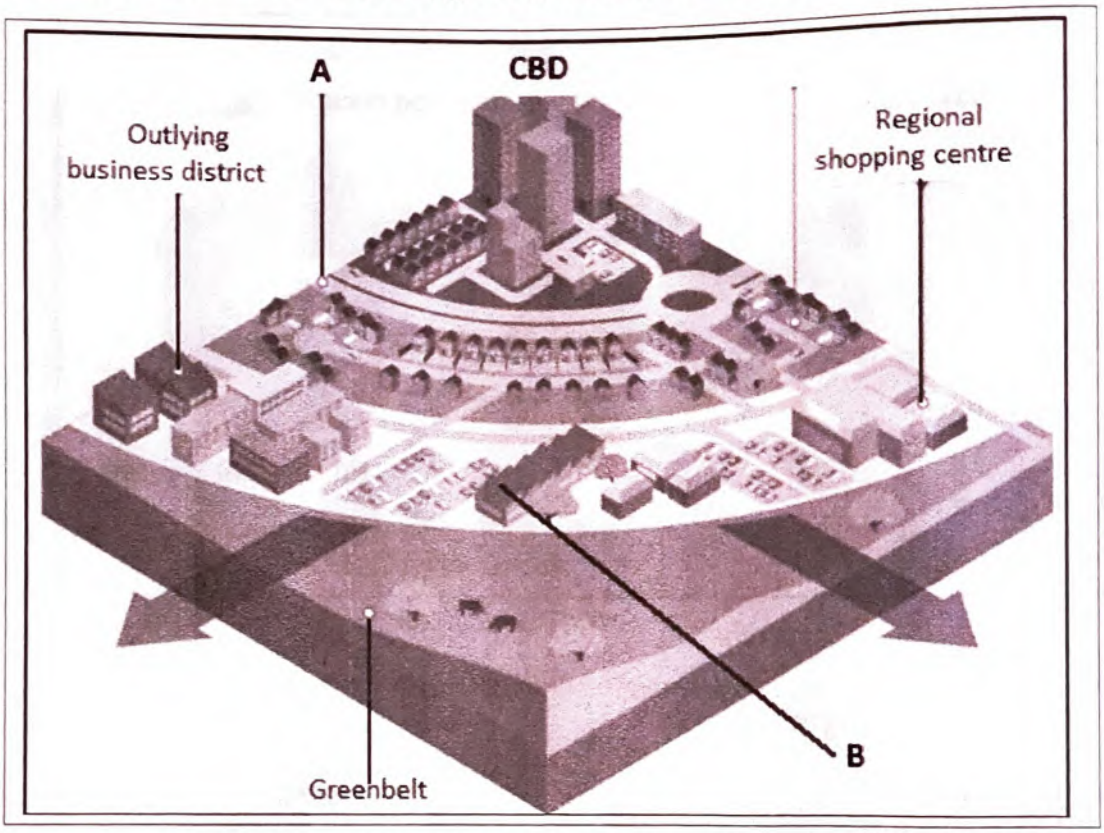
1.3.2 How could the finger pointing serve as a warning to the people leaving the rural areas? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Explain TWO socio-economic push factors (evident in the sketch) resulting in rural-urban migration. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Discuss TWO negative impacts of rural-urban migration on rural communities. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest TWO sustainable measures that can be implemented in rural areas to reduce rural urban migration. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below showing modern urban land-use zones and land-use.



https://www.google.com/search?q=urban+profile&client=firefox-b-d&source

1.4.1 Name the land-use zone labelled **A** that surrounds the CBD. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Name TWO areas in the sketch where businesses in the CBD are relocating to. (2 x 1) (2)

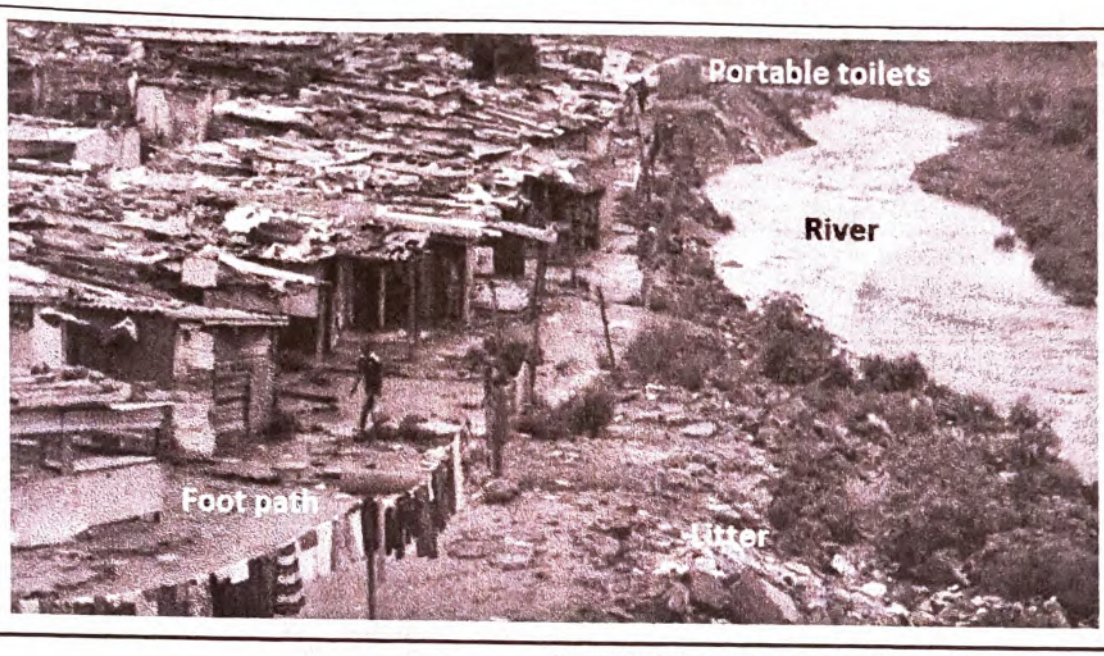
1.4.3 Explain why the CBD is no longer attractive as a location for many businesses. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 **B** is a heavy industry located in the rural-urban fringe. Discuss TWO factors that would have attracted a heavy Industry such as **B** to locate in this land-use zone. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest TWO reasons why urban planners allocate space for green belts within a city. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5 Refer to the photograph below showing an informal settlement.



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Quarry-Road

1.5.1 Identify ONE characteristic of an informal settlement visible in the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Why do informal settlements like the one depicted in the photograph develop? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 With reference to the photograph, discuss TWO challenges experienced by people living in this settlement. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest sustainable strategies that the local municipality could implement to improve the conditions of the people living in Informal settlements. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Choose the concept from COLUMN A that matches the statement in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8 in the ANSWER BOOK. E.g.1.2.9 **Z**.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1 The total value of goods and services produced in a country by the permanent inhabitants in one year.	Y. gross domestic product Z. gross national product
2.1.2 Production of crops for local and overseas markets to make a profit.	Y. large-scale farming Z. small-scale farming
2.1.3 Government programmes to encourage investment and job creation in untapped (not yet exploited) areas with high growth potential.	Y. spatial development initiative Z. industrial development zone
2.1.4 Concerned with the collection, analysis and transmission of information.	Y. quaternary sector Z. tertiary sector
2.1.5 The purchase and sale of goods and services by companies in different countries.	Y. local trade Z. international trade
2.1.6 The value of imports is greater than the value of exports.	Y. negative balance of trade Z. positive balance of trade
2.1.7 Over concentration of industries in a few core areas.	Y. industrial decentralization Z. industrial centralization
2.1.8 Refers to products sold within the country.	Y. domestic market Z. export market

(8 x 1) (8)

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2.2 Choose a term/concept from the list below that matches the descriptions that follow. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Border industries.

Industrial Decentralization, Market orientated industries, Bridge industries,
industrial centralization, light industries, Ubiquitous industries,
Footloose industries, Raw- material orientated industries

2.2.1 Industries that can be located in any place without being affected by factors such as resources or transport.

2.2.2 Industries that provide services that are available 24 hours 7 days a week from any geographic location.

2.2.3 These industries need to be closer to their customers.

2.2.4 Industries using heavy, bulky or perishable raw materials are ...

2.2.5 Industries located close to the CBD.

2.2.6 These industries are located between the raw material source and the market.

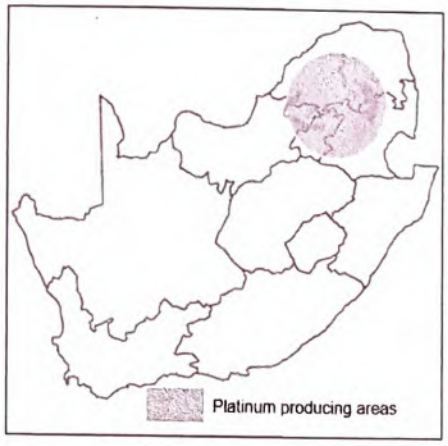
2.2.7 Industries that are concentrated in the core areas.

(7 x 1) (7)

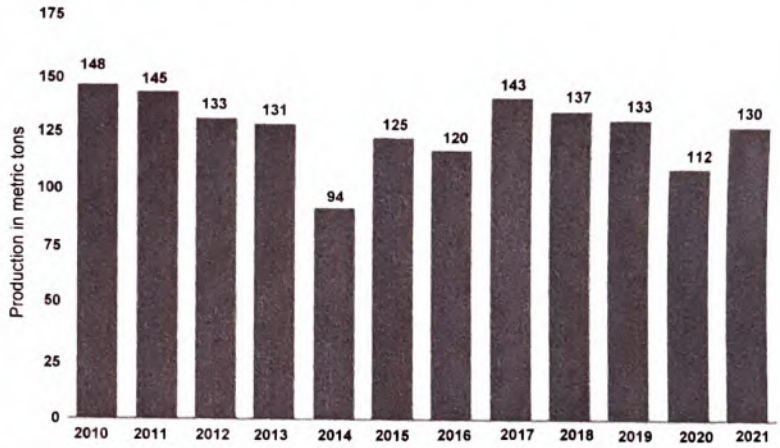
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2.3 Refer to the infographic below on platinum production in South Africa.

MAP SHOWING PLATINUM PRODUCING AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA



PRODUCTION VOLUME OF PLATINUM IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM 2010 TO 2021 (in metric tons)



South Africa is the largest producer of platinum in the world, accounting for 80% of the world's supply. Platinum is used in many industrial applications including in computer hard disks, mobile phones and glass, among others. In medical applications Platinum is used in the manufacture of anti-cancer drugs, cardiac treatment, implants, and dental applications. The durability, quality, and aesthetic appeal of platinum has contributed to jewellery manufacture. The platinum mining sector could add as much value to investment, exports and gross domestic product. In 2021, the sector, exported about 89% of the metals produced, earned about R96-billion in revenue, paid employees R48-billion in earnings and contributed R900-million in royalties. South African National Platinum Strategy, plans to create more than one-million jobs and a contribution of R8.2-trillion to South Africa's economy by 2050.

Source: Adapted from www.statista.com/statistics/1015227/platinum-production-south-africa

2.3.1 What contribution does South Africa make to the global output of platinum? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Name TWO platinum producing provinces in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Calculate the difference in platinum production between 2010 and 2021. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 There has been a significant fluctuation (variation) in platinum production from 2010 to 2021. Suggest ONE social factor that could have contributed to this trend. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how, the platinum mining industry contributes to the economic development of South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

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2.4 Refer to the photograph and extract on the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).

Coega IDZ: The Largest IDZ in the continent of Africa



The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) is located in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality on the East-West trade route. The Coega IDZ supports public-sector investment to attract foreign and domestic direct investment in the manufacturing sector, with an export orientation. The IDZ has attracted investment in the agro-processing, automotive, aquaculture, electricity generation, metals logistics and business process services sectors. This has advanced socio-economic development in the province through skills development, technology transfer and job creation. The Integrated Transportation Study has confirmed a figure of about 240 000 employment opportunities within the IDZ itself. Transport and infrastructure will be constructed to serve development. The gas-fired Power Project by the Coega Development Corporation in the Coega IDZ has commenced on February 2022 and is expected to be completed in 2027. The Coega IDZ is favorably situated and has adequate land available for expansion, adequate electricity and water supplies and well-established links to the surrounding area. Coega is also nationally and internationally favorably located, providing a gateway between South Africa and the world economy.

Source: Adapted from https://mg.co.za/article/2022-07-26-00-south

2.4.1 In which province is the Coega IDZ situated? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give an example of an investment project mentioned in the extract that will be part of the following economic sectors:

(a) primary
(b) secondary (2 x 1) (2)

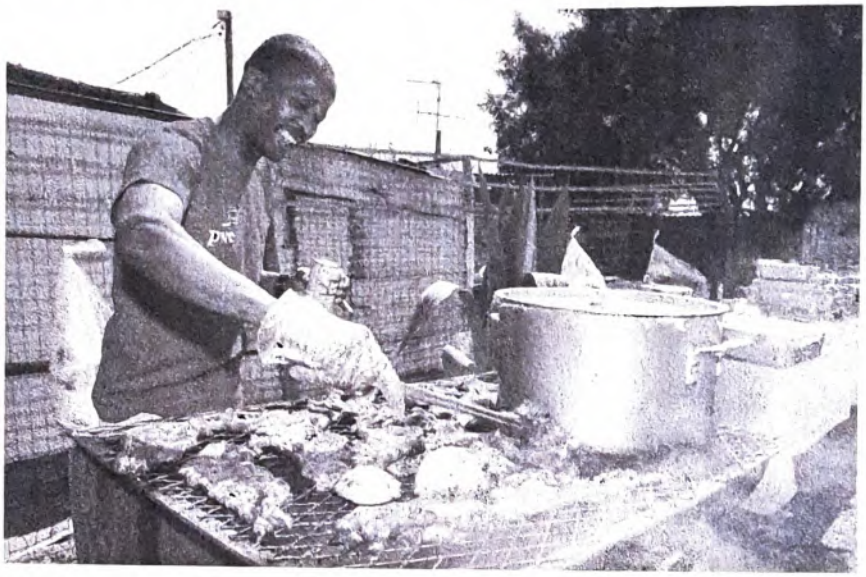
2.4.3 How will public sector investments in the Coega IDZ benefit the local people? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 With reference to the photograph, explain why this area is a very suitable location for the development of the Coega IDZ. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 What positive impact will the Gas fired Power Project have on both the economy and environment of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality? (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on the informal sector

SHISANYAMA BUSINESS AS A LIVELIHOOD IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR



A *shisanyama** business is a uniquely South African concept. Shisanyama is so much more than just a type of food service, it's a cultural experience. The idea is to buy meat from a township butchery, braai, meet and make friends in an informal setting. This is why Shisanyama places have become increasingly popular tourist destinations. They are also popular places for people living outside of townships to visit. Because of this rising popularity, many Shisanyama businesses are now spreading outside of townships.

With the demand for unique food experiences, this industry is presenting many new trends and opportunities. Shisanyama offers a profitable market opportunity. Almost 70% of people who start an informal business do so because they are unemployed and have no alternative source of income. The South African government recognises the informal sector as being an important form of employment and a major income generator in poorer communities.

*shisanyama**: is a Zulu slang expression for 'buy and braai'

Source: Adapted from https://www.food24.com/what-is-a-shisa-nyama-exactly

2.5.1 Identify the example of the informal sector in the extract. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 According the extract, state the main reason for the rapid growth of informal businesses in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Explain TWO positive socio-economic impacts that the Shisanyama business has on the local people of the township. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Discuss TWO challenges facing many South Africans who are part of the informal economy. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Suggest TWO ways in which the South African government can assist informal traders like the Shisanyama business to earn a fair living, while making a meaningful contribution to the economy of the country. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

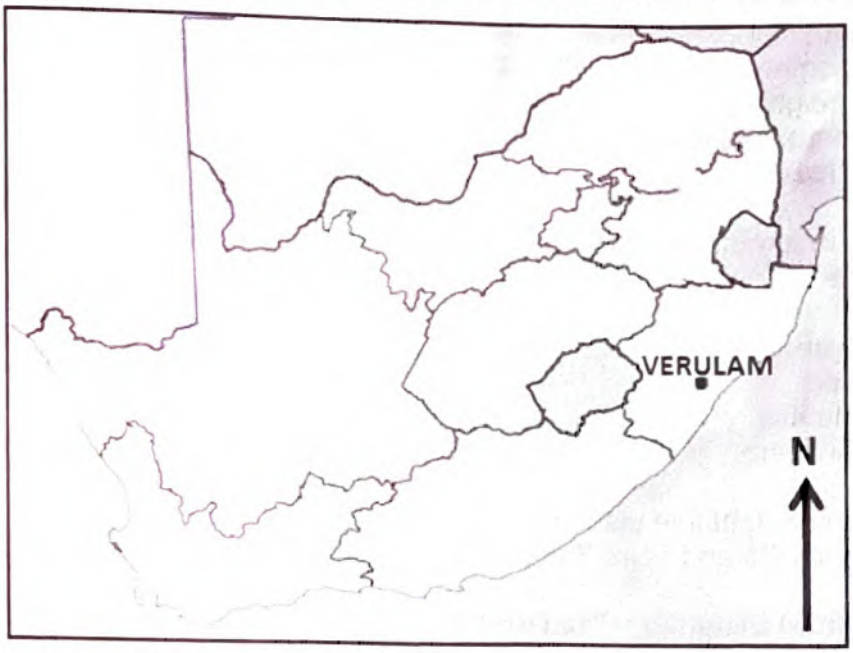
TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON VERULAM



Coordinates: 29°35'S; 31°0'E

The town of Verulam is 170 years old and located to the north of Durban. It has a population of over 60 000 people. Verulam consists of densely populated residential and industrial areas like Canelands. On the outskirts are large farming areas where the main crop grown is sugar cane. There has been slow but steady progress in modernising the town by providing improved infrastructure to the rural areas.

The Hazelmere Dam, just a few kilometres north of Verulam, is the main source of water for the area and is used for a variety of activities, such as watersports and fishing. One of the main rivers that flows through Verulam is the Mdloti River in which the Hazelmere Dam has been built. An interesting fact is that Verulam is the only town in the world where the main street (Wick Street) ends in a river.

[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?g=map+of+verulam]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographical map.

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
International airport	Internasionale lughawe
River	Rivier
Bridge	Brug
Furrow	Voor

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3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The difference in altitude (height) between **I** in block **A2** and **H** in block **B2** on the topographical map is ... metres. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The feature located at 29°37'44"S; 31°04'15"E is a/the ...

A trigonometrical station 70.
B spot height 114.
C non-perennial river.
D main road. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3. If you travel in a north-easterly direction on the 102 road you will reach the town of ...

A Verulam.
B Tongaat.
C Hazelmere.
D Windermere. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Calculate the straight line distance, in kilometres (kms), between point **G** in block **B5** and point **F** in block **C5** on the topographical map.

Formula: **Actual distance = Map distance x Map Scale**. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Refer to the orthophoto map.

Calculate the average gradient between spot height 98 in block **C4** and spot height.68 in block **C5**.

Formula: **Average gradient = $\frac{\text{Vertical Interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal Equivalent (HI)}}$** (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Refer to Mount Moreland in block **D4** on the topographical map.

(a) Is the settlement pattern at Mount Moreland dispersed or nucleated? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) State ONE site factor that favoured the location of this settlement. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Refer to the residential area Riyadh in block **D2** on the topographical map.

(a) Identify the street pattern found in this area. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give ONE advantage for this street pattern (answer to QUESTION 3.2.4 (a)) to the residents of Riyadh. (1 x 2) (2)

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3.2.3 Refer to the MISSIONLANDS industrial park in block **D4** on the orthophoto map.

(a) This industrial park is classified as a (heavy/light) industrial area. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Identify TWO pieces of evidence from the orthophoto map to support your answer, to QUESTION 3.2.3(a) (2 x 1) (2)

(c) Give ONE reason for the location of MISSIONLANDS industrial park in block **D4**. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Explain how the location of the King Shaka International Airport impacts negatively on the people living in the surrounding area. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 The natural vegetation north-east of the Hazelmere dam on the topographical map acts as a natural buffer.

(a) Define the term *buffering.* (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain how the natural vegetation has played a role in buffering the Hazelmere dam. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Refer to block **A1** on the topographical map. Vector data refers to real life images in the form of points, lines, and polygons. Identify the following examples of vector data in block **A1:**

(a) A line feature that creates accessibility. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) A polygon feature related to farming. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Explain how the polygon feature mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.2 (b) favours farming activities in the area. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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FINAL

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MARKING GUIDELINES

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2023

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 D ✓

1.1.2 A ✓

1.1.3 C✓

1.1.4 B ✓

1.1.5 D ✓

1.1.6 C ✓

1.1.7 A ✓

1.1.8 C ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 Y ✓

1.2.2 Z✓

1.2.3 Z✓

1.2.4 Z✓

1.2.5 Y✓

1.2.6 Y✓

1.2.7 Z✓ (7 x 1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 Push factor forces people away from rural areas and Pull factor attract people to urban areas.✓
(Both Push and Pull factors must be explained) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Conditions are not always as great as expected in the urban area✓✓
Rural migrants often have to contend with a host of challenges in urban areas✓✓
(Accept examples: crowded living conditions, informal housing, inadequate sanitation, exposure to crime and violence, lack of employment)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Increased cost of living because goods/services are more expensive.✓✓
Mechanisation has resulted in people losing their jobs / unemployment ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Basic services such as shops and schools close due to decreasing numbers and this affects the economy of the area ✓✓
More old people and fewer labourers results in production decrease also affecting the economy ✓✓
Buildings and farms are abandoned giving rise to 'ghost' settlements ✓✓
Family units are broken, e.g., when parents leave children with the grandparents to work in urban areas ✓✓
Brain drain has left people behind who are least educated and this close economic growth ✓✓
Resources become under-utilised ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 meet the basic needs / RDP ✓✓
provide quality services eg schools, hospitals ✓✓
upgrade infrastructure to improve accessibility ✓✓
industrial development to create more employment ✓✓
tourism and special events ✓✓
improve salaries ✓✓
government grant / support ✓✓
uplift farming communities/skills training ✓✓
improve access to capital for farmers ✓✓
Constant monitoring and prioritise the implementation of land reform policies ✓✓
Use of scientific methods to monitor environmental/ natural disasters✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 transition zone ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Outlying business district ✓
Regional shopping centre ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 high rentals have forced businesses to relocate to other commercial areas with lower/greater variety of rentals ✓✓
Limited space in the CBD (parking and building space). ✓✓
The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages customers. ✓✓
The large number of informal traders is unattractive for business. ✓✓
Traffic /pedestrian congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and decreases business. ✓✓
Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution which creates an unpleasant/ unhealthy environment. ✓✓
Unlawfull occupation of buildings make businesses move away from the CBD/urban blight✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4.4 Availability of large amount of land for industries to be established. ✓✓
Land is cheaper which makes it more affordable for industries. ✓✓
Accessibility to bulk transport routes for transportation of raw material and finished products. ✓✓
Availability of (skilled and unskilled) labour for industries. ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Controls greenhouse gases ✓✓
Reduces the effect of urban heat island/lowers temperatures✓✓
Cleans the air/purifies by absorbing carbon dioxide/reduces air pollution✓✓
Carbon sink by releasing oxygen. ✓✓
Reduces run-off✓✓
Absorbs/reduces city noises and traffic sounds /buffers noise/ filters noise✓✓
Creates a habitat for other living organisms✓✓
Creates a pleasing natural environment for recreational purposes. ✓✓
Improve the aesthetics of the urban environment✓✓
Greater biodiversity. ✓✓
Reduces urban sprawl✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5

1.5.1 Houses very close together / high building density✓
Houses made from variety of materials ✓
No formal roads/mostly footpaths ✓
Lack of services evident ✓ (accept examples)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 People are not able to afford formal housing ✓✓
People don't have jobs to earn an income ✓✓
Demand for formal housing is greater than supply ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 No regular garbage removal which can result in rubbish scattered around the settlement✓✓
No formal roads for accessibility of public transport. ✓✓
Lack of piped water in individual dwellings results in people having to use communal taps✓✓
Lack of proper sanitation/use of communal toilets can lead to spread of disease and water contamination✓✓
Flooding of the river could lead to loss of lives and damage to property. ✓✓
Lack of electricity which results in illegal cables or having to use paraffin stoves to cook or candles for light ✓✓
Possible risk of fires breaking out due to paraffin stoves or candles falling over✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5.4 Develop formal houses/RDP houses /provide land for housing ✓✓
Install solar panels/pre-paid electricity boxes✓✓
Install proper toilets in houses✓✓
Provide taps in houses✓✓
Provide dust bins for rubbish and waste ✓✓
Regular collection of waste ✓✓
Develop tarred roads ✓✓
Set up mobile clinics ✓✓
Develop recreational areas/parks✓✓
Open creches/libraries/schools/ youth centers ✓✓
(ANY FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1 Z ✓

2.1.2 Y ✓

2.1.3 Y ✓

2.1.4 Y ✓

2.1.5 Z ✓

2.1.6 Y ✓

2.1.7 Z ✓

2.1.8 Y ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

2.2

2.2.1 Footloose industries✓

2.2.2 Ubiquitous✓

2.2.3 Market orientated industries✓

2.2.4 Raw- material orientated industries✓

2.2.5 Light industries✓

2.2.6 Bridge industries✓

2.2.7 Industrial centralisation✓ (7 x 1) (7)

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2.3

2.3.1 80% of world's supply✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Gauteng✓, Limpopo✓, Mpumalanga✓, North West ✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 18 metric tons✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Labour strikes✓✓
HIV/AIDS✓✓
Disputes between unions and mine workers✓✓
Covid 19 pandemic ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 South Africa has the worlds largest platinum reserves making platinum mining a viable economic contributor for a long time✓✓
Large global market for export hence earn billions of rands in revenue✓✓
The platinum mining sector could add as much value to investment, exports and gross domestic product thus boosting the economy of the country✓✓
Aims to provide employment to over one millions people by 2050, therefore reducing the unemployment rate and porverty✓✓
Contributes millions of rands to royalties thereby strengthening the platinum mining indutry in South Africa✓✓
Potential to create R8.2 Trillion to South Africas economy by 2050 to sustain and strengthen the South African economy✓✓
Platinum is used in many industrial applications supporting allied industry in South Africa✓✓
Platinum is used in many medical and dental applications assisting the health sector in South Africa✓✓
Has great appeal in jewellery manufacture thereby increasing the variety of consumer choices of precious metals✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
(ANY FOUR)
Candidates must qualify their responses and not merely lift from the extact.

2.4

2.4.1 Eastern Cape✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 (a) **Primary**: aquaculture✓

(b) Secondary: agro-processing✓
Automotive✓ (2 x 1) (2)
(ANY ONE)

2.4.3 Will lead to advanced socio-economic development in the area✓✓
Will lead to skills development in the local community✓✓
Will make possible technology transfer in the area✓✓
Will create job opportunities for the local people✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Abundant flat land the for expansion of existing business✓✓
Available land for development of new businesses✓✓
Close proximity to harbor facilities for international trade✓✓
Good road infrastructure linking the rest of the country✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 **Economy** Boost in the economy, as increase in electricty will favour development of more industries✓✓

Environmemt Produces comparatively little pollution which means a much cleaner environment ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 Street vendor/hawking/shisanyama✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 They are unemployed and have no alternative source of income✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 it's a cultural experience braai, meet and make friends in an informal setting✓✓
have become increasingly popular tourist destinations /popular places for people living outside of townships to visit ✓✓
demand for unique food experiences✓✓
offers a profitable market opportunity✓✓
Provide job opportunities for local people✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Lack of education e.g. entrepreneurial skill limit the improvement of their businesses✓✓
They don't receive much support from the local governments✓✓
Limited access to finance from banks etc✓✓
Limited access to infrastructure and services eg trading facilities✓✓
Lack of storage facilities✓✓
Low and irregular income✓✓
Vulnerable to crime ✓✓
Exposure to harsh weather conditions possing health risk✓✓
Loss of income when perishable products are no longer able to be sold✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2)(4)

2.5.5 Issue trading permits to regulate the business✓✓

Allocate the businesses specific areas for trading✓✓
Encourage partnership between private sector and the informal trader✓✓
Provide infrastructure (hawker stall/carts) in areas zoned for informal trading✓✓
Assist small businesses to play an active role in providing training✓✓
Provide easier access to bank loans✓✓
Secure insurance covers✓✓
Provide storage facilities✓✓
Contribute to the income of the city by paying taxes✓✓
Provide ablution facilities✓✓
Ensure clean/hygienic facilities✓✓
Statistical analysis for planning✓✓
Prevention of harassment by city officials/ law enforcement officials ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 161 – 132 = 29m ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 B ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Actual Distance = 4,5✓cm x 0,5
= 2,25km✓Range : 2,2 – 2,3 (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 VI = 98 – 68 = 30m✓
HE = 3,6 ✓x 100 = 360m✓ Range: 350m – 370m
G = 30/360 ✓
= 1/12
= 1:12 ✓ Range : 11,67 – 12,33 (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) Nucleated ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
(b) Flat land – contours are far apart ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 (a) Irregular/Planned Irregular ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Smooth flow of traffic ✓✓
Saves fuel and time ✓✓
Less accidents ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 (a) Heavy ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Elongated Flat roof of buildings ✓
Flat land – Contours are far apart ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

(c) Large flat land for expansion✓✓
Away from the CBD to prevent pollution and traffic congestion✓✓
Close to transport networks for the distribution of manufactured goods✓✓
Close to the Mdloti river for the discharge of treated waste water✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Exposure to noise and air pollution✓✓
(1 x 2) (2)

3.3

3.3.1 (a) Buffering involves the creation of a restriction zone of a specified width around a point, line or polygonal area. ✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Prevents the Hazelmere township from spreading too close to the dam. ✓✓
Reduces impact of pollution of the dam. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
(Any ONE)

3.3.2 (a) road/other road ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) dam/hazelmere dam✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 The Hazelmere dam provides water for irrigation of fruits and crops in the area ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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