GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

JUNE EXAMINATION
GRADE 12

2026

GEOGRAPHY

(PAPER 2)

GEOGRAPHY P2

C2782E

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 150

18 pages

X05

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS:

   SECTION A:
   QUESTION 1: RURAL SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)

   SECTION B:
   QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographic map 3327 BB East London and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3327 BB 3 & 8 WOODBROOK INDUSTRIAL are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographic and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

QUESTION 1: RURAL 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 Which of the following is TRUE of dispersed settlements?

A They are found in high-density urban areas.
B Dwellings are built around churches and markets.
C Dwellings are far apart from each other.
D People live in multi-storey buildings.

1.1.2 In a dispersed settlement …

A population density is high.
B residents are more vulnerable to crime.
C there is greater social interaction between residents.
D there is often greater access to services.

1.1.3 What is a disadvantage of nucleated settlements?

A Greater access to services
B Better community support
C Large areas of land are available for ownership.
D Overcrowding and pollution

1.1.4 An advantage of dispersed settlements is:

A Centralised infrastructure
B Higher profits
C Easy access to services
D High levels of social interaction

1.1.5 Which of the following is a social advantage of nucleated settlements?

A Greater privacy
B Isolation from others
C Increased community activities
D Slower service delivery

1.1.6 A disadvantage of dispersed settlements is:

A Limited access to schools and clinics
B Overcrowding
C Spread of diseases
D High crime rates

1.1.7 A challenge in providing services to a dispersed settlement is:

A Too many people in one area
B Lack of employment
C High cost of infrastructure development
D High building density

1.1.8 Nucleated settlements are generally found in areas with …

A harsh environmental conditions.
B isolated homesteads.
C a scarcity of arable land.
D a high population density.

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Choose the correct term/concept in brackets to make the following statements TRUE. Write the answer next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 situation.

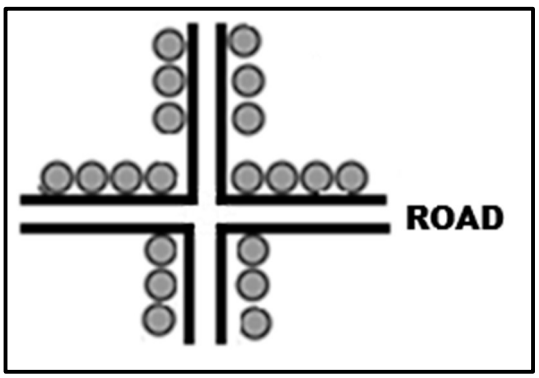
1.2.1 The (physical location/function) of a rural settlement is described as its site.

1.2.2 The (distance/relationship) between a rural settlement and its surroundings describes its situation.

1.2.3 (Trade route access/Gentle relief) is considered when describing the site of a rural settlement.

1.2.4 Low rainfall is considered a (site/situation) factor in a rural settlement.

Refer to the diagram below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.5 to 1.2.7.



[Source: *https://www.savemyexams.com/o-level/geography/*]

1.2.5 The settlement shape shown in the diagram can be classified as (crossroad/T-shaped).

1.2.6 The main reason for the shape of the settlement is the intersection of (transport routes/power lines).

1.2.7 A benefit of the settlement shown is (easy/difficult) access from multiple directions.

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the extract on rural depopulation and answer the questions that follow.

KEY PROBLEMS CAUSED BY RURAL DEPOPULATION

The standard of living in rural areas is declining. Businesses close and services become scarce, which forces people to leave rural regions.

It is also not uncommon for residents to complain about the lack of services, medical assistance and even bank branches. All this impoverishes (makes poorer) these municipalities and their residents.

Environmental repercussions occur when farmers, who have traditionally taken care of the countryside, no longer provide upkeep after they abandon their farms. This leads to the growth of bushes and vegetation, increasing the intensity of unexpected fires.

[Adapted from *https://www.mapfre.com/en/insights/sustainability/rural-depopulation*]

1.3.1 Define the term *rural depopulation*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Quote ONE consequence of rural depopulation from the extract. (1 x 2) (2)

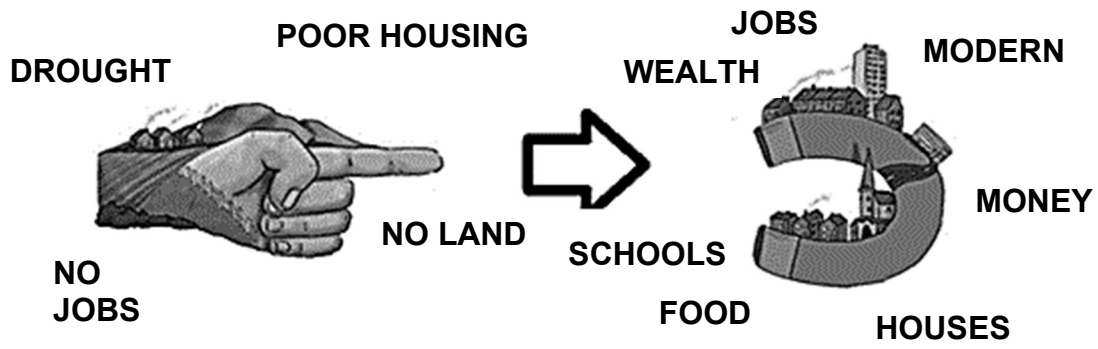
1.3.3 Explain how the lack of service delivery can impoverish (to make poorer) municipalities. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Identify the natural hazard caused by the abandonment of farms. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how the improvement of basic services by rural municipalities can assist in reducing rural depopulation. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to the infographic and answer the questions that follow.

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"Many communities have received land through restitution and redistribution, but the success of these projects has been limited due to the lack of training, poor infrastructure, and limited access to capital." – Department of Rural Development Report (2023)

[Source*: https://mammothmemory.net/geography/geography-vocabulary/urban-issues-and-challenges/migration.html*]

1.4.1 Identify a social pull factor evident in the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Identify an environmental push factor evident in the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 'NO LAND' is indicated as a push factor in the sketch. Define the term *land reform*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Identify ONE type of land reform programme mentioned in the extract. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.5 Explain how land reform will improve the lives of rural inhabitants. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Explain why access to capital is required to ensure the success of land reform projects. (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 Refer to the article below on access to healthcare services in rural areas and answer the questions that follow.

BARRIERS TO HEALTHCARE IN RURAL AREAS

For many in rural South Africa, accessing healthcare is fraught with challenges. Clinics are often located hours away, requiring expensive or exhausting trips that many cannot afford. Even when patients do reach a clinic, they may be confronted with overburdened staff, long queues, and a rushed, impersonal experience.

This situation is particularly complex (difficult) in poor communities. Decades of systemic inequalities mean that many people are reluctant to question or approach healthcare providers in positions of authority.

This can lead to delayed care, incomplete health history and poor adherence to treatment plans – factors that can severely impact health.

[Adapted from *https://bhekisisa.org/opinion/2025-01-29-rural-areas-need-these-health-workers-so-does-the-nhi/*]

1.5.1 According to the article, why is access to healthcare services in rural areas a challenge? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Describe the conditions at the healthcare service in rural areas according to the article. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Why are the challenges of healthcare services in rural areas not addressed, according to the article? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Describe the impact of the barriers to heathcare services in rural areas on the local population. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Discuss the economic impact of poor healthcare on rural communities. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 Suggest strategies that government can implement to increase access to healthcare in rural areas (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

QUESTION 2: URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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

2.1.1 The increase in the number of people living in urban areas is known as:

A Urban expansion
B Urbanisation
C Rural urban migration
D Urban growth

2.1.2 The speed at which urbanisation occurs, is known as:

A Rate of urbanisation
B Counter urbanisation
C Level of urbanisation
D Urban growth.

2.1.3 The ranking of urban settlements from the smallest to the largest is called:

A Urban sprawl
B Urban levels
C Urban hierarchy
D Urban order.

2.1.4 … refers to the number of people living in urban areas.

A Urbanisation
B Level of urbanisation
C Rate of urbanisation
D Urban growth

2.1.5 The growth of a city beyond its existing boundaries, where rural areas are converted into built-up urban spaces, is called:

A Urban issues
B Urban migration
C Urban growth
D Urban expansion

2.1.6 Urban sprawl refers to the …, outward spread of cities into … areas

(i) planned
(ii) unplanned
(iii) suburban
(iv) rural

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

2.1.7 … refers to an increasing percentage of people living in urban areas, due to …

(i) Rural-urban migration
(ii) Urbanisation
(iii) natural growth
(iv) natural decline

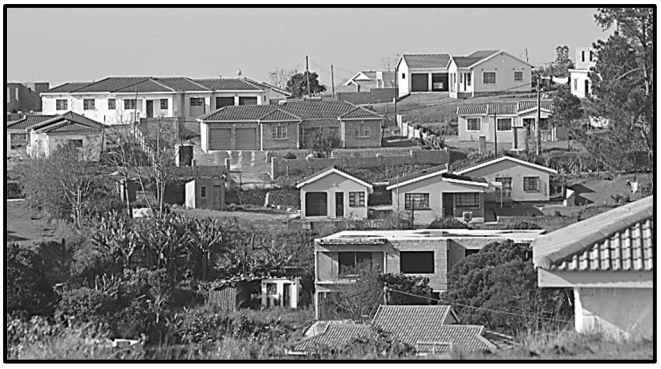
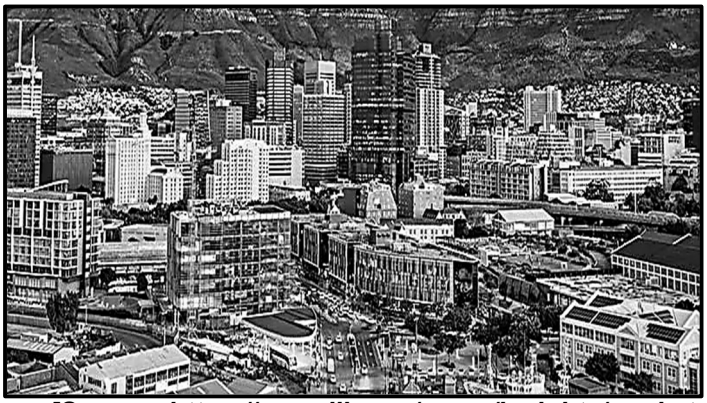
A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv)

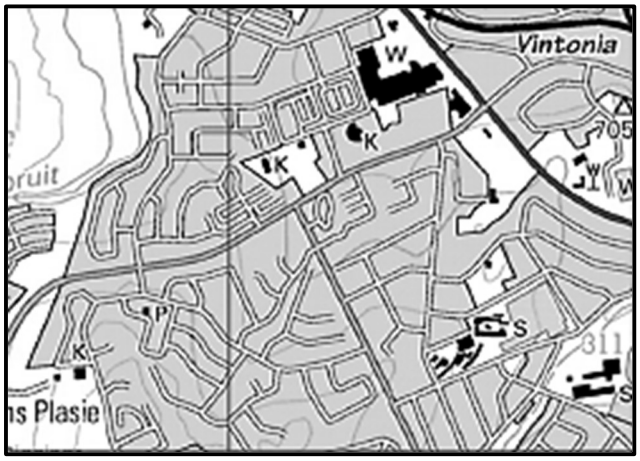
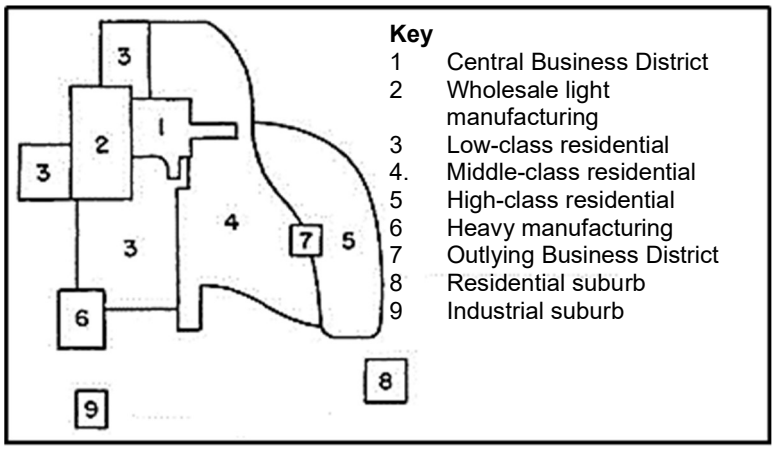
2.1.8 The movement of people and activities from urban to rural areas is known as:

A Urbanisation
B Counter-urbanisation
C Rural-urban migration
D Urban growth

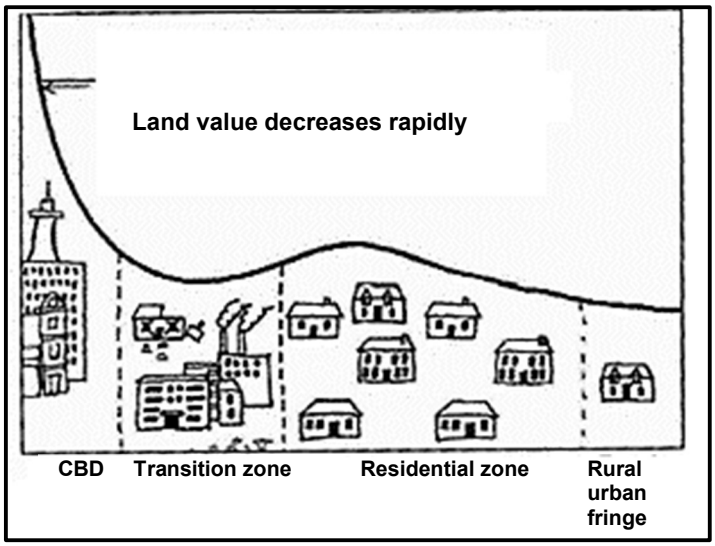
(8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the diagram in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Y.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.2.1 The land-use zone below:  **[Source: *https://www.ingonyamatrust.org.za/real-estate/*]**	**Y** residential zone **Z** transition zone
2.2.2 The building density in the land-use zone below is high.  **[Source*: https://www.jll.com/en-us/insights/market-dynamics/commercial-real-estate-in-south-africa*]**	**Y** industrial land-use zone **Z** commercial land-use zone
2.2.3 A characteristic of the land-use zone below:  **[Source: *https://www.snl24.com/dailysun/news/gallery-the-state-of-johannesburgs-decaying-buildings-20231116*]**	**Y** low crime rates **Z** mixed land uses

2.2.4 The street plan below limits traffic congestion.  **[Source: Extract from topographic map 2530 BD Mbombela]**	**Y** Irregular **Z** Gridiron
2.2.5 A reason for the development of the shopping centre in the suburbs:  **[Source: *https://ultrashort.info/R2mELm*]**	**Y** lower land values **Z** higher land values
2.2.6 The urban structure model below:  **Key** 1 Central Business District 2 Wholesale light manufacturing 3 Low-class residential 4. Middle-class residential 5 High-class residential 6 Heavy manufacturing 7 Outlying Business District 8 Residential suburb 9 Industrial suburb **[Source: *https://ultrashort.info/vnGaQ9*]**	**Y** Third World City **Z** Multiple nuclei

2.2.7 The longitudinal profile of a city below is a … view of the city.

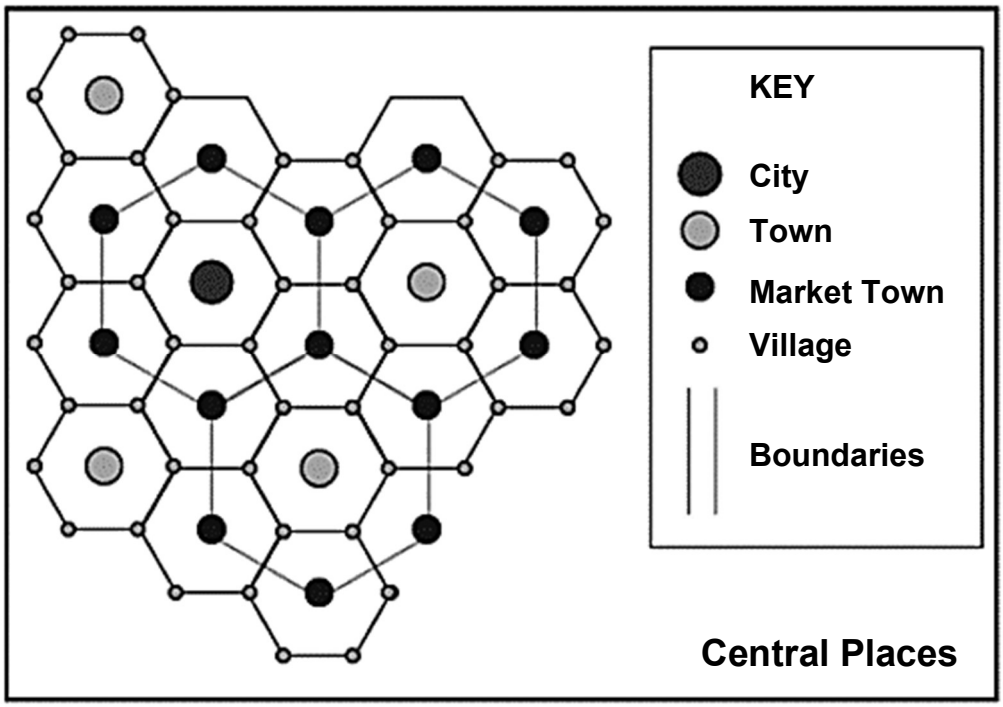


[Adapted from *https://ultrashort.info/ZbpGY6*]

Y plan
Z side

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



[Source: *http://www.watd.wuthering.co.uk*]

2.3.1 Define a *central place*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 A person living in a village will buy low-order goods in the (city/ market town). (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 2.3.2. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Compare the threshold population of a city with that of a town. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Explain the relationship between the size of central places and the number of central places, as shown in the diagram. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.6 Evaluate the economic importance of low-order centres. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.7 Suggest TWO reasons why it is important for the high-order centre to have a bigger sphere of influence. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below and answer the questions that follow.

INSIDE JOHANNESBURG'S URBAN CRISIS: FROM ECONOMIC HUB TO CITY IN DECAY

By the time the Group Areas Act and influx control were completely abolished, hundreds of thousands of people migrated to the cities, resulting in rapid urbanisation which led to urban blight as experienced in most South African cities. With rapid urbanisation came overcrowding. Additionally, urbanisation can indirectly affect society by contributing to health problems due to pollution and food shortages. Hillbrow, a part of Johannesburg's Central Business District (CBD), has experienced significant urban decay, marked by crumbling infrastructure and high crime rates. Once a vibrant and glamorous area, it has become synonymous with poverty, grime, and a sense of chaos.





[Adapted from *https://iol.co.za/news/2025-01-04-inside-johannesburgs-urban-crisis-from-economic-hub-to-city-in-decay/#google_vignette*]

2.4.1 Identify the urban issue referred to in the infographic. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 According to the extract, what is the main cause of the urban issue identified in QUESTION 2.4.1? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Identify a social impact of the urban issue from the infographic. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Explain the impact of overcrowding on the sustainability of cities. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 Evaluate the impact of the urban issue identified in QUESTION 2.4.1 on the economic development of a city, e.g. Johannesburg. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Suggest strategies that city municipalities can implement to make cities sustainable for businesses and people. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 Refer to the infographic below and answer the questions that follow.

TSHWANE REDUCES WATER TRUCK DELIVERIES TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The City of Tshwane has reduced the number of days it supplies water to 168 informal settlements in Mamelodi. Mayco member for Human Settlements, Aaron Maluleka, announced that as of 1 August, the supply was reduced from daily to four days a week.

Water will be available on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays "until further notice", said Maluleka.





[Source: *https://groundup.org.za/article/tshwane-reduces-water-truck-deliveries-to-informal-settlements/*]

2.5.1 Define the term *informal settlement*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Identify the lack of the service mentioned in the article. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Name TWO challenges, from the infographic (photo), that the people experience with the lack of the service mentioned in QUESTION 2.5.2. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Describe the negative impact of the lack of the service, mentioned in QUESTION 2.5.2, on the health of the inhabitants of this settlement. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest measures that the local government can implement to improve service delivery in informal settlements. (4 x 2) (8)

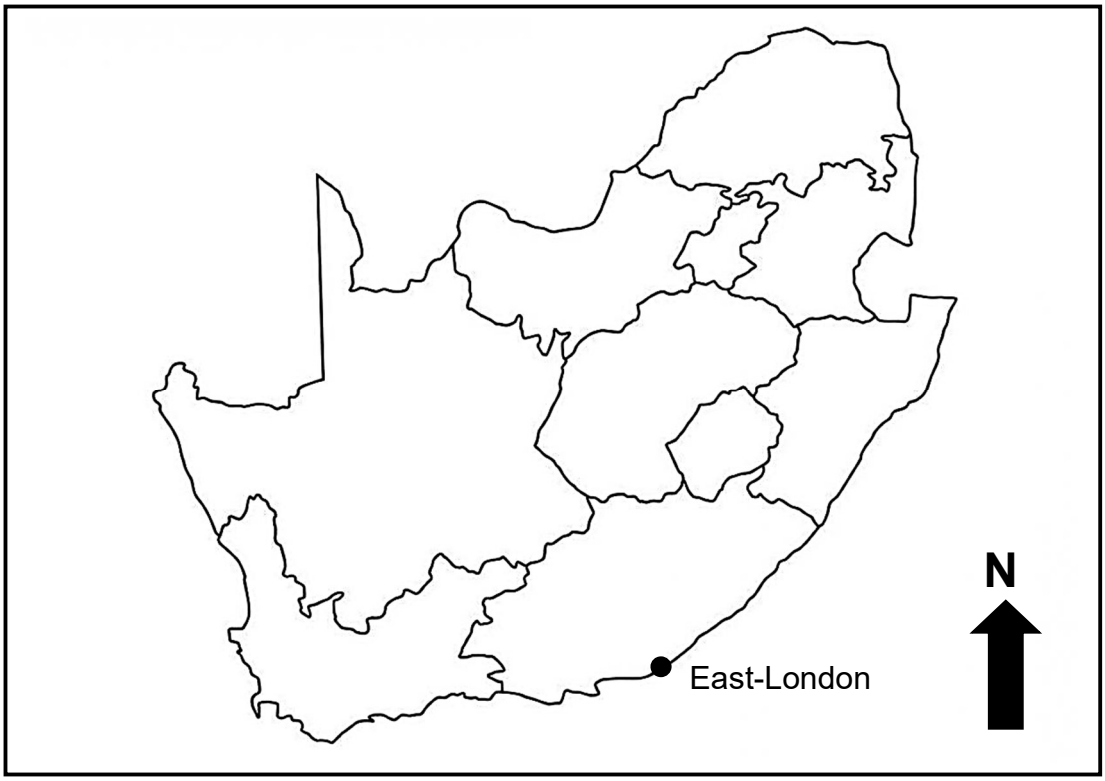
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EAST LONDON



Coordinates: 33°01′03"S; 27°54′17"E

East London (eMonti) is a coastal city in the Eastern Cape, located between the Buffalo and Nahoon Rivers along the Indian Ocean. The city features wide streets, a subtropical climate, and is a hub for fishing, manufacturing, and transport, connecting to the Free State via rail.

The coastal Eastern Cape region can probably lay claim to being the birthplace of motorsport in South Africa and the first home of the Formula One Grand Prix (motor racing).

Water sports, dolphin watching, hiking, and cycling are popular activities. Nearby game reserves offer wildlife experiences, and attractions like the East London Museum and Aquarium provide educational value. Its natural beauty, historic port, and tourism offerings make East London a key economic and recreational centre in South Africa's southeast.

[Adapted from *https://www.eastern-cape-info.co.za/provinces/town/580/east-london; https://www.britannica.com/place/East-London*]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
College	Kollege
Rifle Range	Skietbaan
Diggings	Uitgrawings

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographic map and the orthophoto map.

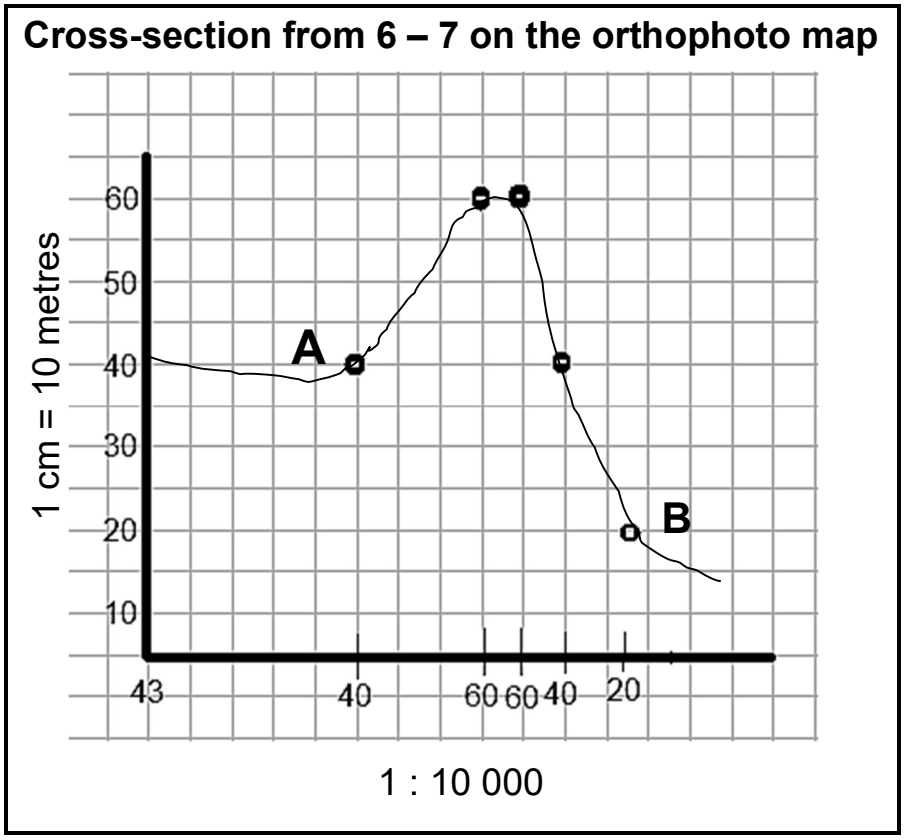
3.1.1 East London is situated in the:

A Northern Cape
B Southern Cape
C Eastern Cape
D Western Cape (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The straight-line distance from trig beacon 63 (**F**) in block **D2** to spot height 49 (**G**) in block **C1** is:

A 2,6 km
B 2 600 m
C 13 km
D 1,3 km (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Refer to the cross-section below and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Calculate the vertical exaggeration of the cross-section.

Formula: **Vertical Scale / Horizontal Scale** (5 x 1) (5)

(b) Will **B** be visible from **A** on the cross-section? (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.1.3 (b). (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Identify the man-made feature found at **H** in block **B3** on the topographical map.

A Industrial area
B River
C Refuse dump
D Mixed-use development (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 East London can be classified as a … type of settlement.

A central place
B gateway town
C break of bulk settlement
D junction town (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 (a) Can the East London Grand Prix Circuit (motor racing) be considered a high-order or low-order activity? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.3 (a) (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Provide evidence from the topographic map for the suitable location of the motor racing circuit in block **B2**. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Refer to the orthophoto map and identify the line feature at **8**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Describe the negative environmental impact of the industrial region at **I** in block **B3**. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Name the land-use zone at **9** on the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Give a reason for the choice of site of the land-use zone at **9** on the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 A GIS data base consists of raster and vector data.

(a) Differentiate between *raster* and *vector* data. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Would you classify the orthophoto map as *raster* or *vector* data? (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **A5** on the topographic map.

3.3.2 Determine whether the following features are a point, line, or polygon.

(a) A row of trees (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The stadium (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Define the term *spatial resolution*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Give the attribute data of the river in block **B2** on the topographic map. (1 x 1) (1)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

TOTAL: 150