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

MARKS: **150**

TIME: **3 hours**

This question paper consists of 19 pages.

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS.

   SECTION A:
   QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA (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 between the subsections of questions answered.

5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.

6. Number the questions 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 topographical map 2527CA RUSTENBURG (WEST) and a 1 **:** 10 000 orthophoto map 2527CA 20 RUSTENBURG are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.

17. You must hand in the topographical and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

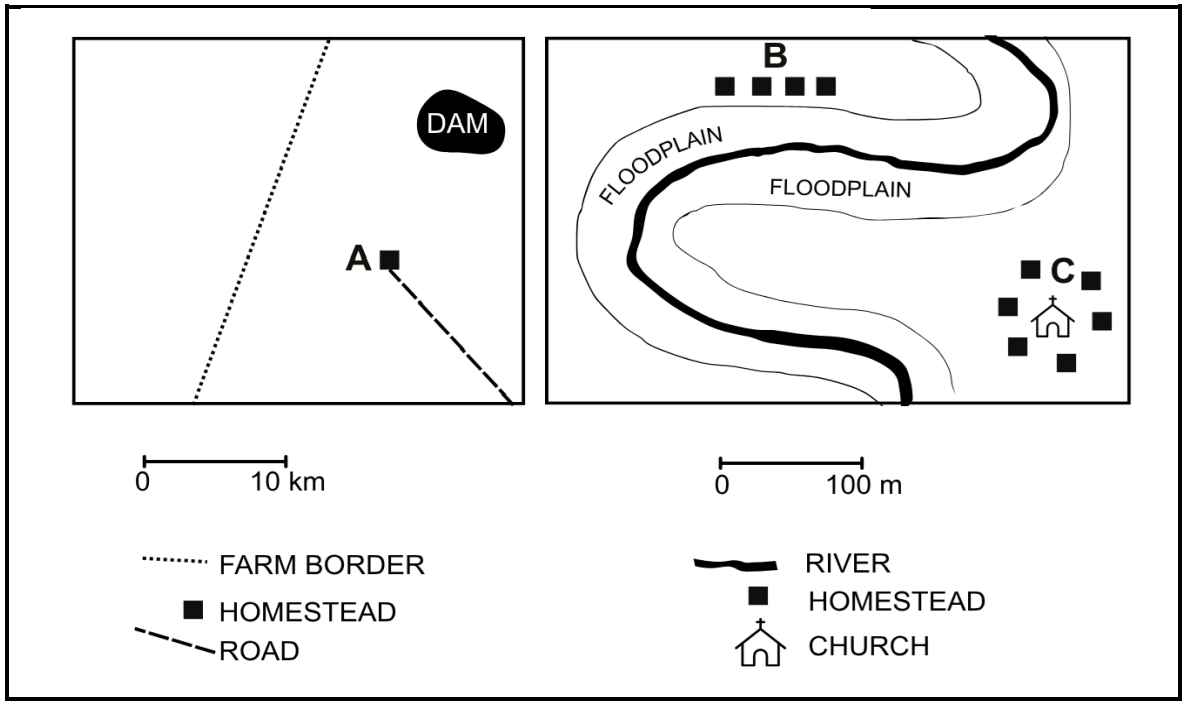
Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Rural settlements (**A**, **B** and **C**) are shown on the sketches below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 Z.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	An economic advantage of settlement **A**.	**Y** **Z**	Farming for profit Living with privacy
1.1.2	Classification of settlement **C**.	**Y** **Z**	Isolated farmstead Hamlet
1.1.3	A dispersed settlement pattern.	**Y** **Z**	Settlement A Settlement C
1.1.4	Settlement **B** is classified as a … settlement.	**Y** **Z**	wet-point dry-point
1.1.5	The shape of settlement **B**.	**Y** **Z**	Cross-roads Linear
1.1.6	The actual physical position where settlement **A** is located.	**Y** **Z**	Situation Site
1.1.7	A social advantage of settlement **C**.	**Y** **Z**	Increased security Increased job opportunities
1.1.8	A situation factor influencing the location of settlement **A**.	**Y** **Z**	Favourable climate Nearby dam for irrigation

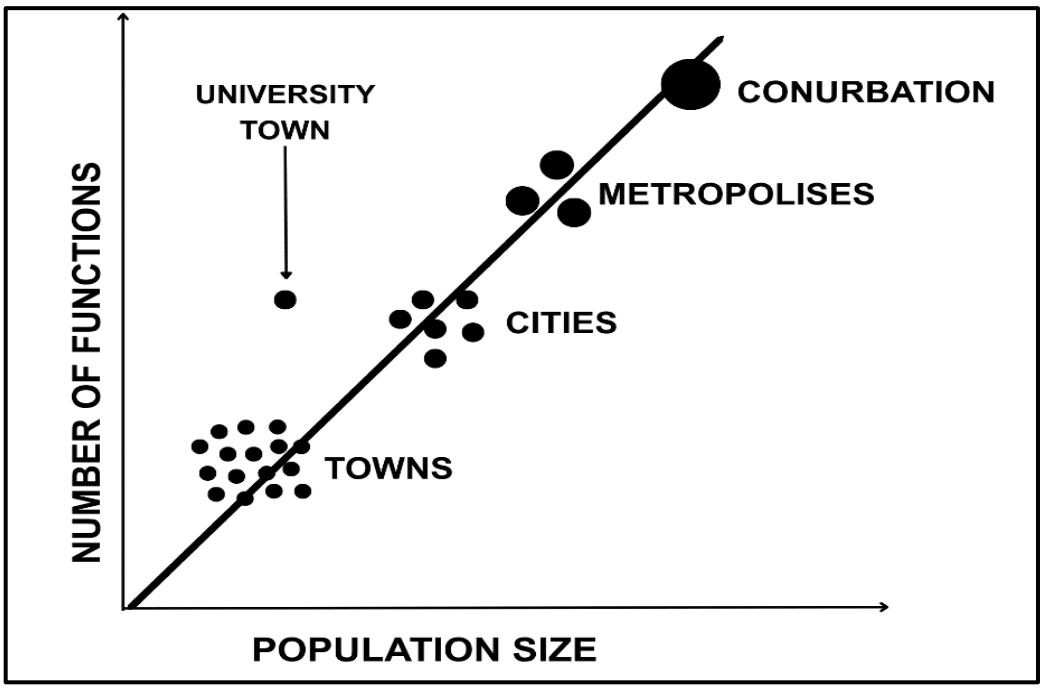
(8 x 1) (8)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions on the urban settlements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example.
1.2.8 D.

Refer to the settlement hierarchy based on population and functions to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.



[Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.1 The lowest ranked urban settlement in terms of population and functions:

A Town
B City
C Metropolis
D Conurbation

1.2.2 The university town has a relatively … population that supports … functions.

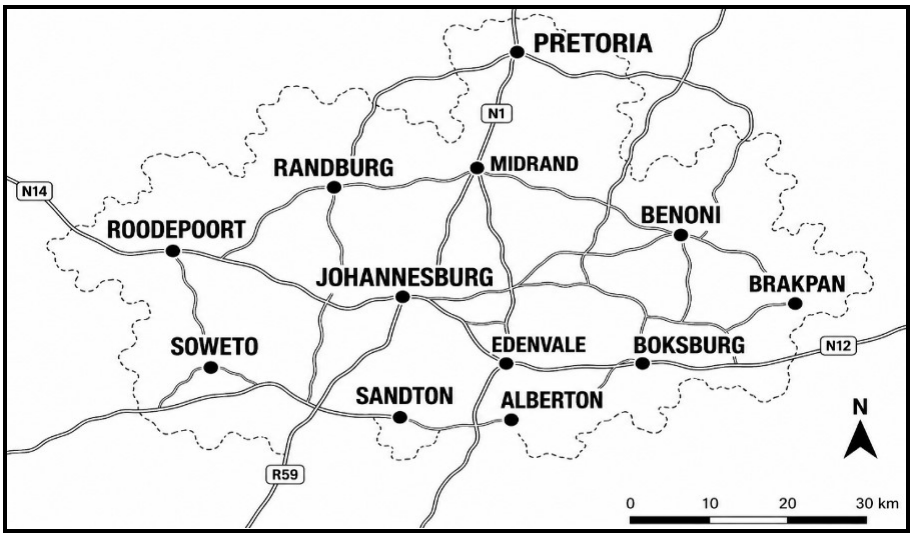
(i) small
(ii) large
(iii) a few
(iv) many

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

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

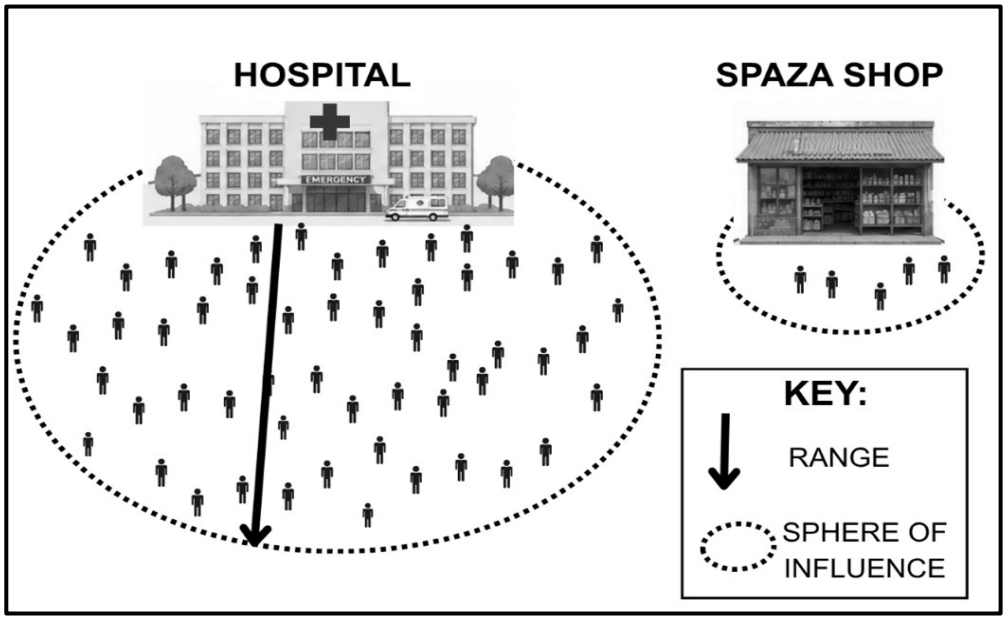
1.2.3 The characteristic making the urban area on the map a conurbation:



[Adapted from https://www.urbanet.info]

A The large population
B Concentration of industries
C Continuous built-up area of separate towns and cities
D High level of economic activity

Refer to the sketches below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.4 to 1.2.6.



[Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.4 The maximum distance that consumers are prepared to travel to obtain a good or service:

A Sphere of influence
B Range
C Urban hierarchy
D Central place

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

1.2.5 The ... serves more people because it has a ... threshold population.

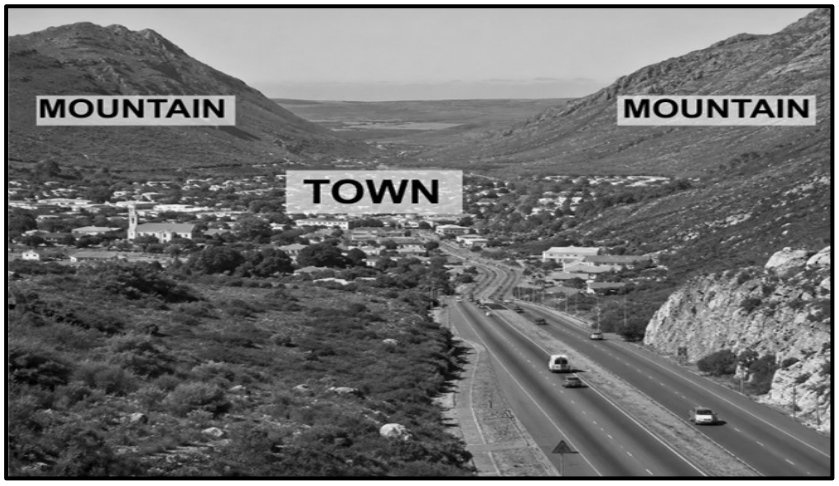
(i) hospital
(ii) spaza shop
(iii) higher
(iv) lower

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

1.2.6 The spaza shop's sphere of influence is smaller than that of the hospital because it provides …

A lower-order goods.
B higher-order goods.
C specialised services.
D expensive services.

1.2.7 The type of trade/transport urban settlement shown in the photograph:

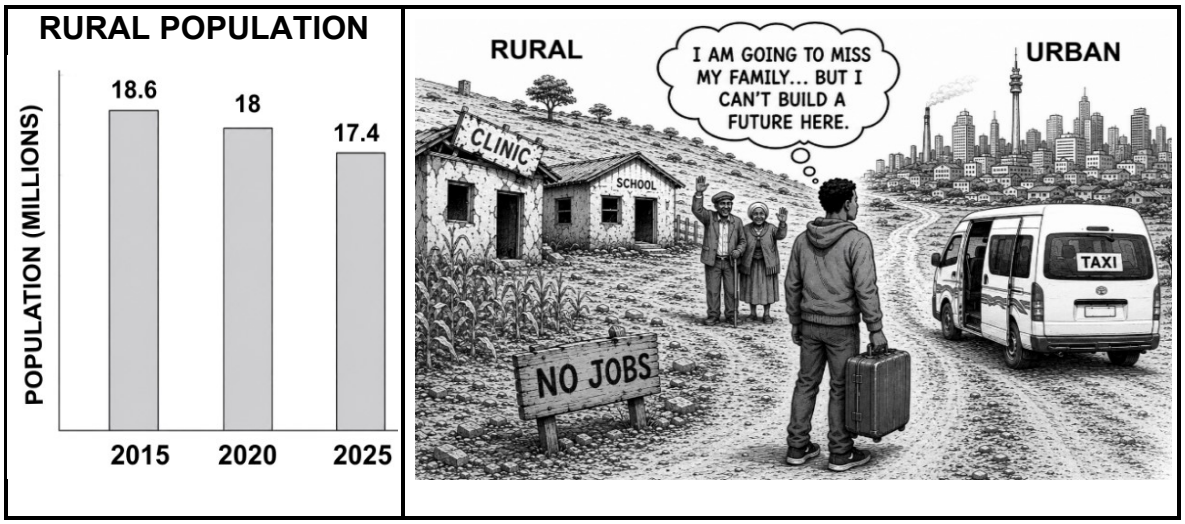


[Adapted from htts://www.worcester-info.co.za]

A Junction town
B Specialised town
C Break-of-bulk town
D Gateway (gap) town (7 x 1) (7)

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

1.3 Refer to the graph and cartoon on rural depopulation in South Africa.



[Adapted from https://data.worldbank.org/]

1.3.1 How does the graph depict rural depopulation? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Calculate the difference in the rural population between 2015 and 2025. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Refer to the cartoon and identify TWO social factors that contributed to rural depopulation. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 What negative economic impacts does rural depopulation have on the people who remain in rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)

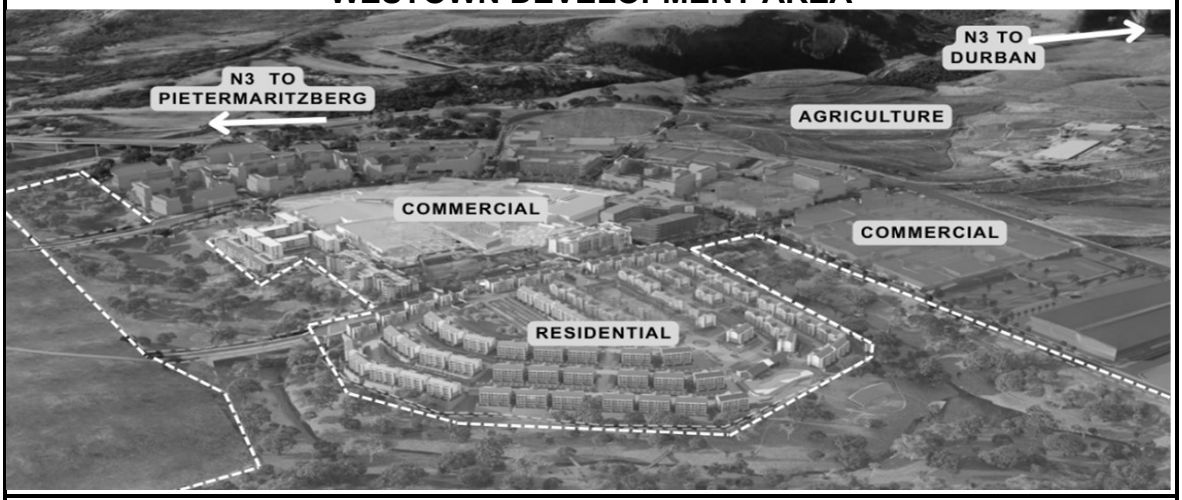
1.3.5 How can increased investment in agriculture encourage people to remain in rural areas? (3 x 2) (6)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

1.4 Refer to the illustration and extract below on the rural-urban fringe land-use zone of Durban.

WESTOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA



The rural-urban fringe of Durban, around the Westown Development on the outer edge of the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, is a zone of change. Located along the N3 freeway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, the development has been driven by large open spaces, lower land prices and new infrastructural investment. However, rapid land-use change has resulted in challenges and conflicts over land use, highlighting the pressures associated with urban expansion in the rural-urban fringe.

[Adapted from https://westown.co.za/site/westown-precincts/]

1.4.1 From the extract, identify ONE factor that made this land-use zone suitable for the Westown Development. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Why is Durban's rural-urban fringe described as 'a zone of change'? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 In what way is the residential land use and commercial land use compatible? (2 x 2) (4)

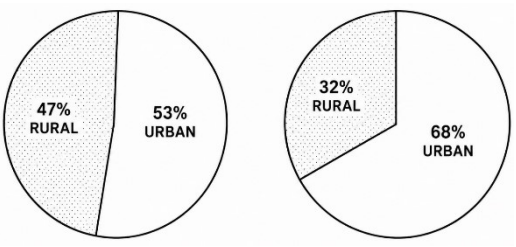
1.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the negative economic impacts that the Westown Development may have on the surrounding rural community. (4 x 2) (8)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

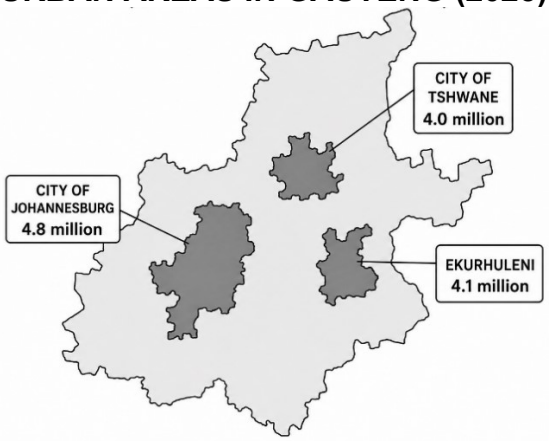
1.5 Refer to the infographic below on an urban issue related to rapid urbanisation.

LEVEL OF URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA OVER TIME



[Adapted from https://apps.statssa.gov.za/]

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS IN GAUTENG (2025)

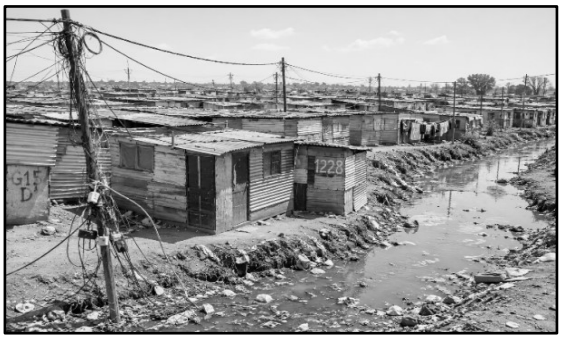


[Adapted from www.statssa.provincial_profile]

As South Africa's leading economic centre, the City of Johannesburg continues to attract migrants from rural areas because of better employment opportunities, higher wages and access to quality education. This urbanisation trend has contributed to a housing backlog of approximately 406 000 households requiring formal housing. In addition, about 459 000 households live in informal settlements.

[Adapted from https://joburg.org.za]

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN JOHANNESBURG



[Source: https://transformsa.co.za/]

1.5.1 According to the graphs, in what year was the level of urbanisation higher? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 From the map, identify the number of people living in the City of Johannesburg in 2025. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 According to the extract, identify ONE economic pull factor that attracts people to Johannesburg. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Why has the city of Johannesburg struggled to provide formal housing to its residents? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Refer to the photograph of the informal settlement in Johannesburg.

(a) From the photograph, identify TWO basic services that are lacking in the informal settlement. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Explain the negative social impact on the residents of Johannesburg who live in these informal settlements. (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

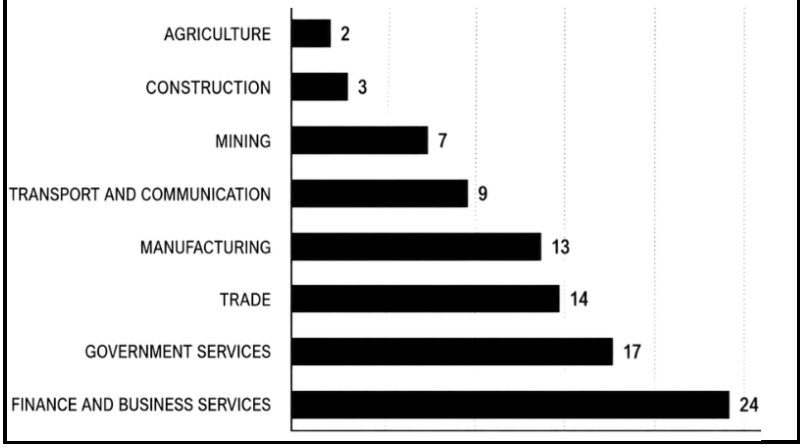
Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

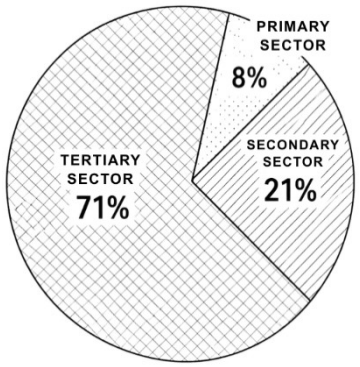
QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Refer to the graphs below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.9 Z.

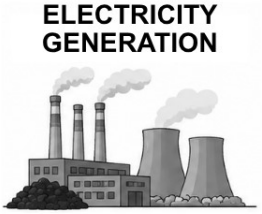
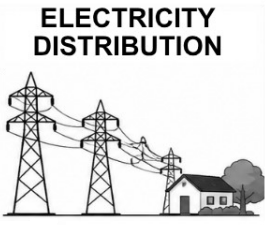
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (%)



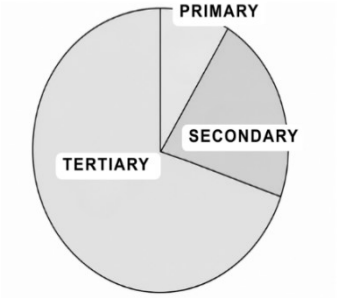
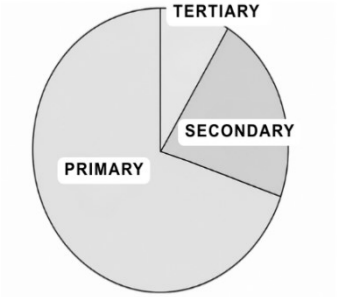
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR



[Adapted from Statistics South Africa]

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1	Primary economic activities contribute approximately … to South Africa's GDP.	**Y** 9% **Z** 12%
2.1.2	The secondary economic activities contribute … to GDP than the primary sector.	**Y** less **Z** more
2.1.3	Construction forms part of the … sector.	**Y** primary **Z** secondary
2.1.4	The primary economic activity which is the largest contributor to the GDP.	**Y** Mining **Z** Trade
2.1.5	The secondary economic activity that contributes the most to the GDP.	**Y** Government services **Z** Manufacturing
2.1.6	The … economic sector provides the largest share of employment.	**Y** primary **Z** tertiary
2.1.7	A secondary economic activity associated with electricity.	**Y**  **Z** 

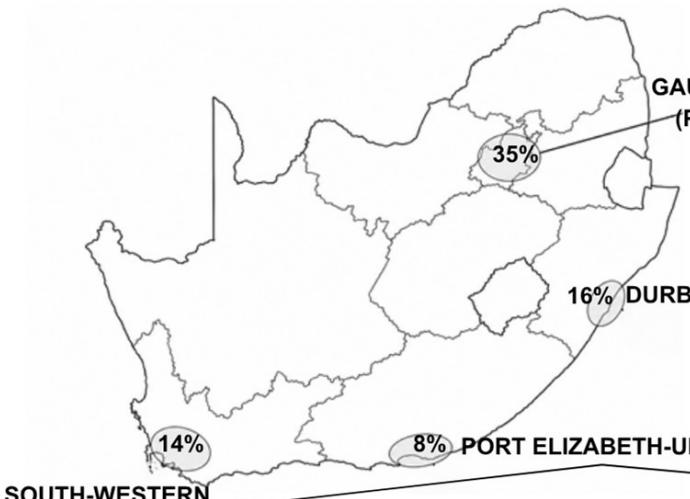
Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

2.1.8 The current proportional contribution of economic sectors to the South African GDP.	**Y**  **Z** 

(8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions on the core industrial areas in South Africa and the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK for example 2.2.8 D.

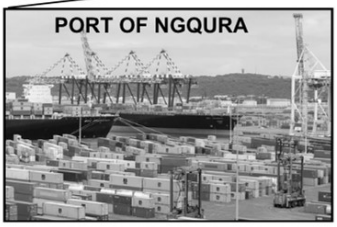
CONTRIBUTION (%) OF CORE INUDUSTRIAL REGIONS TO GDP



STEEL MANUFACTURING PLANT



PORT OF NGQURA



COEGA	2015	2025
BUSINESSES OPERATING IN COEGA	30	46

[Adapted from Statistics South Africa]

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

2.2.1 The core industrial region that makes the largest contribution to South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

A South-western Cape
B Durban-Pinetown
C Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
D Gauteng (PWV)

2.2.2 Unlike the other core industrial regions, the Gauteng (PWV) industrial region does not have a …

A railway network.
B international airport.
C harbour.
D national freeway.

2.2.3 The steel manufacturing plant in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region is an example of a/n ... industry.

A heavy
B light
C ubiquitous
D footloose

2.2.4 What economic factor contributes to the PWV industrial region being a good location for steel manufacturing?

A Large consumer market
B Summer rainfall
C High altitude
D Land for industrial expansion

2.2.5 Which industry benefits most from its location close to the Port of Ngqura?

A Sugar refining
B Car assembly
C Steel manufacturing
D Wine production

2.2.6 The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) is associated with the … core industrial region.

A Gauteng (PWV)
B Durban-Pinetown
C Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
D South-western Cape

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

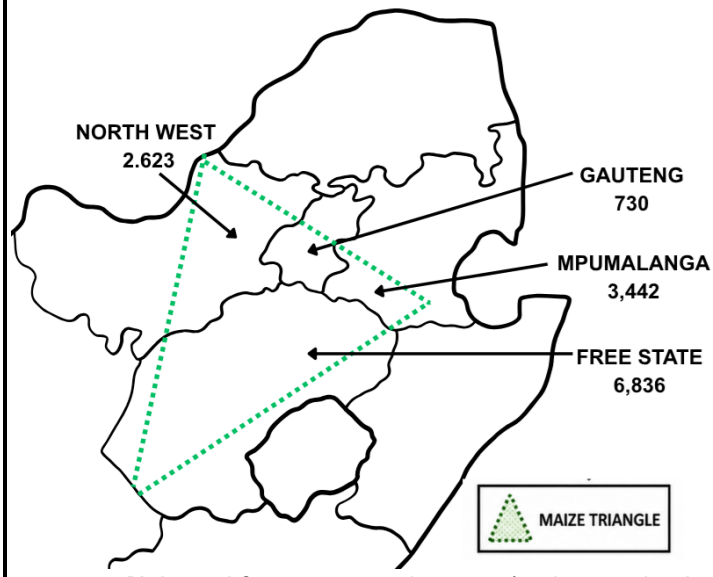
2.2.7 Between 2015 and 2025, the … number of businesses operating in Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) indicates …

(i) increased
(ii) decreased
(iii) investor confidence
(iv) industrial decline

A (i) and (iv)
B (i) and (ii)
C (ii) and (iv)
D (i) and (iii) (7 x 1) (7)

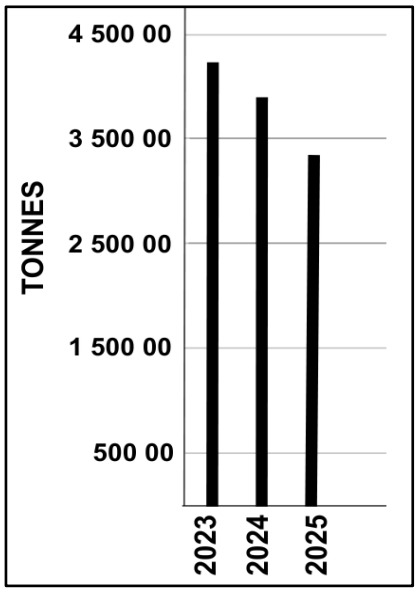
2.3 Refer to the infographic below based on South African maize production.

MAIZE PRODUCTION 2025 (THOUSAND METRIC TONNES)



[Adapted from www.statista.com/maize-production]

SOUTH AFRICA'S MAIZE EXPORTS



[Adapted from www.sagis.org.za/]

Maize is processed into a variety of food products and is South Africa's staple food. In years of good harvests, surplus maize is exported after local demand has been met. However, if production declines or local demand increases, exports may be reduced so that enough maize remains available for domestic consumption, helping to maintain food security

Adapted from https://www.grainsa.co.za]

2.3.1 Refer to the map and identify the province located within the maize triangle that produced the highest maize (per thousand metric tonnes) in 2025. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 State TWO physical (natural) factors that favour large-scale maize production in the maize triangle. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Quote evidence from the extract that indicates that maize is South Africa's main food crop. (1 x 1) (1)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

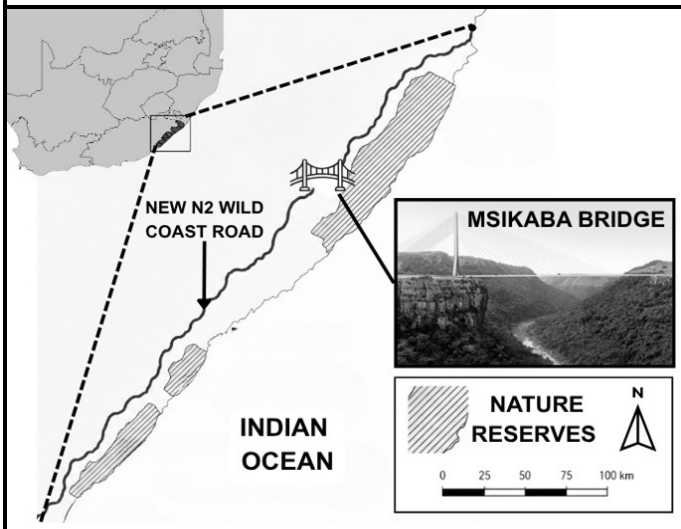
2.3.4 Refer to the graph. State the trend in South Africa's maize exports between 2023 and 2025. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.5 Suggest TWO economic causes of this trend (answer to QUESTION 2.3.4). (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 Explain how the trend (answer to QUESTION 2.3.4) could contribute to food security in South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the map and extract below on the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

THE WILD COAST SDI: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



The Wild Coast has a scenic coastline, beaches and nature reserves, giving it high tourism potential. To improve access to these attractions and promote economic development, the government launched the N2 Wild Coast Road Project as part of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). The project includes the construction of the Msikaba Bridge, with an estimated construction cost of R2,2 billion.

[Adapted from https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/]

2.4.1 What is a *Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)*? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Refer to the extract. State the tertiary economic activity that would provide stimulus for development in the area. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 From the map, identify the major transport infrastructure developed as part of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 How would the transport infrastructure (answer to QUESTION 2.4.3) attract economic investment to the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain the positive social impact that the development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) would have on the people in the area. (3 x 2) (6)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

2.5 Refer to the source on the South African informal sector.

NUMBER OF STREET TRADING PERMITS	PERMITTED INFORMAL TRADERS IN DURBAN
Ekurhuleni: 16 567 eThekwini: 11 700 Tshwane: 2 506 Cape Town: 1 372 * Issued over the past five-years by municipalities	
The eThekwini Municipality has one of the largest informal trading sectors in the country. In the Durban city centre, permitted informal traders account for approximately 55,2% of all trading activity, while formal licensed businesses make up 44,8%. Most informal traders in the Durban city centre operate survivalist enterprises (small businesses established primarily to support household survival). Despite the challenging conditions under which they operate, the informal sector plays an important role in the economy.	

[Adapted from www.citizen.co.za/news/sa-metros-street-trading-permits]

2.5.1 Name the municipality that issued the least number of street trading permits. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 State ONE disadvantage to informal traders with no permits. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Explain why some street traders prefer not to apply for permits. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that the municipality could implement to strengthen the informal trading sector after issuing street trading permits. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON RUSTENBURG



Coordinates: 25°40'S; 27° 14'E

Rustenburg is located in the North West Province of South Africa. It was established in 1851 as a central place town serving a fertile farming region. Today, Rustenburg is best known as a specialised mining town, with platinum mining being the dominant economic activity and the main reason for the town's growth. The town is home to the two largest platinum mines in the world and the world's largest platinum refinery. The N4 Platinum Highway passes through Rustenburg, linking the town to Pretoria in the east and Botswana in the west.

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 In which province is Rustenburg located?

A Gauteng
B Free State
C North West
D Northern Cape (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Rustenburg is classified as a specialised town because it is a … town.

A platinum mining
B central place
C trade and transport
D tourist (1 x 1) (1)

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

Refer to trigonometrical station 205 in block **B5** on the topographical map and the images below to answer QUESTION 3.1.3.

IMAGE R	IMAGE S
	

[Adapted from https://ngi.dlrrd.gov.za]

3.1.3 (a) The symbol for trigonometrical station 205 on the topographical map represents image (**R** or **S**). (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Determine the height of the Trigonometrical Station. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographical map. A hiker hikes from **P** in block **D3** to trigonometrical station 217 in block **D3**.

3.1.4 State the name of the hiking trail used. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 (a) Between 2014 and 2026, the magnetic declination changed by 48'. Calculate the magnetic declination for 2026. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Calculate the magnetic bearing from **P** to the trigonometrical station 217.

Use the following information:

True Bearing is **128°**
Magnetic bearing = True bearing + Magnetic declination

(2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Identify the street pattern in residential area marked **6** on the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Explain ONE reason why the street pattern (answer to QUESTION 3.2.1) developed in this area. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the National Route (N4) and the portion of the Central Business District (CBD) in block **A5** on the topographical map.

3.2.3 The N4 bypasses (south/north) of Rustenburg's Central Business District (CBD). (1 x 1) (1)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

3.2.4 The N4 bypasses the Central Business District (CBD) of Rustenburg.

(a) State ONE economic disadvantage of the bypass for Rustenburg. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) State ONE advantage of the bypass for motorists travelling on the N4. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the feature labelled **T** in block **C5** on the topographical map.

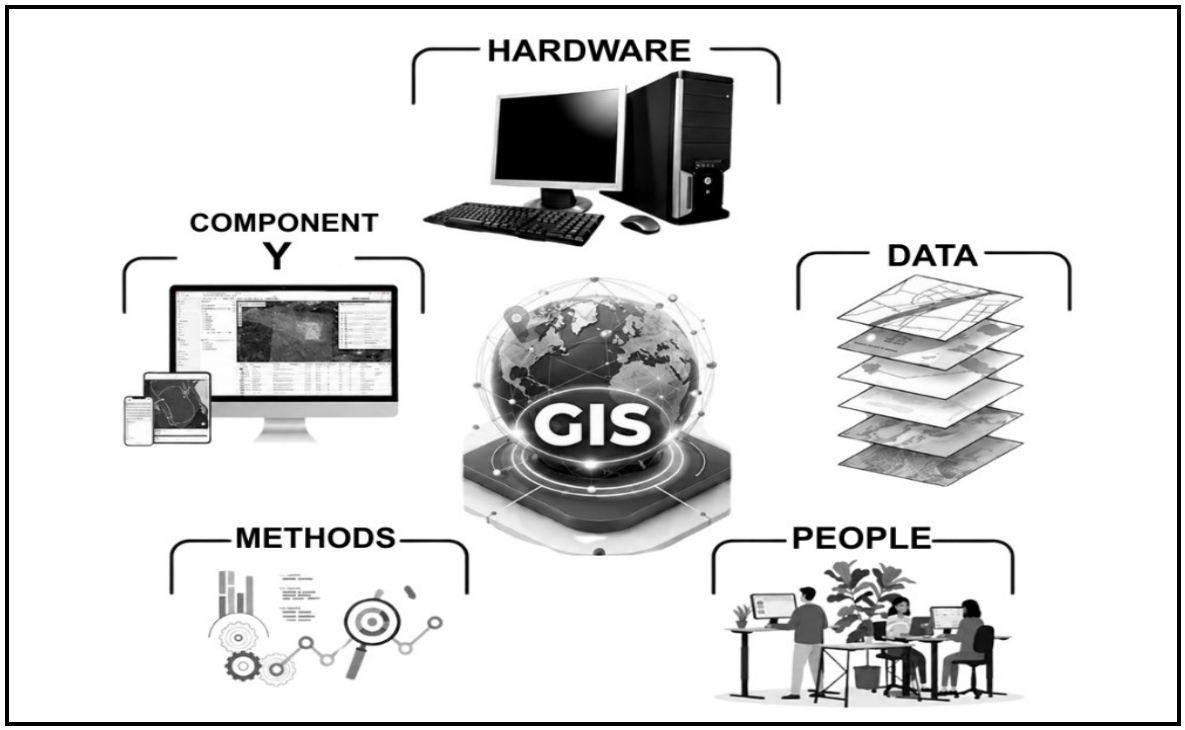
3.2.5 Identify the feature labelled **T** (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 State the land use of feature labelled **T**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Explain the benefit of the feature labelled **T** on the people in the surrounding residential area. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the diagram below to answer QUESTIONS 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.



[Adapted from https://gisgeography.com/what-is-gis]

3.3.1 Name the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) component labelled **Y**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Identify the GIS component that involves processes such as data manipulation, buffering, layering and querying. (1 x 1) (1)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

Refer to the satellite images below which show the same area at different times.

2014	2026
	
1 : 18 500	1 : 18 500

[Adapted from https://satellites.pro/Rusternburg_map.South_Africa]

3.3.3 (a) Why are satellite images classified as raster data? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Monitoring the same area over time is known as (spectral/temporal) resolution. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Why is important that both satellite images are shown at the same scale? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Explain why urban planners use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to compare satellite images of the same area captured over time. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.