GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2026

10782

GEOGRAPHY

(PAPER 2)

GEOGRAPHY: Paper 2

10782E

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 150

20 pages

X10

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: 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 open between 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 topographical map 3319 CB Worcester and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map extract of 3319 CB 15 Worcester are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK 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 orthophoto maps to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Choose the option from COLUMN B that completes the sentence in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 **Y**.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	The three main components of land reform are …	**Y** **Z**	restitution, redistribution and tenure. restitution, redistribution and redress.
1.1.2	Rural inhabitants have insecure land rights because they live on … land.	**Y** **Z**	tribal municipal
1.1.3	Returning land to people who were forcefully removed is called ...	**Y** **Z**	land redistribution land restitution
1.1.4	… focuses on improving the rights of people living on farms.	**Y** **Z**	Land tenure Land redistribution
1.1.5	The main aim of land reform is to create more … land ownership.	**Y** **Z**	equitable exclusive
1.1.6	A challenge facing land reform for new farmers is the ...	**Y** **Z**	lack of rainfall. lack of skills.
1.1.7	The … pace of land reform has been criticised by land claim applicants.	**Y** **Z**	slow rapid

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 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 (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 Rural settlement patterns refer to:

A The function of buildings in a rural area
B The spatial distribution and arrangement of inhabitants in a geographic area
C The shape of settlements in a specific area
D The economic activities in a rural area

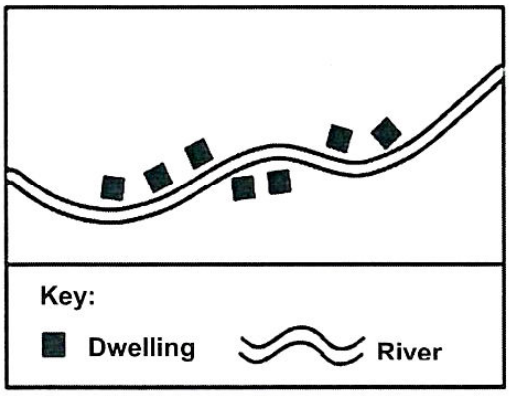
1.2.2 Rural settlement patterns are mainly influenced by the …

A type of agriculture.
B language spoken by inhabitants.
C levels of pollution.
D types of industries in the area.

1.2.3 A nucleated rural settlement is one where …

A buildings are spread far apart.
B the settlement forms a long line along a road.
C houses are located close to an industrial area.
D buildings are grouped closely together.

Refer to the diagram below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.4 and 1.2.5.



[Source: *https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/settlement-patterns/3068720*]

1.2.4 A dispersed rural settlement is most likely found in …

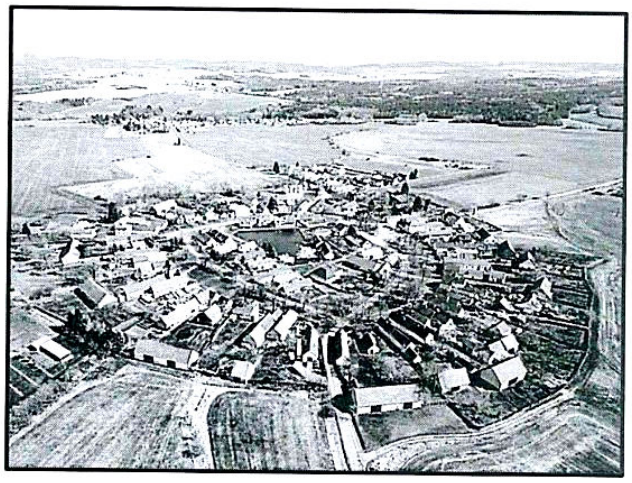
A areas with flat, open farmland.
B mountainous regions.
C areas where farmers live next to a market.
D areas with a single water source.

1.2.5 The settlement shape depicted in the diagram is … and was influenced by the …

(i) linear
(ii) T-shaped
(iii) river
(iv) flat land

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

1.2.6 The photograph below shows a … settlement pattern.



[Source: *https://www.yaclass.in/p/social-science/class-7/population-and-settlement-8710/re-bfdf47c5-6e20-4028-a08d-077d8959d93c*]

A linear
B circular
C T-shaped
D crossroad

1.2.7 A major reason for dispersed settlement development in large-scale farming areas is the …

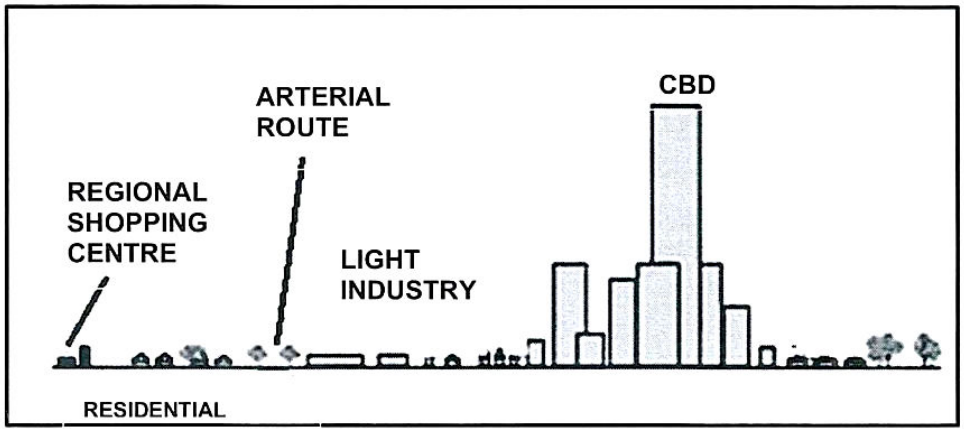
A protection from floods.
B access to schools and clinics.
C lack of agricultural land.
D need for extensive land.

1.2.8 Crossroad settlement patterns develop along the intersection of … to maximise …

(i) farm boundaries
(ii) roads
(iii) accessibility
(iv) space

A (i) and (ii)
B (i) and (iii)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (iii) and (iv) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the diagram of an urban profile.



[Source: ***https://graemecollege.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/gr-12-settlement-geography-part-6-summaries-urban-settlements.pdf***]

1.3.1 Mention ONE characteristic of the CBD, evident on the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Provide ONE reason why light industries prefer locations near arterial routes (transport networks). (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Explain why the location of the regional shopping centre close to the residential area is favourable (good). (2 x 2) (4)

Refer to the photograph and the article showing urban blight in the transition zone near the CBD.

TRANSITION ZONE



[Source: *https://contrastly.com/urban-decay-photography/*]

URBAN BLIGHT IN THE TRANSITION ZONE

Urban blight in Johannesburg is characterised by the severe decay in infrastructure and services, high crime rates in hijacked buildings, illegal trading, homelessness, and a governance crisis. This is caused by rapid urbanisation, socio-economic inequality, unemployment, and neglect, leading to a decline from its past status as a major economic hub.

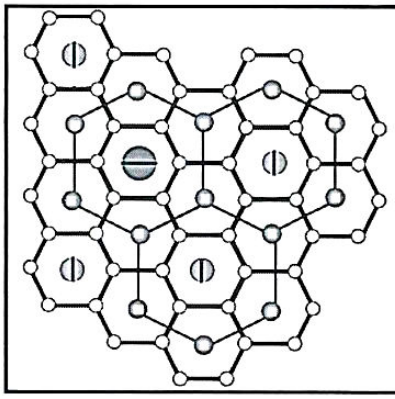
[Source: *https://www.google.com/search?q=urban+blight*]

1.3.4 Identify ONE cause of urban blight as mentioned in the article. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.5 Explain why crime rates are often higher in areas affected by urban blight. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Suggest TWO strategies that the local municipality (city council) can implement to combat urban blight. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Refer to the infographic.



CENTRE	POPULATION	SERVICES OFFERED
CITY	1 200 000	• University; • Regional Shopping Centre; • Specialist clinics
TOWN	33 000	• Hospital; • Supermarkets; • Banks
VILLAGE	1 700	• Primary school; • Local shops
HAMLET	65	• 'Spaza' shop

[Source: *https://www.aboutcivil.org/Chrystaller-Central-Place-Theory*]

1.4.1 Identify the largest rural settlement shown in the infographic above. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Mention ONE high-order service and ONE low-order service shown in the table. (2 x 1) (2)

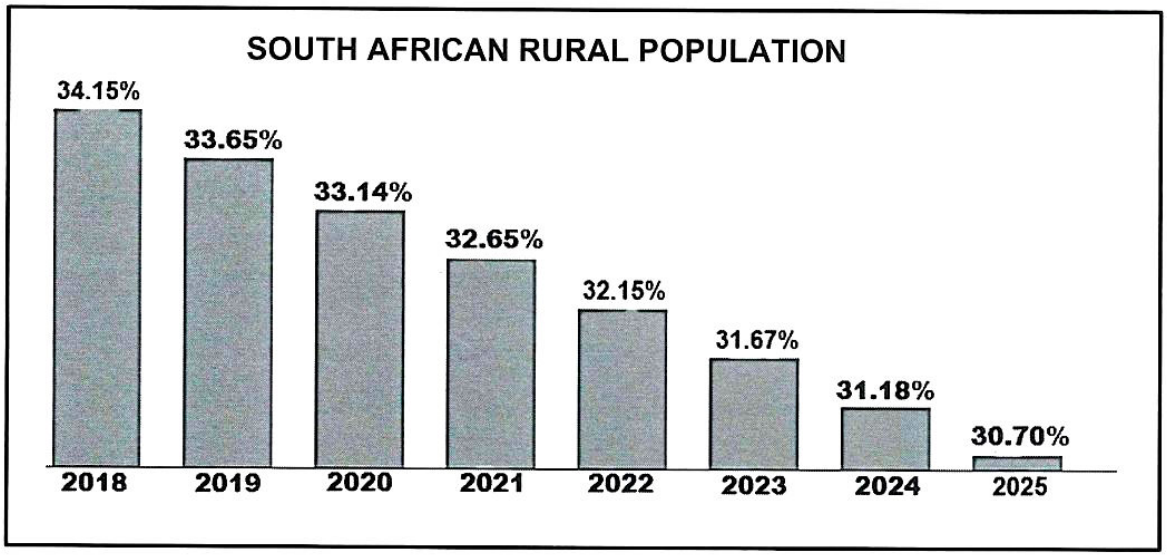
1.4.3 Explain why there are more towns than the one city shown in the area. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Define the term *threshold population*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Explain why the city will have a large sphere of influence. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Discuss how the order of goods affects the sphere of influence. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the graph.



[Source: ***https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/South-Africa/rural_population_percent/***]

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

1.5.2 Calculate the percentage decline in the South African rural population from 2020 to 2025. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 List TWO natural factors that could have led to the decline in the rural population. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.4 Explain ONE social consequence of rural depopulation. (1 x 2) (2)

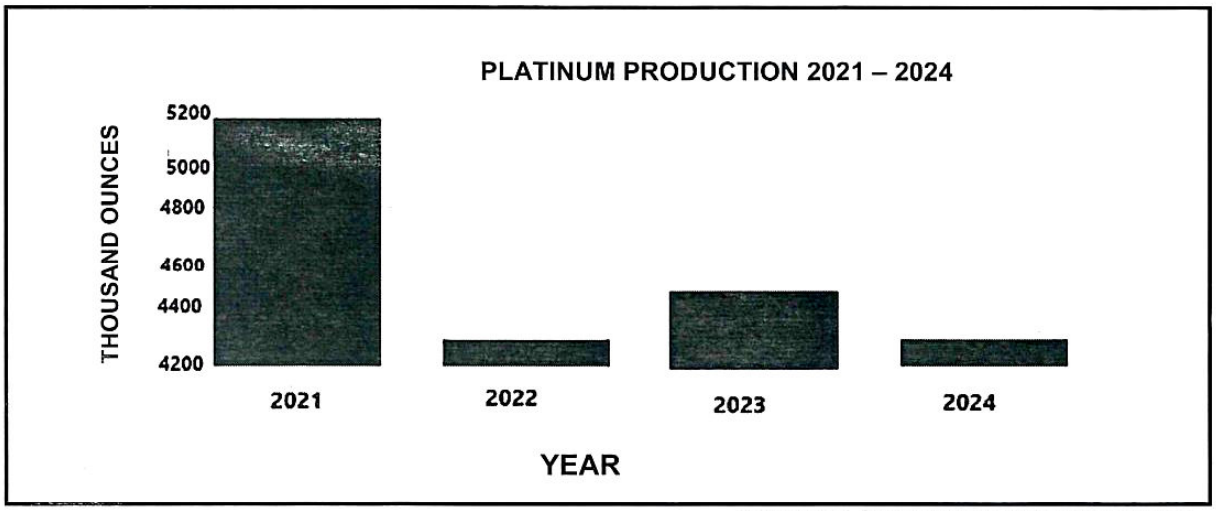
1.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the improvement of basic services and infrastructure will reduce the trend of rural depopulation, as shown in the graph. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

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 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 D.

Refer to the graph below to answer QUESTIONS 2.1.1 to 2.1.4.



[Adapted from *www.globaldata.com*]

2.1.1 Platinum mining forms part of the … sector of the South African economy.

A primary
B secondary
C tertiary
D quaternary

2.1.2 According to the graph, the general trend in platinum production in South Africa has … from 2021 to 2024.

A increased
B decreased
C remained the same
D fluctuated

2.1.3 Possible reasons for the trend mentioned in QUESTION 2.1.2 are … and …

(i) labour unrest
(ii) a high demand for platinum
(iii) a decrease in demand for platinum
(iv) the large mineral deposits

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

2.1.4 Platinum mining encourages the growth of other industries in South Africa. This is known as …

A industrialisation.
B decentralisation.
C the multiplier effect.
D globalisation.

2.1.5 The gross domestic product (GDP) is the total value of all the final goods and services produced … a country's borders during a specific period of time, usually a ...

(i) within
(ii) outside
(iii) month
(iv) year

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

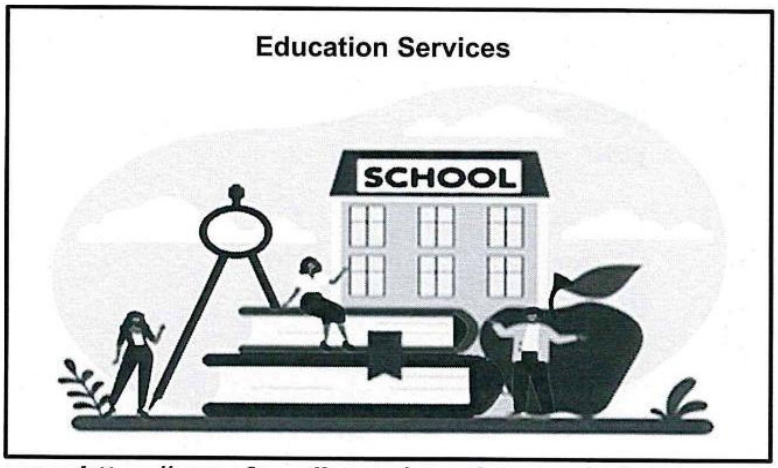
2.1.6 From the options given in the table below, identify the sector which contributes the most to the GDP of South Africa.

SECTORIAL COMPOSITION OF GDP FOR 2024	
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	**PERCENTAGE**
Agriculture	2,2
Mining	5,2
General Government Services	10,6
Electricity and Water	1,8
Construction	3
Wholesale, Catering and Accommodation	12,4
Manufacturing	15
Financial Consulting	31,4
Communications	9

[Adapted from *https://intergest.co.za/exploring-south-africa-economicpotential-and opportunities/*]

A Primary sector
B Secondary sector
C Tertiary sector
D Quaternary sector

2.1.7 The economic sector displayed in the image below represents the … sector.



[Source: *https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/consumer-service-sector-economy-education-service_11306664.htm*]

A primary
B secondary
C tertiary
D quaternary

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Choose the correct word from within the brackets to make the following statements correct. Write only the correct answer next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) e.g. 2.2.9 Western Cape.

2.2.1 The PWV region is found in the (Gauteng/Limpopo) Province.

2.2.2 The main mineral that is mined in the PWV region is (gold/coal).

2.2.3 An economic factor hindering production in the PWV is the (great distance from the ports/cheap electricity supply).

2.2.4 A physical factor favouring the development of the PWV is the (flat land/dense population).

2.2.5 A man-made factor which favours the location of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region is the (river/harbour).

2.2.6 The main industry located in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region is the (automotive/sugar refining) industry.

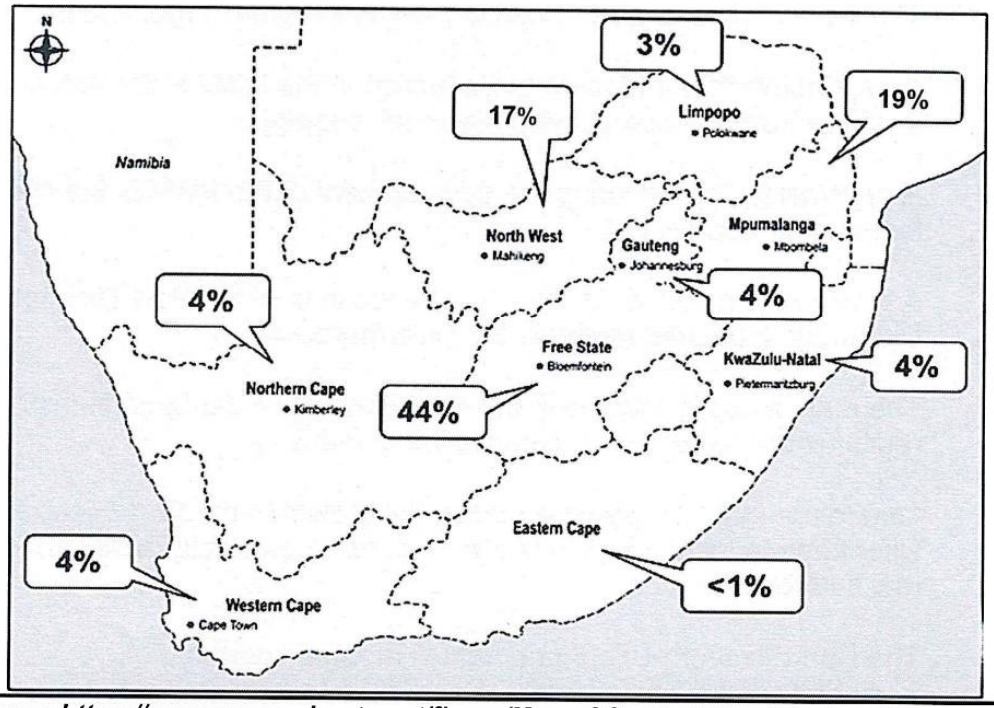
2.2.7 One factor that has restricted industrial growth in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region is the (expensive electricity/abundance of raw materials).

2.2.8 The Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region contributes (economically/environmentally) toward the local community by providing employment opportunities. (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to the fact file.

Key maize farming statistics for South Africa

South Africa produces around 14 – 16 million tons of maize per year, with 12 million tons being white maize and 2 – 4 million tons being yellow maize. South Africa is the ninth-largest maize producer globally and the largest producer in Africa.



[Source: *https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-South-Africa-SA-showing-the-production-percentages-of-maize-M-and-wheat-W-in_fig1_333119343*]

South Africa exports maize to neighbouring countries and international markets, with 3 million tons exported in the 2022/23 marketing year. There are over 10 000 small-scale and commercial farmers growing maize in South Africa. These statistics indicate that maize is a crucial crop for South Africa's food security and economy.

[Adapted from Meta AI, accessed on 26 May 2025]

2.3.1 According to the information provided, which province produces the most maize in South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Quote evidence from the fact file to indicate that maize farming contributes to the economy of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

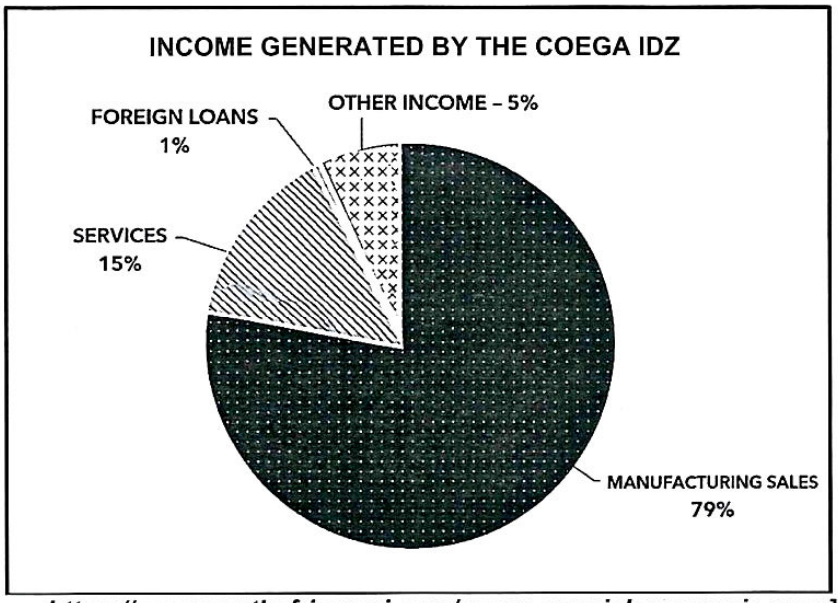
2.3.3 Name ONE natural (physical) challenge faced by maize farmers in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 What support can government provide to commercial maize farmers in South Africa to improve production? (1 x 2) (2)

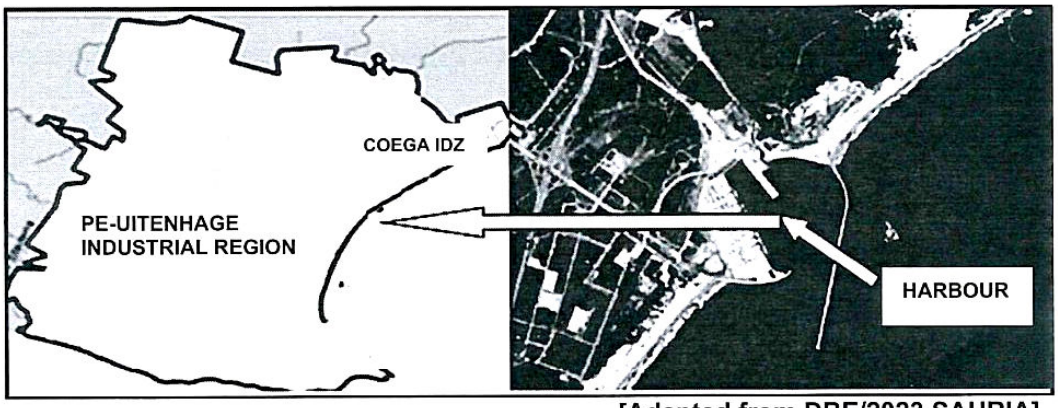
2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how maize farming is beneficial to securing both food security and economic growth in South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 Refer to the infographic.

The Coega IDZ is the largest Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) in South Africa. It is located in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province, and it is strategically located on the east coast. The Coega IDZ attracts both foreign and domestic direct investment in the manufacturing sector, with an export orientation.



[Source: *https://www.southafricanmi.com/coega-special-economic-zone*]



[Adapted from DBE/2023 SAHRIA]

2.4.1 According to the passage, what is the economic purpose of an IDZ? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Provide evidence from the satellite image that the Coega IDZ is ideally located for export. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 According to the graph, which activity generates the most income for the Coega IDZ? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Discuss TWO economic challenges faced by the Coega IDZ. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Discuss how the Coega IDZ contributes to the upliftment (improvement) of local communities. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Explain how the location of the Coega IDZ benefits the PE-Uitenhage Industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the infographic.

The Wild Coast SDI is located in the Eastern Cape and focuses on sustainable growth through community-based tourism and agriculture. The Wild Coast SDI faces challenges like weak existing infrastructure and unemployment.

IMAGE A: BEFORE THE SDI INITIATIVE



IMAGE B: AFTER THE SDI INITIATIVE



[Source: *https://www.studocu.com/en-za/n/74240345?sid=01748163043*]

2.5.1 Define the concept *Spatial Development Initiative* (SDI). (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 According to the article, identify the tertiary economic activity that the Wild Coast SDI focuses on for sustainable growth. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Identify TWO challenges faced by the Wild Coast SDI as mentioned in the article. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Explain how the Wild Coast SDI improves the economy of the region. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 (a) Provide evidence from the infographic that the images depict the informal sector. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) With reference to image **A** and image **B**, identify how the development of the SDI has improved the informal sector. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.6 Explain how growth through community-based tourism could positively impact the lives of the informal traders. (3 x 2) (6)

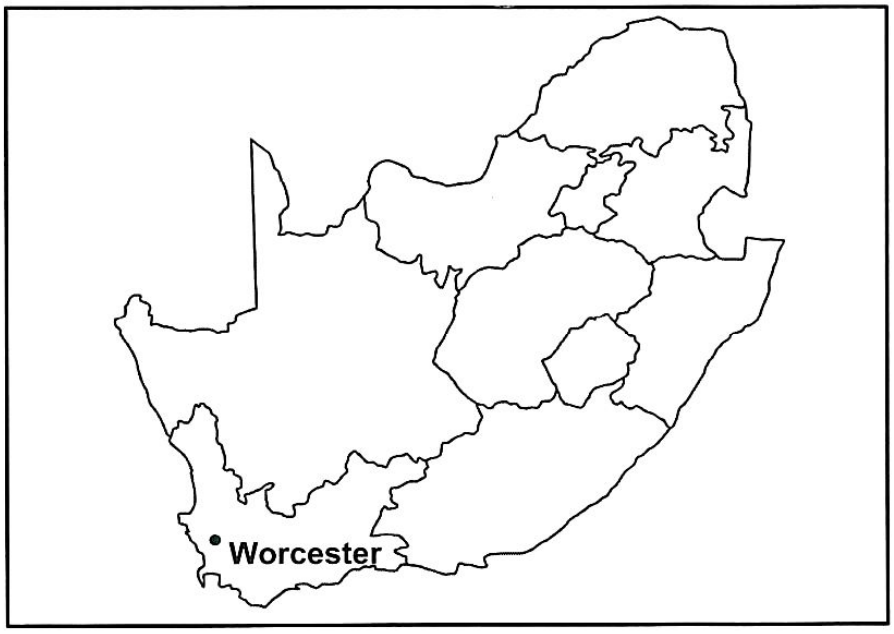
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON WORCESTER



Coordinates: 33°38'47"S, 19°26'54"E

Worcester is a town in the Western Cape, South Africa. It is the third-largest city in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. It is located 120 kilometres north-east of Cape Town on the N1 highway north to Johannesburg.

Being the largest town in the Western Cape's interior region, it serves as the administrative capital of the Breede Valley Local Municipality. The town also serves as the hub of the Western Cape's interior commercial, distribution and retail activity with a shopping mall, well-developed central business district and infrastructure.

The town developed on the edge of the Karoo, specifically near the Hex River Pass. This pass is the "gap" that provides a critical transport route through the surrounding majestic mountain ranges.

[Source: *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worcester,_South_Africa en https://www.google.com/search?q=Worcester+as+an+example+of+a+gap+town*]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Disused rifle range	Ongebruikte skietbaan
Sewage works	Rioolwerke
Aerodome	Vliegveld
Golf course	Golfbaan
Racetrack	Resiesbaan
Model aircraft	Modelvliegtuig
Horse riding club	Perdryklub

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographical map and the orthophoto map.

3.1.1 The **19** on the 3319 CB 15 orthophoto map indicates the …

A longitude.
B latitude.
C date.
D equator. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The direction from trigonometrical beacon **205** at **F** in block **A2** to the shop at **G** in block **B1** on the topographical map is …

A north-east.
B south-west.
C north-west.
D south-east. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Refer to the topographical map. Calculate the magnetic bearing for the current year of trigonometrical beacon **207** in block **C2** from spot height **216** in block **D1.**

Use the following information: True Bearing is 62°

FORMULA: **Magnetic Bearing = True Bearing + Magnetic Declination** (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.4 Refer to the orthophoto map. Draw a freehand cross-section from **6** to **7**, indicate the position of the road on the cross-section. (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the topographical map and the general information.

3.2.1 Identify the type of town under which Worcester can be classified. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give a reason for the classification of the type of town identified in QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Quote evidence from the general information that indicates that Worcester is important to the economy of the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the residential area at **8** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.4 Is the area marked **8** a high-income or a low-income residential area? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Provide evidence from the orthophoto map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the industrial region at **H** in block **C5** on the topographical map.

3.2.6 Identify the economic factors, evident on the topographical map, that support the statement that the industrial region is ideally (well) located. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.7 Discuss the social importance of the industrial area at H to the local community. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the source below and answer the questions that follow.

The 1 : 50 000 topographical map of Worcester (3319 CB) contains spatial data such as roads, railways, land use, contour lines, rivers, built-up areas and infrastructure. This data can be captured digitally and shared between different users using GIS technology. Because the data may be sensitive or valuable, it needs to be protected against misuse or unauthorised access.

[Source: Examiner's own text from ChatGPT]

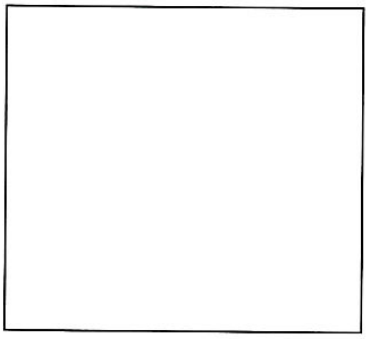
3.3.1 Define the term *data sharing*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Explain ONE benefit of data sharing when planning development or service delivery in the Worcester area. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Refer to block **D1** on the topographical map. Identify TWO types of transportation spatial data which is evident. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.4 Redraw block **D1** from the topographical map in your ANSWER BOOK. Show the position of the recreational spatial data which is evident on the map.

D1



(2 x 1) (2)

(30)

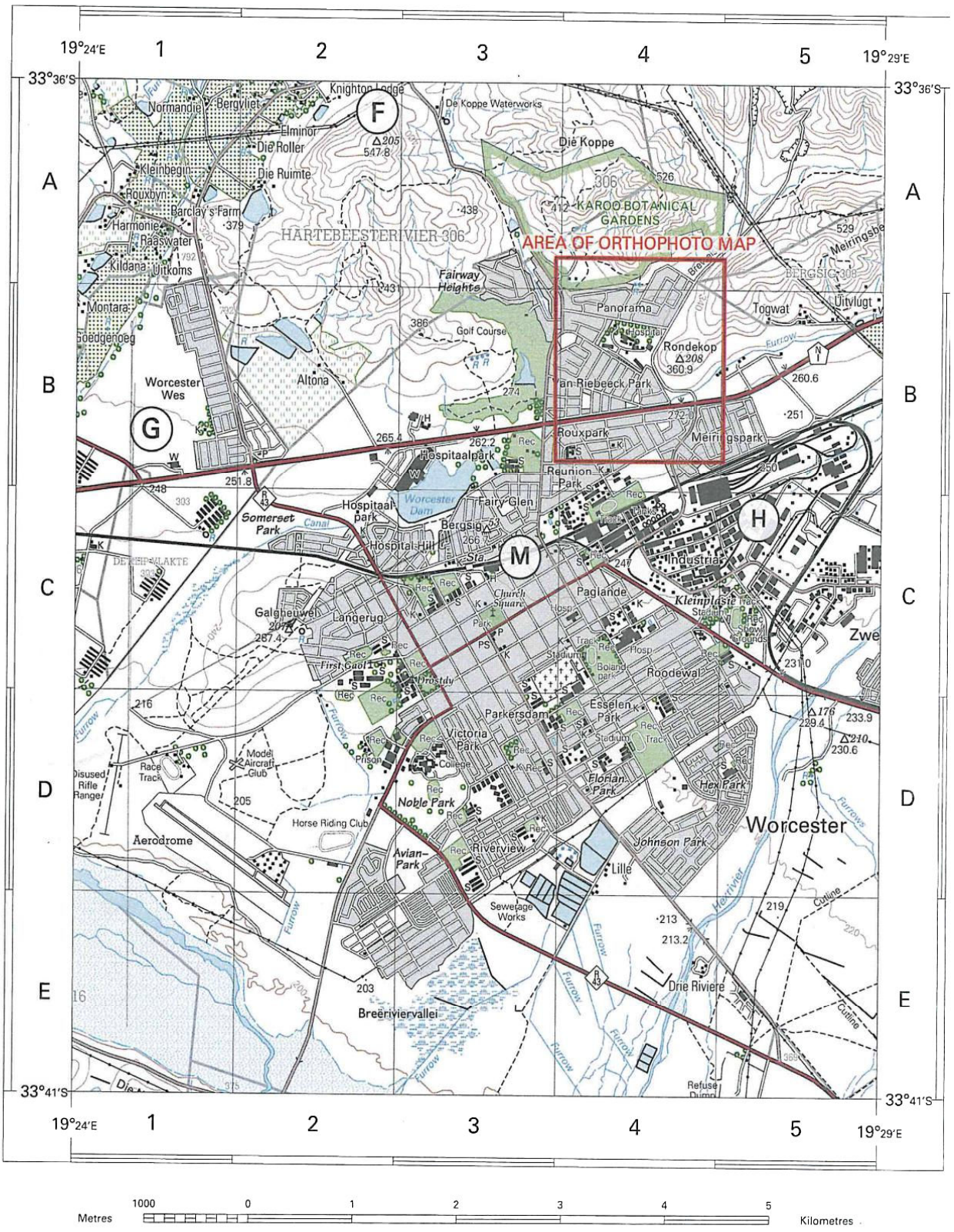
TOTAL SECTION B: 30

TOTAL: 150

END

EXTRACT FROM 3319CB WORCESTER

1:50 00



Gemiddelde magnetiese deklinasie 24°27' Wes van Ware Noord (Februarie 2010).
Gemiddelde jaarlikse verandering 3' Weswaarts (Feb. 2010 - Jan. 2011).

Mean magnetic declination 24°27' West of True North (February 2010).
Mean annual change 3' Westwards (Feb. 2010 - Jan. 2011).

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES / KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 20 METER

REFERENCE

National Freeway; National Route	International Boundary and Beacon	Fence; Wall	
Arterial Route	Provincial Boundary	Windpump; Monument	
Main Road	Protected Area	Communication Tower	
Secondary Road; Bench Mark	Perennial River	Mine Dump; Excavation	
Other Road; Bridge	Perennial Water	Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon	
Track and Hiking Trail	Non-perennial River	Lighthouse and Marine Light	
Railway; Station or Siding	Non-Perennial Water	Cemetery; Grave	
Tunnel	Dry Water Course	Erosion; Sand	
Embankment; Cutting	Dry Pan	Woodland	
Power Line	Marsh and Vlei	Cultivated Land	
Built-up Area (High, Low Density)	Pipeline (above ground)	Orchard or Vineyard	
Buildings; Ruin	Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point	Recreation Ground	
Post Office; Police Station; Store	Coastal Rocks	Row of Trees	
Place of Worship; School; Hotel	Prominent Rock Outcrop	Original Farms	

XTRACT FROM 3319 CB 15 WORCESTER ortho - rectified image 1:10 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 5 METER

VERKLARING

onale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete
verkeersroete
pad
ndère Pad; Hoogtemerk
er Pad; Brug
we Pad en Voetslaanpad
rweg; Stasie of Sylyn
lling; Deurgrawing
lyn
oude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)
bue; Murasie
antoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel
van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel

Internasionale Grens en Baken
Provinsiale Grens
Bewarings Gebied
Standhoudende Rivier
Standhoudende Water
Nie-standhoudende Rivier
Nie-standhoudende Water
Droë Loop
Droë Pan
Moeras en Vlei
Pyplyn (bo die grond)
Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt
Kuslynrotse
Prominente Klipbank

Draadheining; Muur
Windpomp; Monument
Kommunikasietoring
Mynhoop; Uitgrawing
Peilbaken; Seevaartbaken
Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
Begraafplaas; Graf
Erosie; Sand
Beboste Gebied
Bewerkte Land
Boord of Wingerd
Ontspanningsterrein
Rye Bome
Oorspronklike Plase