LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

SEPTEMBER 2022

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MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

EGEOGP2

This question paper consists of 15 pages

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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 in the ANSWER BOOK.

3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.

4. Leave a line between the sub-sections of questions answered.

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

6. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

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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 where 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 ^{0}C, 45m, etc.

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 2629DB of ERMELO and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2629DB 5 of ERMELO are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

16. Show ALL calculations where applicable. Marks will be allocated for this.

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

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1. Refer to the statements below on rural settlement patterns. Match the statements in 1.1.1 – 1.1.8 with dispersed or nucleated settlement patterns. Write only DISPERSED or NUCLEATED next to the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.8) in your ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1. Share ideas and have social interactions.

1.1.2. Large areas occupied by single households.

1.1.3. For defence and protection.

1.1.4. Limited natural resources and extreme climates.

1.1.5. Independence to explore modern farming methods

1.1.6. Lack of privacy and limited opportunity to have large farmland.

1.1.7. Commercial farmers in South Africa.

1.1.8. Found around water source in dry regions.

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(8 x 1) (8)

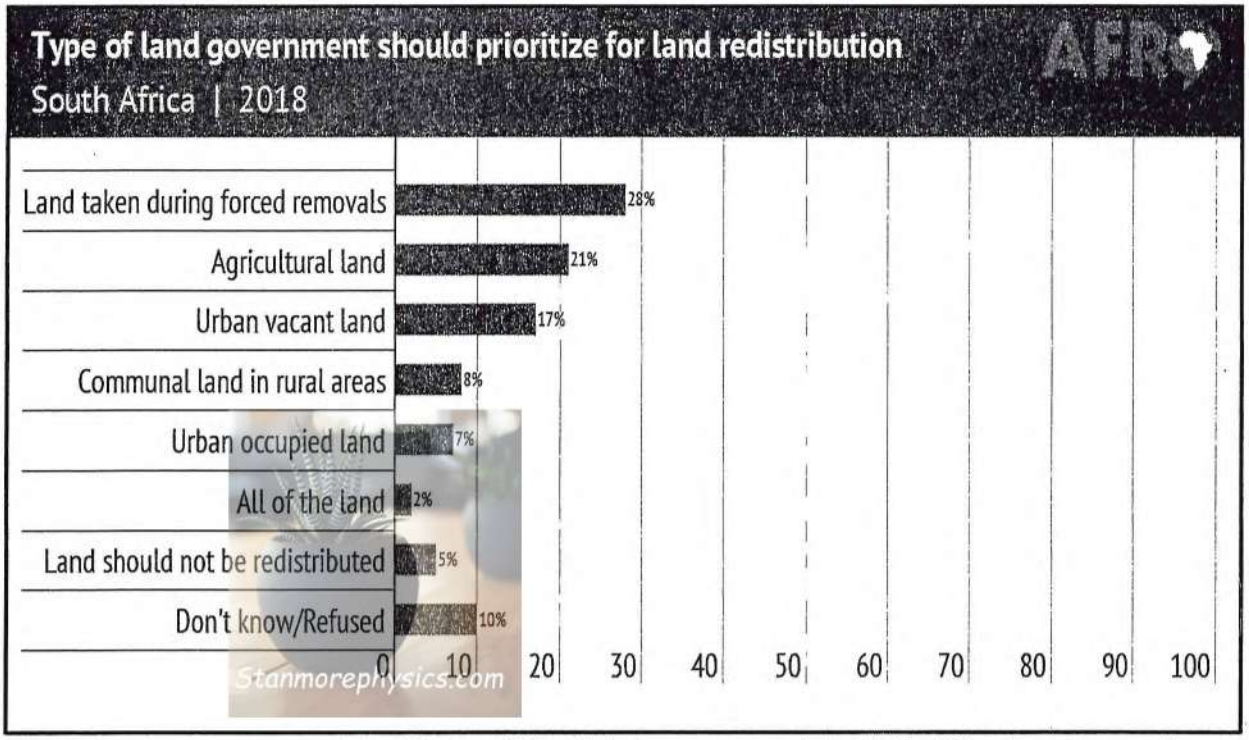
1.2. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 Z.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.2.1	The land-use zone with the highest land value is known as the…	**Y** **Z**	central business district rural-urban fringe
1.2.2	The land-use zone that occupies the greatest percentage of land is the …	**Y** **Z**	industrial zone residential zone
1.2.3	The land-use zone characterised by mixed functions is known as the …	**Y** **Z**	transition zone industrial zone
1.2.4	The residential land-use characterised by large plots and proximity to golf courses is known as … residential.	**Y** **Z**	middle- income high- income
1.2.5	The land-use that is not compatible with high-income residential areas is …	**Y** **Z**	heavy industry greenbelts
1.2.6	The land-use zone into which the Central Business District will expand is the …	**Y** **Z**	transition zone rural-urban fringe
1.2.7	Low-income residential housing is often found close to …	**Y** **Z**	heavy industry greenbelts

(7x 1) (7)

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1.3 Refer to the horizontal bar graph below showing the results of a survey in 2018 with regards to the type of land being considered for land redistribution.



[Source: https://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/large_images]

1.3.1 Define the concept *land redistribution*. (1 x 2) (2)

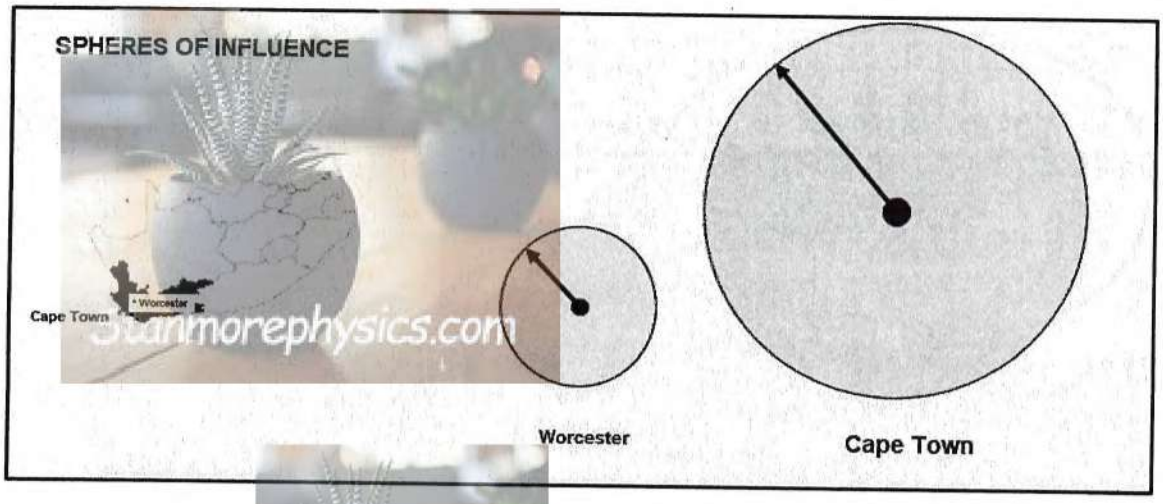
1.3.2 What percentage of people from the survey did not agree with land redistribution? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 According to the bar graph, which type of land should be given the highest priority for land redistribution? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Comment on the position of the South Africans, who were part of the survey, to the idea of redistributing all the available land in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explain why the process of land redistribution in South Africa has not been successful. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to the sketches below on the spheres of influence of two urban centres.



[Examiner's own sketch]

1.4.1 Define the concept *sphere of influence.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 The urban centre of (Cape Town/Worcester) has a larger sphere of influence? (1 x 1) (1)

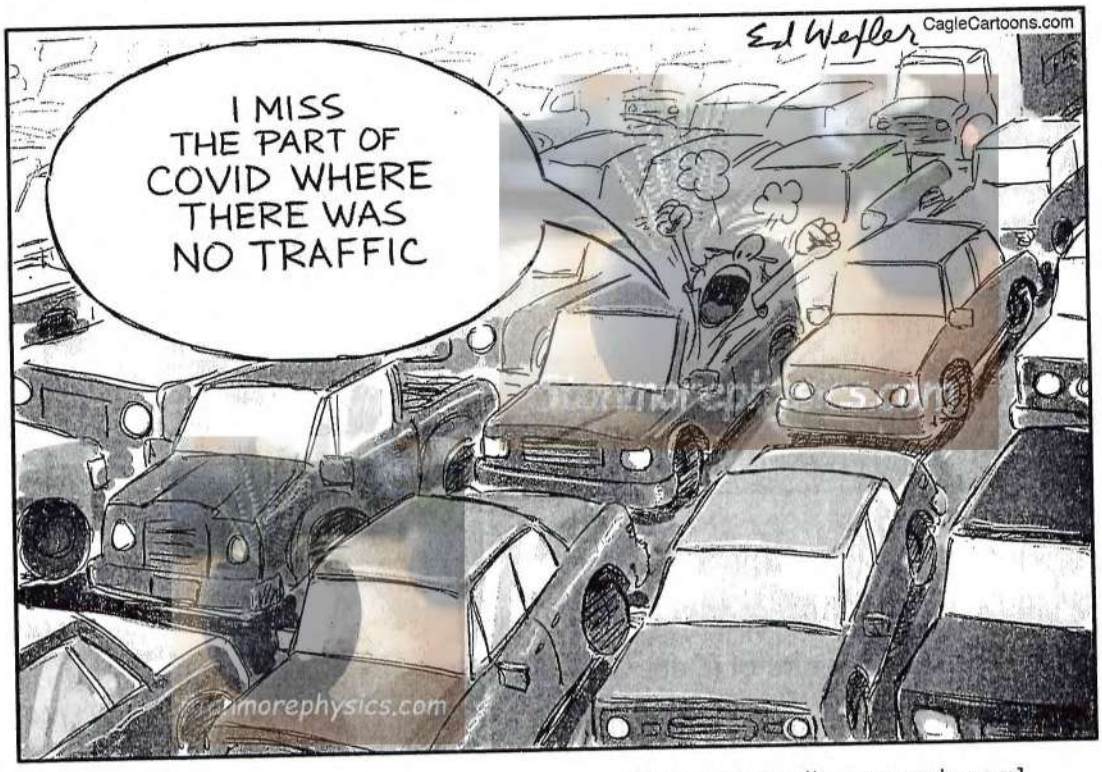
1.4.3 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.4.2. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Explain the relationship between the sphere of influence of a city like Cape Town and its threshold population. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Why are cities with larger spheres of influence considered to be high-order centres? (3 x 2) (6)

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1.5 Refer to the cartoon below of an urban settlement issue.



[Source: https://www.google.com]

1.5.1 Identify the urban settlement issue depicted in the cartoon. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Why was the urban issue identified in QUESTION 1.5.1 not experienced during the recent Covid-19 pandemic? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 State ONE cause of the urban issue identified in QUESTION 1.5.1. (1 x 2) (2)

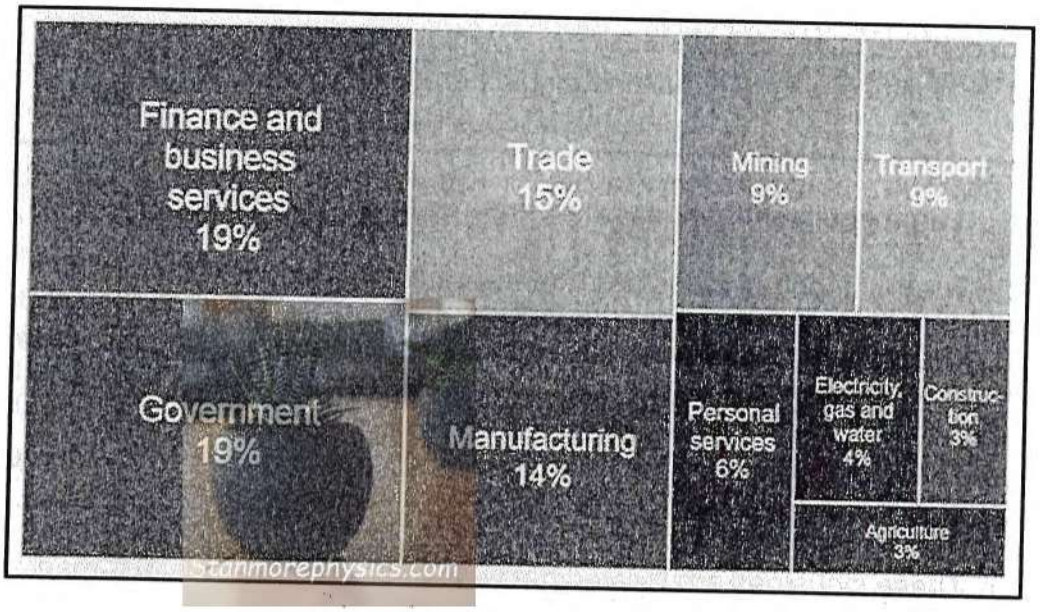
1.5.4 Explain TWO economic impacts of the urban issue identified in QUESTION 1.5.1. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Suggest THREE strategies that can be implemented to reduce the urban issue identified in QUESTION 1.5.1 in urban areas. (3 x 2) (6)

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Refer to the table below showing the percentage contribution of economic activities to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa for the 3rd quarter of 2020.



[Source: https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EotKBfgWEAApZGA]

2.1.1 Identify the primary economic activity that was the lowest contributor to the 3rd quarter GDP for 2020.

2.1.2 What was the total contribution of the primary sector to the 3rd quarter GDP for 2020?

2.1.3 To which economic sector does manufacturing belong?

2.1.4 Name the tertiary economic activity that contributed the most to the 3rd quarter GDP for 2020.

2.1.5 Name the economic activity that was the biggest contributor to the 3rd quarter GDP for 2020.

2.1.6 Name the economic sector into which Government belongs.

2.1.7 Calculate the total percentage GDP contribution for all the activities that form part of the secondary sector for the 3rd quarter for 2020.

(7 x 1) (7)

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2.2 Give ONE term/concept for each of the following descriptions of types of industries by choosing a term/concept from the list below. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 industry.

decentralization, heavy industries, raw-material orientated, footloose industries, bridge industries, agglomeration, market orientated, ubiquitous industries

2.2.1 Large equipment and facilities are required in this industry.

2.2.2 The clustering of industries that are similar or rely on each other.

2.2.3 The amount of raw-material required is more than the amount of the finished product.

2.2.4 These industries are not tied to any location with regards to resources, land and labour.

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2.2.5 These industries are located between their raw materials and market.

2.2.6 These industries are less capital intensive and produce smaller finished products.

2.2.7 These industries are inseparable from their immediate markets that they serve and are found everywhere.

2.2.8 This type of industry produces bulky or fragile goods that require specialized transportation which is expensive.

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to the extract below on sugar cane production in South Africa

The South African sugar industry is consistently ranked in the top 15 out of approximately 120 sugar producing countries worldwide. There are approximately 26,400 registered sugar cane growers in South Africa, covering the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. Of the 26,400 sugar cane growers, more than 25,000 are small-scale growers producing about ten percent of the total crop.

An estimated average of 2,2 million tons of saleable sugar is produced each season. The bulk of the sugar belt receives enough rainfall to grow sugar cane without irrigation; however, parts of northern KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga regions produce sugar cane under irrigation (approximately 30 percent of total production).

It provides significant employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Sugar cane growers are represented by the South African Cane Growers Association.

[Source: http://www.thecropsite.com/reports/?id=1944]

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2.3.1 According to the extract, approximately how many countries are producing sugar in the world? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Give the estimated quantity of saleable sugar produced in South Africa in one season? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Name ONE province that is a major producer of sugar cane in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

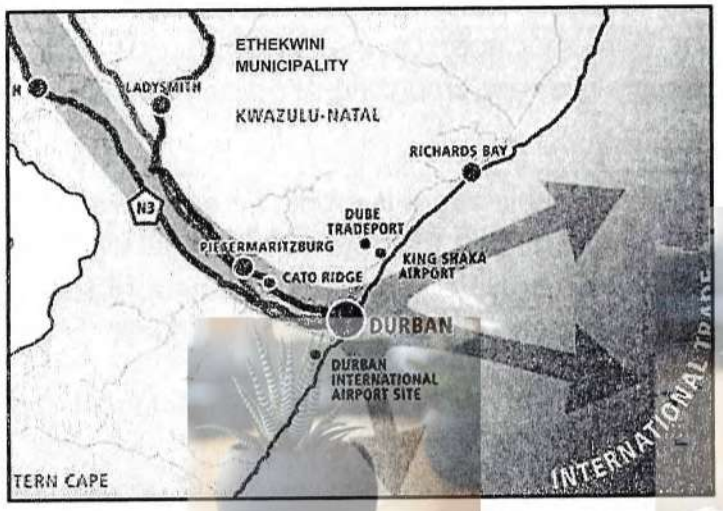
2.3.4 Quote ONE factor from the extract that favours sugar cane growing in the sugar belt of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Identify TWO factors that restrict sugar cane production in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 Explain why sugar cane production is important to the economy of South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the extract below on the Dube Trade Port Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).

DUBE TRADE PORT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (IDZ)



The Dube Trade Port (DTP) development site is the largest infrastructural project in the KwaZulu-Natal province and forms part of the National Development Plan (NDP) for the country. The site is strategically located in relation to infrastructure supporting trade and is some 35 km north of the container port of Durban and some 150 km south of the bulk port of Richard's Bay on the main provincial north-south N2 corridor.

The Dube Trade Port is 40 km north of the western N3 corridor connecting the Durban container port with Johannesburg.

The established road-based freight corridor is strongly tied to Africa's busiest port and the nature of sea freight varies substantially in volume and value to air freight. Arguably, access to both sea and air infrastructure provides flexibility in how goods move.

The eThekwini Municipality has a population of 3,199,000 people and a growth rate of 0.7%. The adult unemployment rate is very high at 40%. The iLembe Municipality to the north also has a large population and an unemployment rate of 48%.

[Adapted from:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dube Trade Port]

[Source:https://i0.wp.com/blpn.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/corridor_pic4.jpg]

2.4.1 In which province is the Dube Trade Port IDZ located? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 According to the extract, which TWO modes of transport make Dube Trade Port IDZ to be accessible to international markets? (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Explain TWO benefits that an IDZ like the Dube Trade Port can offer to attract potential international investors. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the socio-economic benefits of the Dube Trade Port IDZ for the people of eThekwini and iLembe Municipalities. (4 x 2) (8)

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2.5 Refer to the extract below on the informal sector in Limpopo Province.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Within Limpopo Province, the informal sector constitutes a significant component of the economy and makes a particularly important contribution to the livelihoods of the poor. Some examples of the informal sector in Limpopo are: street traders, micro-entrepreneurs engaged in the production and trading of poultry and hawker trading within rural, roadside, farm-gate markets.

Businesses operating in the informal economy display a high level of sustainability and many have been in business for over 6 years. This is remarkable seeing that these businesses do not have access to financial services like loans which are available to the formal economy.

Although the informal economy creates sustainable opportunities for self-employment, it offers little additional job creation. It is evident that the informal economy is not disconnected from the 'formal' economy, it simply functions according to different entrepreneurial rules. While micro-entrepreneurs trade informally, this does not imply that they cannot run profitable and sustainable businesses or that they lack the desire to formalise their business. In addition, it cannot be assumed that the self-employed are temporary participants within the informal economy and would leave if offered an opportunity for formal employment. Many informal street traders earn considerably more than unskilled, minimum-wage workers in the formal sector.

Approximately 100,000 informal business owners support a minimum of 400,000 family members in addition to themselves. All in all, 500,000 livelihoods are supported through informal trading in Limpopo Province.

[Adapted from http://www.livelihoods.co.za/portfolio/understanding-the-informal-economy-of-limpopo-province-%E2%80%93-research-support-to-the-limpopo-centre-for-led/]

2.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Give TWO examples from the extract of the type of activities found in the informal sector. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 According to the extract, how many livelihoods are supported by the informal sector in Limpopo Province? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Explain why some of the informal traders might choose to remain in the informal sector even if offered an opportunity in the formal sector. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Suggest THREE strategies that the local government or businesses can implement to further strengthen and support the informal sector in Limpopo province. (3 x 2) (6)

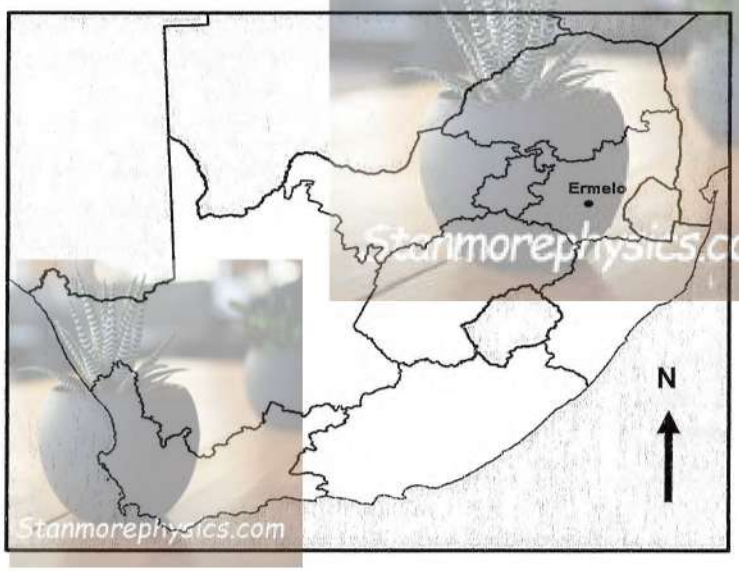
TOTAL FOR SECTION A : [120]

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3 : GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ERMELO



Coordinates: 26°31'S ; 29°58'E

Ermelo is an educational, industrial and commercial town in the 7 750 km² Gert Sibande District Municipality in Mpumalanga, South Africa. It is located 210 km east of Johannesburg. It is both a mixed agriculture and mining region. Mixed farming, such as maize and cattle, takes place within the district. Mining is important to the district with various minerals like anthracite, coal and torbanite being mined.

[Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ermelo.Mpumalanga]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Diggings	Uitgrawings
River	Rivier
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
Opencast mine	Oopgroefmyn
Prison	Tronk
Purification Plant	Suiveringsaanleg

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3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.1 The length of the section of the N17 national route in block **A4** is … meters (m).

A 1 100

B 1 700

C 1 900

D 2 100 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The human-made feature located at grid reference 26°33'26"S;29°58'20"E is a …

A windpump.

B dam.

C purification plant.

D diggings. (1 x 1) (1)

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Refer to the slope between spot height 1738 **(F)** in block **B1** and the windpump **(G)** in block **B3** on the topographic map.

3.1.3 Calculate the vertical exaggeration of a cross section of the slope between the two points. Use a vertical scale of 1 : 2 000. Show all your calculations.

Formula: **Vertical Exaggeration (VE) = $\frac{\text{Vertical Scale (VS)}}{\text{Horizontal Scale (HS)}}$**

Given: **Vertical Scale: 1 : 2 000** (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 Calculate the mean magnetic declination for the map of Ermelo for 2022. Show all your calculations. (5 x 1) (5)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to block **E3** on the topographic map.

3.2.1 The main primary economic activity practised in the area is …

A cattle farming.

B mining.

C forestry.

D cultivation. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Identify ONE factor from block **E3** that promoted the economic activity answered to QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the settlement of Rietspruit in block **D2** on the topographic map.

3.2.3 Rietspruit is a (rural/urban) settlement. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 3.2.3. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 The town of Ermelo is classified as a (cental place town/trade-and-transport town) as it supplies the surrounding rural areas with urban goods and services. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to blocks **C3** and **C4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.6 Identify the main street pattern (plan) of the residential area of Wesselton. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of the street pattern (plan) identified in QUESTION 3.2.6. (2 x 2) (4)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the Pet Dam in block **B4** on the topographic map.

3.3.1 Is the Pet Dam is an example of a/an … feature.

A point

B line

C polygon

D node (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 The Municipality of Ermelo has compiled a dataset of information about the Pet Dam.

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

(b) Explain how a GIS specialist can query the dataset to determine the dangers of the dam to the adjacent (nearby) settlements? (1 x 2) (2)

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

3.3.3 Identify a data layer that creates access and promotes trade between Ermelo and other surrounding towns. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Give ONE attribute of the data layer identified in QUESTION 3.3.3. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B : [30]

TOTAL : [150]

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GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

PREPARATORY EXAMINATIONS 2022

MARKING GUIDELINE

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MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1

1.1.1 Nucleated (1)
1.1.2 Dispersed (1)
1.1.3 Nucleated (1)
1.1.4 Dispersed (1)
1.1.5 Dispersed (1)
1.1.6 Nucleated (1)
1.1.7 Dispersed (1)
1.1.8 Nucleated (1) (8 x 1) (8)

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1.2

1.2.1 Y (1)
1.2.2 Z (1)
1.2.2 Y (1)
1.2.3 Z (1)
1.2.4 Y (1)
1.2.5 Y (1)
1.2.6 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 Land redistribution - when people who did not own land before are given land for farming and residential purposes.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 5% (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Land taken during forced removals (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Only 2% of the people support the idea of redistributing all the land (2)
South Africans do not support the idea of redistributing all the land (2)
Almost all the people disagree to redistribute all the land (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 The willing seller-willing buyer process delays in determining price of land (2)
It is a very costly process and many cannot afford it (2)
It takes time to resolve land claim disputes (2)
Lack of training and support for new land owners (2)
Some new land owners have no interest or knowledge of farming (2)
Disagreements between government and traditional leaders in terms of distributing tribal land to individuals (2)
There are areas of disputes (gaps) in the land reform policies (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.4

1.4.1 Sphere of influence – the market area from where an urban settlement draws its customers.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Cape Town (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Customers come from greater distances for the high-order goods (2)
More functions available in the large urban centres (2)
Larger urban centres offer more specialized functions (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Cities have a larger sphere of influence and therefore a bigger threshold population (2)
Cities with high-order goods need a larger threshold population (2)
When the sphere of influence is large, there will be more functions that require a large threshold population (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Great variety of functions (2)
Many specialized services (2)
They cover a large market area (2)
They are large urban centres (2)
They have a large range (draw customers from faraway places) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5

1.5.1 Traffic congestion (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Lockdown stopped people from going places (2)
People were forced to stay at home (2)
Restricted movement of people to contain the spread of virus (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Poor public transport system (2)
People live very far from their work places (2)
People commute on a daily basis. (2)
Too many private vehicles. (2)
Poor infrastructure that do not allow for smooth traffic flow. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 The traffic jams consume a lot of expensive fuel. (2)
Workers lose income due to late arrival at work. (2)
Job losses due to late arrival at work (2)
Damage to infrastructure leading to high costs of repairs (2)
(accept examples)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Develop reliable public transport (2)
Introduce Mass Rapid Transport Systems (2)
Charging cars to enter the CBD (2)
Introduce one-way streets to speed up traffic flow (2)
Construct ring roads and bypasses (2)
Introduce synchronized traffic lights (2)
Park and ride facilities (2)
Construct cycle lanes for people to ride short distances (2)
Staggered working hours (2)
Use traffic officers to control traffic (2)
Introduce lift clubs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1

2.1.1	Agriculture	(1)	
2.1.2	12%	(1)	
2.1.3	Secondary	(1)	
2.1.4	Trade	(1)	
2.1.5	Finance and business services/Government	(1)	
2.1.6	Quaternary	(1)	
2.1.7	17%	(1)	(7 x 1) (7)

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2.2

2.2.1	heavy industries	(1)	
2.2.2	agglomeration	(1)	
2.2.3	raw-material orientated	(1)	
2.2.4	footloose industries	(1)	
2.2.5	bridge industries	(1)	
2.2.6	light industries	(1)	
2.2.7	ubiquitous	(1)	
2.2.8	market-orientated industries	(1)	(8 x 1) (8)

2.3

2.3.1	120	(1 x 1) (1)
2.3.2	2.2 million tons	(1 x 1) (1)
2.3.3	KwaZulu-Natal / Mpumalanga / Eastern Cape	(1 x 1) (1)
2.3.4	'the sugar belt receives sufficient rainfall' (2) 'regions produce cane under irrigation' (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2) (2)

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2.3.5 Environmental hazards such as droughts and floods (2)
High labour costs (2)
Labour strikes (2)
Sugar cane is prone to wild fires (2)
Fluctuating export prices (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 It provides employment to the people in the rural areas (2)
It is a source of raw materials for the sugar processing industries (2)
The refined sugar is exported to other countries and earns the country foreign exchange (2)
It generates tax revenue for the country (2)
It has facilitated the development of infrastructure such as Dube trade port for exports (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4

2.4.1 Kwazulu-Natal/KZN (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Sea transport (through the port/harbor) (1)
Air transport (through the International airport) (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 World-class infrastructure specially designed to attract investors (2)
Reduced taxes and exemptions for particular products (2)
Government subsidies on electricity, wages and other services (2)
Direct link to harbours and airports for easy exports and imports (2)
Subsidising the training and upskilling of labour (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Creation of job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour (2)
Reduction of the high unemployment rates of two municipalities (2)
Development of infrastructure for the people (2)
Attract investments to the local areas (2)
Improve the standard of living of the local people (2)
Develop the skills of local inhabitants (2)
Increase tourism potential to boost the local economy (2)
Export of goods to foreign markets earns foreign exchange (2)
The N3 corridor creates an easy between Dube Trade Port IDZ to the huge market of Johannesburg (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

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2.5

2.5.1 The sector that is not registered and does not pay taxes (SARS) (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Street traders (1)
Micro-entrepreneurs (1)
Hawker trading (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 500 000 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 They earn more than some unskilled people in the formal sector (2)
Do not want to pay taxes (SARS) (2)
They can remain their own boss (2)
Freedom to determine working hours (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Access to funding from banks (2)
Provide buildings/more floor space/ infrastructure available (accept examples) (2)
Upliftment of skills/ learnership/mentorship programmes (2)
Partnerships between private sector and informal sector (2)
Provide informal sector with more security (2)
Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Create more hygienic conditions (2)
Generate more incentives/tenders for informal sector (2)
Provide financial support/grants (2)
Provide access to legal aid (2)
Link them with private business for access to products (2)
Local Government amend bylaws and policies/permits to regulate the sector (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1

3.1.1 B (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 C (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Vertical Exaggeration (VE) = Vertical Scale (VS) / Horizontal Scale (HS)

= 1cm = 20m / 1 : 50 000

= 1cm : (20 x 100) cm / 1 : 50 000 ✓

= 1 : 2 000 / 1 : 50 000 ✓ (substitution)

= 1/2 000 ÷ 1/50 000

= 1/2 000 x 50 000/1

= 25 times ✓ (3 x 1) (3)

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3.1.4 Difference in years : 2022 – 2013 = 9 ✓ years
Mean Annual Change : 4' ✓ W
Total change : 4' W x 9 = 36'✓ W
Mean Magnetic Declination in 2022 = 18°34' W
+✓ 36' W

= 19°10' W of TN ✓ (5 x 1) (5)

3.2

3.2.1 D (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Availability of water for irrigation (2)
Flat land for cultivation (2)
Access to markets (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Rural (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Dwellings are isolated/dispersed (2)
Located where primary activities (farming) occurs (2)
Lack of services (2)
(ACCEPT EXAMPLES)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Central place town (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Gridiron (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 <u>Advantage</u>

Easy to lay out or plan (2)
Easy to direct (2)
Can be easily converted to one-way streets for smooth traffic flow (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

<u>Disadvantage</u>

Cause traffic congestion (2)
Monotonous (boring) because of many intersections (2)
Causes more accidents (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3

3.3.1 C (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 (a) Querying – Asking questions about /investigating a dataset to determine relationships, shapes and other information.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) To determine if there is a buffer zone/fence around the dam for protection of people and animals (2)
Establish pollution levels of the water to avoid usage by people (2)
Check presence of dangerous animals (accept examples) (2)
To determine the depth of the water in the dam to prevent drowning (2)
To protect the aquatic ecosystems of the dam (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 The N17 / N11/ National road (1)
Infrastructure layer (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 It is a national freeway (2)
It connects Ermelo to the other towns (Hendrina (32km)/Chrissiesmeer (35km) (2)
It promotes trade between Ermelo and the other parts of the country (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL : 150

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