Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2026

GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1	1.1.1	Y (1)		
	1.1.2	Z (1)		
	1.1.3	Y (1)		
	1.1.4	Z (1)		
	1.1.5	Z (1)		
	1.1.6	Z (1)		
	1.1.7	Y (1)		
	1.1.8	Z (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	A (1)		
	1.2.2	B (1)		
	1.2.3	C (1)		
	1.2.4	B (1)		
	1.2.5	C (1)		
	1.2.6	A (1)		
	1.2.7	D (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.3	1.3.1	A decrease / decline in the rural population (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	1,2 million / 1 200 000 (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3	Lack of health care (accept examples) (1) Lack of educational facilities (accept examples) (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.4	Household incomes decrease (2) Greater financial burden / increased dependency ratio (2) Increased poverty (2) Reduced agricultural production (2) Less investment into area (2) Local businesses lose customers (2) Businesses / services close (2) Fewer economic opportunities (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(2)

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1.3.5 Will create more employment opportunities in agriculture (2)
Opportunities / investment in agricultural-related industries (2)
Raises household incomes / improves standard of living (2)
Improves farmers' profitability (2)
Reduces poverty (2)
Encourages commercial farming (2)
Increases agricultural production / yields (2)
Improves food security (accept examples) (2)
Supports local businesses (2)
Diversifies the rural economy (2)
Provides agricultural training / skills development (2)
Increased access to modern farming technology (2)
Improved infrastructure / access to markets (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Large open spaces (1)
Lower land prices (1)
New infrastructural investment (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Rural (agricultural) land is being changed into urban land uses (2)
Urban development is expanding into rural areas (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Close access to goods and services for residents (2)
Residential areas provide customers (2)
Commercial areas provide employment for residents (2)
Residents have convenient access (2)
The close proximity reduces travelling time / transport costs (2)
Businesses benefit from a nearby labour force (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Agricultural land is lost (2)
Decline in agricultural production (2)
Reduces contribution of agriculture to the local economy (2)
Farmers lose income (2)
Increased rates raise operating costs (2)
Job losses in agricultural sector (2)
Reduced expansion opportunities for farmers (2)
Farming operation disrupted by urban development (2)
Increased costs to manage land degradation / pollution (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 1.5.1 2025 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 4,8 million (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Better employment opportunities (1)
Higher wages (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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1.5.4 Limited municipal resources (accept examples) (2)
Limited municipal capacity (accept examples) (2)
Poor governance / management issues (accept examples)
Rapid urbanisation / rural-urban migration increased demand (2)
Large housing backlog (2)
High cost of constructing formal housing (2)
Limited suitable land available (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 (a) Formal water supply (piped water/standpipes) (1)
Safe electricity supply / connection (1)
Sanitation / sewerage system (1)
Waste/refuse removal (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Increased spread of diseases (accept examples) (2)
Reduced quality of life (accept examples) (2)
Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Delayed response from emergency services (accept examples) (2)
Vulnerable to crime / social ills (accept examples) (2)
Frequent flooding damages homes / displaces residents (2)
Overcrowded living conditions / lack of privacy (2)
Increased risk of fires spreading rapidly (2)
Death from illegal electricity connections (2)
Exposure to harsh weather conditions (2)
Stress from uncertainty of eviction / relocation (2)
Reduce sense of community pride (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

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QUESTION 2

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

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2.3.6 More maize is available domestically increasing food availability (2)
Increased domestic maize supply improves food accessibility (2)
Greater local maize supplies reduce food prices, improving the affordability (2)
Maize reserves ensure food supply stability (2)
Reduced dependence on imported maize creates a reliable food supply (2)
Reduced dependence on expensive imports improves the affordability (2)
Food-processing industries use maize, increasing the variety of food (2)
Maize as animal feed increases the availability of animal products (accept examples) (2)
A stable domestic maize supply reduces the risk of food shortages (2)
[ANY FOUR]
[NO PART-MARKING CONCESSION] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 Government-led programme aimed at stimulating economic development / promoting investment in a specific geographical region / corridor.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Tourism (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 (N2 Wild Coast) Road (1)
(Msikaba) Bridge (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Improves accessibility / increases access (2)
Reduces travel time (accept examples) (2)
Lowers transport costs / cost-efficient (2)
Improves connectivity (2)
Facilitates the efficient movement of goods and services (2)
Makes the area more attractive to investors (2)
Increases investor confidence (2)
It will create a multiplier effect (2)
Bulk transport more efficient (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Creates employment opportunities / reduces unemployment (2)
Increase household income / improves living standards (2)
Reduces poverty/ improving the quality of life (2)
Improves access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Improves accessibility to surroundings (accept examples) (2)
Opportunities for skills development / training (2)
Reduces rural-urban migration / rural depopulation (accept examples) (2)
Encourages development of basic services (accept examples) (2)
Promotes social upliftment and community development (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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2.5 2.5.1 Cape Town (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Goods may be confiscated (2)
Receive fines / penalties (2)
Traders may be removed/evicted (2)
They cannot legally trade in designated areas (2)
At risk of losing their source of income if forced to stop trading (2)
Limited access to municipal support / trading facilities (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Process is time-consuming resulting in a loss of income (2)
Bureaucracy discouraging traders from applying (2)
Traders do not meet requirements so they do not apply (2)
Traders avoid paying permit fees which reduces profits (2)
Permit fees are too expensive making them unaffordable (2)
Traders avoid municipal regulations which limits trading (2)
Limited permits make them difficult to obtain (2)
Lack of required documentation preventing them from applying (2)
Unaware of the application process so they do not apply (2)
Fear of being penalised so they avoid registering (2)
Low literacy levels making process difficult (2)
Belief that a permit is unnecessary as enforcement is limited (2)
[ANY TWO]
[NO PART-MARKING CONCESSION] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)
Provision of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Increased security / policing (2)
Promote business skills training (2)
Provide access to finance (2)
Provision of sheltered trading stalls (accept examples) (2)
Regular cleaning and waste removal (2)
Marketing / promotion of trading areas (2)
Provision of storage facilities (accept examples) (2)
Link informal traders with formal businesses (2)
Encourage partnerships with local businesses (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	C (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	A (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	(a)	R (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b)	1 325,3 m	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.4	Rustenburg Hiking Trail (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.5	(a)	17°16' + 48' (1) = 18°04' West of True North (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(b)	128° + 18°04' (1) (correct substitution) = 146°04' (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

	3.2.1	Grid iron (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	Flat or gently sloping land (2) Easier / cheaper to construct straight roads (2) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.3	South (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4	(a)	Reduced passing trade (2) CBD businesses lose trade/income (2) Smaller market/fewer customers (2) Reduced economic activity in the CBD (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
		(b)	Travel time is reduced (2) Less traffic congestion (2) Less time idling in traffic (2) Lower transport costs (accept examples) (2) Safer / reduced risk of accidents (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.5	Botanical Garden (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.6	Recreational (1) Conservation (1) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 1)	(1)

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3.2.7 Provides a recreational area (accept examples) (2)
Improves aesthetic appeal (2)
Provides a green space (2)
Reduces pollution (accept examples) (2)
Increases land value (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Software (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Methods (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 (a) Made up of a grid of pixels (cells) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Temporal (1) (1 x 1) (1)

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

(d) Monitors changes in land use (accept examples) over time (2)
Identifies suitable areas for development (2)
Assesses the environmental impacts of urban development (accept examples) (2)
Identifies areas at risk (accept examples) to support informed decisions (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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