basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2024

GEOGRAPHY: Paper 2

10782E

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

X05

This question paper consists of 19 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.

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 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.1020 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 2529CD MIDDELBURG and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2529 CD 5 MIDDELBURG 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.

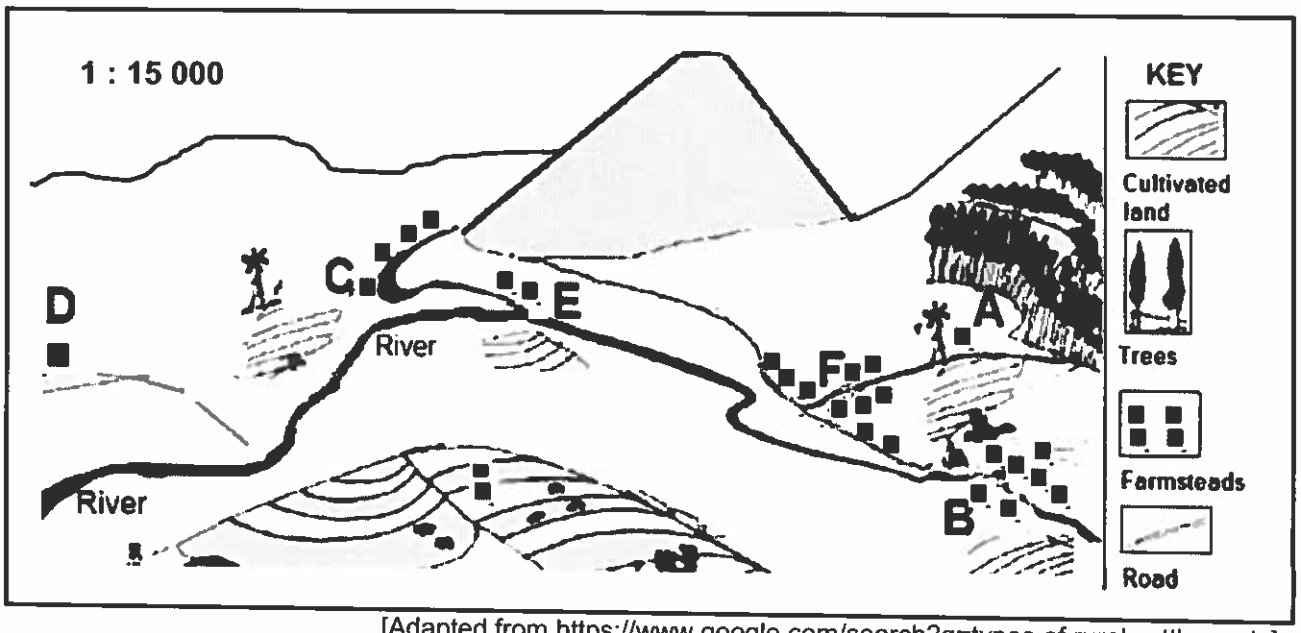
17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

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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 Refer to the sketch below on the pattern and shape of rural settlements. Write only the answer next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 circular.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=types of rural settlements]

1.1.1 The settlement pattern at **A** is …

1.1.2 The settlement pattern at **B** is …

1.1.3 Settlement (**A/B**) is likely to generate more profit.

1.1.4 The river caused the settlement at **C** to have a … shape.

1.1.5 The shape of the settlement at **F** is …

1.1.6 **D** is located on high ground due to the threat of flooding and is called a ... settlement.

1.1.7 **E** is close to a supply of water and is referred to as a … settlement.

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 *Various terms/concepts are provided as possible answers to the following statements. 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 A ... is an area, where a group of people live, that has buildings, communication networks and functions.

A site
B property
C settlement
D situation

1.2.2 ... is the process whereby an increasing percentage of people live in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

A Urban sprawl
B Urban growth
C Urban renewal
D Urbanisation

1.2.3 ... is the formless growth of urban areas.

A Urban growth
B Urban expansion
C Urban sprawl
D Urban blight

1.2.4 The physical growth of an urban settlement is referred to as urban ...

A expansion.
B profile.
C growth.
D decay.

1.2.5 The increase in the number of people living in urban areas is known as ...

A urbanisation.
B urban growth.
C urban expansion.
D urban migration.

1.2.6 The largest increase in the level of urbanisation in South Africa is from …

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of people living in urban areas	66,4%	66,9%	67,2%	67,9%	68,3%

A 2018 to 2019.
B 2019 to 2020.
C 2020 to 2021.
D 2021 to 2022.

1.2.7 The … of urbanisation refers to the pace at which urbanisation takes place.

A rate
B speed
C growth
D level

1.2.8 The advantages of counterurbanisation for urban areas are decreased …

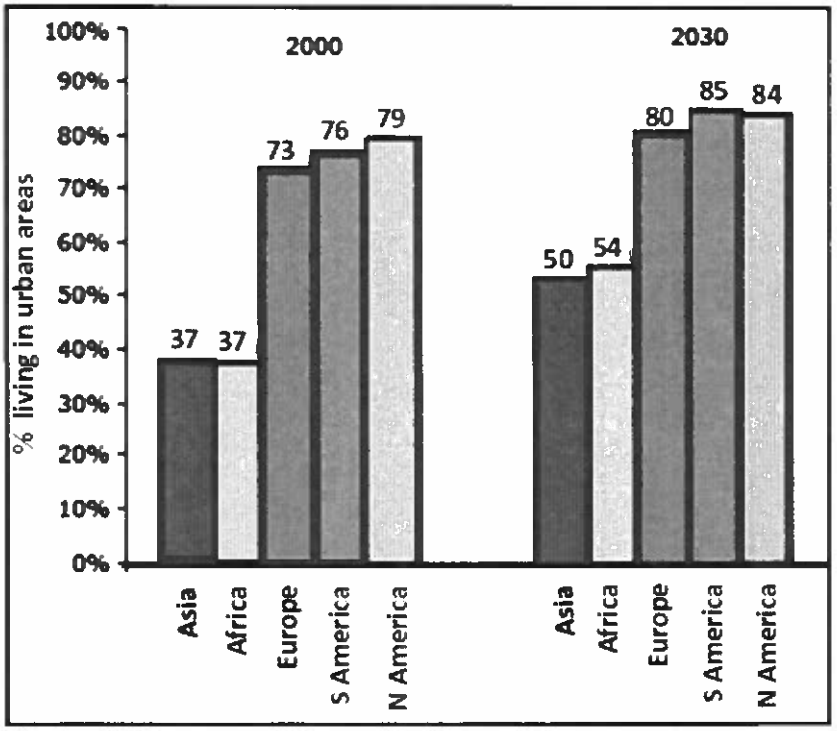
(i) pollution.
(ii) land value.
(iii) aesthetic appeal.
(iv) traffic congestion.

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

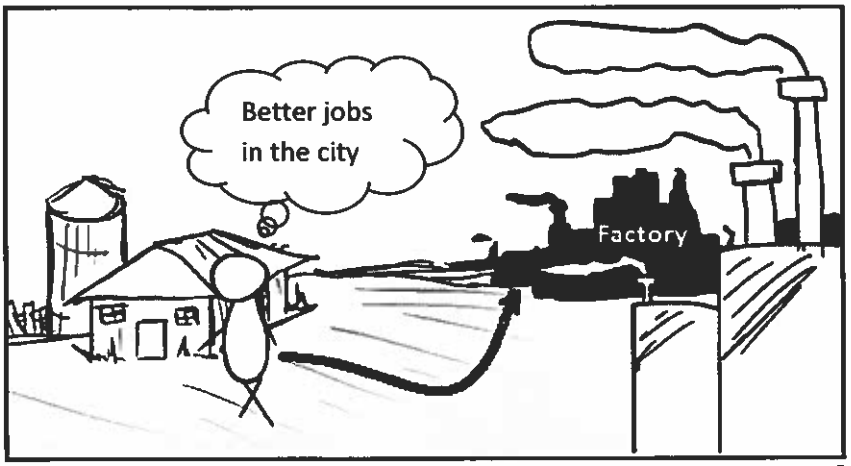
(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the graph and cartoon below showing rural-urban migration.

PREDICTED (EXPECTED) DIFFERENCE IN THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF PEOPLE THAT MOVED FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2030



[Adapted from www.coolgeography]



[Adapted from www.google.com/search?q=rural+urban+migration+&tbm]

1.3.1 Which continent is predicted (expected) to have the highest percentage of people that would move to urban areas between 2000 and 2030? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Determine the predicted (expected) difference in the percentage of people (answer to QUESTION 1.3.1) that would have moved between 2000 and 2030. (1 x 2) (2)

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various terms/concepts are provided as possible answers to complete the following statements. 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 D.

2.1.1 ... core industrial region contributes the lowest percentage to the GDP in South Africa.

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION	CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Durban-Pinetown	16,3%
South-western Cape	14,2%
Gauteng (PWV)	35,2%
Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage	7,9%

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

2.1.2 The ... is the main source of water for the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A Sterkfontein Dam
B Orange River
C Vaal Dam
D Sundays River

2.1.3 Access to ... is an advantage of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region compared to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A coal
B airports
C diamonds
D harbours

2.1.4 ... is the main industry located in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.

A Iron and steel
B Car assembly
C Sugar refining
D Fish canning

2.1.5 *The Coega Industrial Development Zone is found in the ... core industrial region.*

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

2.1.6 The main raw materials found in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region include ... and ...

(i) gold
(ii) fruit
(iii) iron ore
(iv) fish

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

2.1.7 The dominant industrial activities in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage core industrial region are ...

A car assembly and textiles.
B chemicals and metal processing.
C oil and sugar refining.
D food processing and ship building.

2.1.8 The disadvantages of industrial centralisation to the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region are ...

(i) water shortages.
(ii) a small labour force.
(iii) small markets.
(iv) air pollution.

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

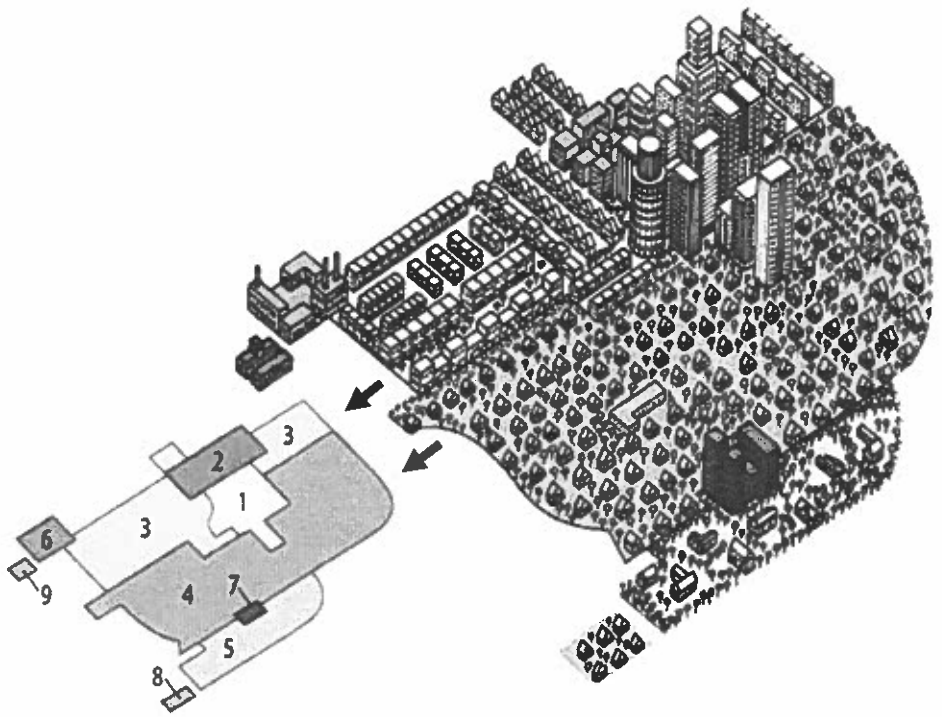
1.3.3 Why will the rate of urbanisation of the continent (answer to QUESTION 1.3.1) be so high? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Why does the pull factor, indicated in the cartoon, often lead to disappointment? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest strategies that could be implemented in rural areas to reduce the rate of urbanisation. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketch below on the multiple-nuclei model.

MULTIPLE-NUCLEI MODEL



[Adapted from www.researchgate.co.za]

KEY

1. Central business district
2. Light industries
3. Low-income residential
4. Middle-income residential
5. High-income residential
6. Heavy industries
7. Outlying business district
8. Residential estate
9. Industrial estate

1.4.1 State TWO characteristics of the multiple-nuclei model evident in the sketch. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Identify land-use zone **1**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Account for the location of land-use zone **1**. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Explain how the development of the outlying business district (OBD), labelled **7**, was influenced by:

(a) Crime rate (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Traffic congestion (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Why will the multiple-nuclei model depicted in the sketch not apply to all urban areas? (3 x 2) (6)

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1.5 *Refer to the photograph and extract below on urban blight (urban decay).*



RECLAIMING THE TRANSITION ZONE (ZONE OF DECAY)

City neighbourhoods, such as the Maboneng Precinct and Fordsburg, have a fast-developing modern feel about them. Rental prices within them have increased accordingly. This is due to improvements to attract more middle-income residents: the process of gentrification resulted in the renovation of old buildings. The social cost of redevelopment has been illustrated by a wave of evictions of the original residents who have lived in unsafe and abandoned buildings, often for decades, because they could not afford better accommodation.

[Adapted from https://www.news24.com/citypress/voices/-reclaiming-inner-cities-to-solve-our-housing-crisis]

1.5.1 Define the concept *urban blight*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Give evidence from the photograph that urban blight has taken place. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is urban blight more dominant in the transition zone (zone of decay) than in other land-use zones? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the positive impact of gentrification on the transition zone (zone of decay). (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

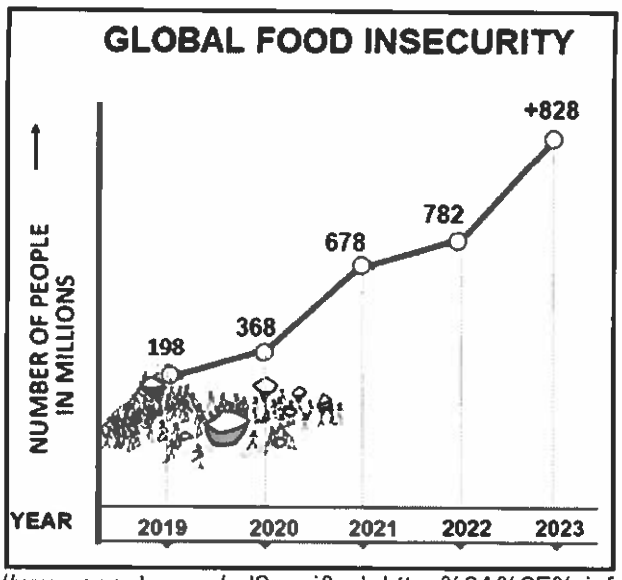
2.2 Choose an answer from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 **Z**.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
2.2.1	Term used for unregistered businesses	**Y** **Z**	formal sector informal sector
2.2.2	Characteristic of the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	workers are self-employed workers are employed by a national enterprise (business)
2.2.3	Reason for a high number of immigrants entering the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	lack of documentation availability of jobs
2.2.4	Example of an informal sector	**Y** **Z**	PEP stores car guard
2.2.5	Benefit for consumers buying goods from an informal trader	**Y** **Z**	quality products at a higher price goods can be purchased at a lower price
2.2.6	Reason for the growth of the informal sector in South Africa	**Y** **Z**	limited jobs available in the formal sector jobs available in the formal sector
2.2.7	Challenge facing the informal sector	**Y** **Z**	provision of low interest loans exposed to harsh weather conditions

(7 x 1) (7)

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2.3 Refer to the graph and extract below on food insecurity.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%-infographics%2Fhunger]

Until recently, food insecurity has been largely linked to climate change, the Covid pandemic and poverty. Availability of food has now become an important issue.

Today conflict between countries have resulted in wars (like the conflict between Russia and Ukraine), which has increased trade-related policies* imposed by countries. This has resulted in a number of global food trade restrictions being put in place by countries in order to increase domestic (local) supply. More recently, 20 countries have implemented 27 food export bans, and ten have implemented 14 export-limiting measures.

The main products imported by South Africa are wheat, maize, soya beans and sunflower seeds. The impact of reducing South Africa's imports has resulted in increasing food prices and higher inflation rates in South Africa.

Glossary:

* Trade-related policies are policies related to the importation and exportation of goods between countries.

[Adapted from https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update#]

2.3.1 State the trend evident on the graph with regard to global food insecurity from 2019 to 2023. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 According to the extract, what are the reasons for the trend shown on the graph? (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 What positive impact could the global food trade restriction measures have on South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Explain how TWO physical factors negatively impact South Africa's food production. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Suggest measures that government can implement (put in place) to support farmers in achieving food security in South Africa. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below on platinum mining.

PLATINUM MINING

Mining for Platinum Group Metals (PGM) is widespread over South Africa and holds over 80% of the world's reserves.

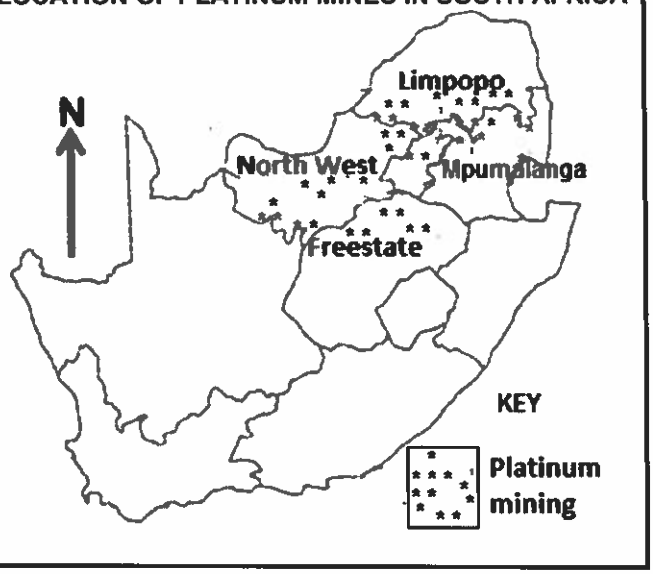
The decline in the South African platinum supply has not been given the attention it deserves by industry research organisations.

Apart from the labour strikes that challenge the platinum mining industry, access to affordable and reliable electricity is critical. Eskom and government encourage independent power production and supplementary power production.

Another challenge is water security. A growing concern is the deterioration of water distribution infrastructure on the one hand and climate change on the other.

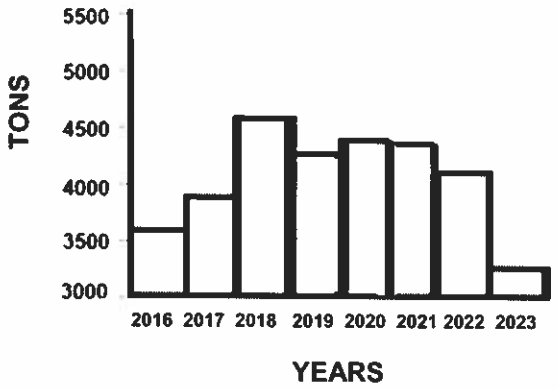
[Adapted from https://www.miningreview.com/platinum-group-metals/]

LOCATION OF PLATINUM MINES IN SOUTH AFRICA



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

SOUTH AFRICA'S PLATINUM SUPPLY 2016–2023



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.4.1 What percentage of the world's platinum reserves does South Africa have? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give evidence from the extract that platinum production in South Africa is influenced (affected) by a:

(a) Social factor

(b) Service delivery factor (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Refer to the map and name TWO provinces where platinum is mined. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Describe the general trend of the platinum supply between 2016 and 2018 and between 2020 to 2023, by referring to the graph. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that government can implement (put in place) to address challenges of platinum production. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

N2 WILD COAST TOLL ROAD PROJECT – AN INCENTIVE FOR SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

The Wild Coast would be well served by the development of a road system to encourage tourism and open up the region to economic opportunities.

The N2 Wild Coast toll road project will benefit the local community during the construction process, as a number of direct jobs will be created. The new route will also provide a safer road network which will allow those living along the new road to benefit from road interchanges, pedestrian walkways, bridges and agricultural underpasses for livestock.

The social and economic impacts of the project will offer a significant injection for the local communities. It is estimated that income for the local industry will increase by R360,4 million and construction work will create 6 800 direct jobs, and between 21 300 and 28 100 indirect jobs.

The project to upgrade the N2 Wild Coast road from East London to Port Edward is an important initiative to unlock economic opportunities in some of the most impoverished (poorest) parts of the country.

However, cultural beliefs and traditional values are in conflict with economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative.

[Adapted from Sanral]

2.5.1 State ONE key objective of Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 In which province is the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) located? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 According to the extract, by how much will the income of the local industries increase? (1 x 1) (1)

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2.5.4 State TWO physical factors that would encourage tourism in the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 How would the N2 Wild Coast toll road project encourage economic development of the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)? (2 x 2) (4)

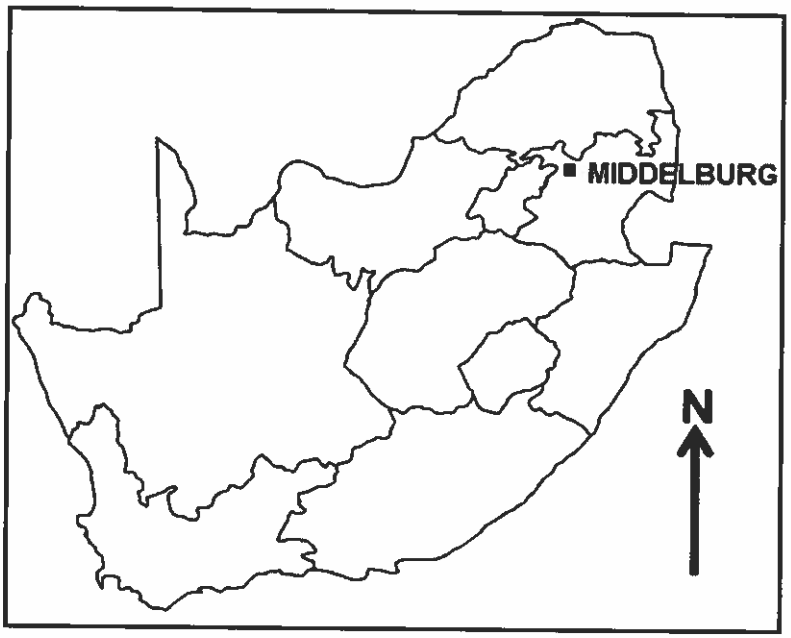
2.5.6 Explain why the Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) has experienced challenges with regard to achieving its key objectives (goals). (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MIDDELBURG



Coordinates: 25°45'S; 29°25'E

Middelburg is a town situated in Mpumalanga in South Africa. It lies midway between Pretoria and Lydenburg.

Mpumalanga accounts for approximately 83 per cent of South Africa's coal production and Eskom owns 12 (of its 15) coal-fired power plants located in and around this area. Middelburg is well known as the stainless-steel capital of Africa. It is home to a large stainless-steel plant named Columbus Stainless.

Middelburg has plenty to offer all travelers, from fascinating cultural tours to adrenaline pumping watersports in pristine dam areas. Middelburg is the ideal holiday destination.

[Adapted from https://enwikipedia.org/wiki/Mpumalanga]

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Landing strip	Landingstrook
Furrow	Voor
Sewage disposal works	Rioolsuiweringswerke

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 In which province is Middelburg located?

A Gauteng
B Mpumalanga
C KwaZulu-Natal
D Eastern Cape (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **A5** on the topographical map and the building labelled **6** on the orthophoto map.

3.1.2 (a) The scale of the topographical map is (smaller/larger) than the scale of the orthophoto map. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Refer to the building labelled **6** on the orthophoto map to give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.1.2(a). (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Calculate the vertical exaggeration of a cross-section on a topographical map.

Use the following information:
Vertical scale: 1 : 2 000 (3 x 1) (3)

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

3.1.4 Give ONE reason for exaggerating the vertical scale when drawing a cross-section. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **D2** on the orthophoto map.

3.1.5 Calculate the area of the block in square metres (m^2).

Use the following information:
Length: 4,2 cm
Breadth: 3,8 cm

Formula: **Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)** (3 x 1) (3)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 The residential area **F** in block **B2** on the topographical map is a (high/low)-income residential area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the landing strip **G** in block **C4** and **D4** on the topographical map.

3.2.3 (a) Name the land-use zone in which the landing strip is located. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give evidence from the topographical map to show that the landing strip is ideally located. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks **C5** and **D5** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.4 The type of farming evident is (small-scale/large-scale) farming. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Give evidence to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **B5** on the topographical map.

3.2.6 Name the secondary activity evident in this area. (1 x 1) (1)

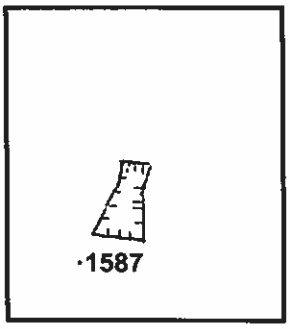
3.2.7 Why is this activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.6) necessary for economic development to take place in this area? (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Data integration is an analysis of (single/multiple) data sources. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **E2** on the topographical map and the sketch below that represents block **E2**.



3.3.2 (a) **H** in block **E2** on the topographical map represents a (point/polygon) symbol. (1 x 1) (1)

Redraw the block above in the ANSWER BOOK.

(b) In the redrawn block, draw a line symbol that represents a natural feature found east of spot height 1587 in block **E2** on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) How did the integration of the spot height in the sketch and the symbol you have drawn assist in determining the location of the dam wall at **J**? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the vacant land found in area **7** on the orthophoto map.

3.3.3 What term does a GIS specialist use to refer to the vacant land that separates the river from the built-up area? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Give ONE reason why there is a need for this vacant land. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN/
NASIONALE SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

GEOGRAFIE V2

MEI/JUNIE 2024

GEOGRAFIE: Vraestel 2

10782A

PUNTE: 150

TYD: 3 uur

X05

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 19 bladsye.

Kopiereg voorbehou

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit TWEE afdelings:

   AFDELING A
   VRAAG 1: LANDELIKE EN STEDELIKE NEDERSETTINGS (60)
   VRAAG 2: EKONOMIESE GEOGRAFIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA (60)

   AFDELING B
   VRAAG 3: GEOGRAFIESE VAARDIGHEDE EN TEGNIEKE (30)

2. Beantwoord AL DRIE vrae.
3. ALLE diagramme is by die VRAESTEL ingesluit.
4. Laat 'n reël oop tussen onderafdelings van vrae wat jy beantwoord.
5. Begin ELKE vraag boaan 'n NUWE bladsy.
6. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
7. MOENIE in die kantlyne van die ANTWOORDEBOEK skryf NIE.
8. Teken volledig benoemde diagramme wanneer dit vereis word.
9. Antwoord in VOLSINNE, behalwe waar jy moet noem, identifiseer of 'n lys moet maak.
10. Die maateenheid MOET in jou finale antwoord aangedui word, bv. 1020 hPa, 14 °C en 45 m.
11. Jy mag 'n nieprogrammeerbare sakrekenaar gebruik.
12. Jy mag 'n vergrootglas gebruik.
13. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

SPESIFIEKE INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING VIR AFDELING B

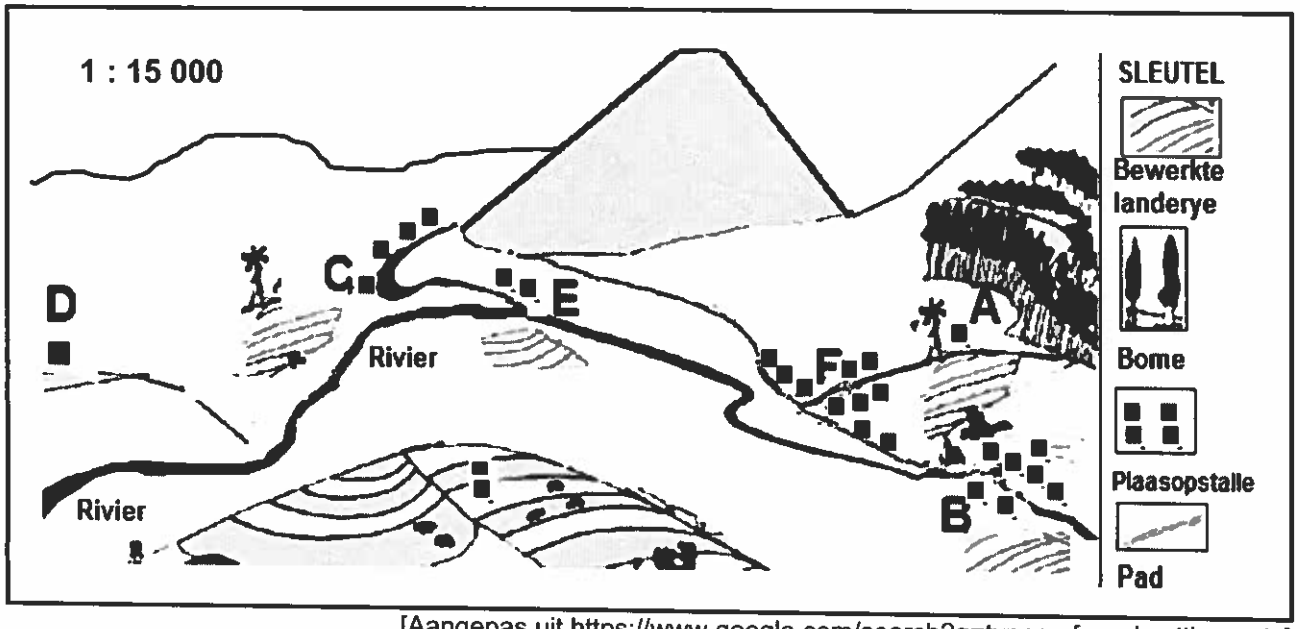
14. 'n 1 : 50 000 topografiese kaart 2529CD MIDDELBURG en 'n 1 : 10 000 ortofotokaart 2529 CD 5 MIDDELBURG word voorsien.
15. Die gebied wat met ROOI/SWART op die topografiese kaart afgebaken is, stel die gebied voor wat deur die ortofotokaart gedek word.
16. Toon ALLE bewerkings. Punte sal vir stappe in berekeninge toegeken word.
17. Jy moet die topografiese kaart en die ortofotokaart aan die einde van hierdie eksamensessie by die toesighouer inlewer.

Kopiereg voorbehou

AFDELING A: LANDELIKE EN STEDELIKE NEDERSETTINGS EN EKONOMIESE GEOGRAFIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VRAAG 1: LANDELIKE EN STEDELIKE NEDERSETTINGS

1.1 Verwys na die skets hieronder oor die patroon en vorm van landelike nedersettings. Skryf slegs die antwoord langs die vraagnommers (1.1.1 tot 1.1.7) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, bv. 1.1.8 sirkulêr.



[Aangepas uit https://www.google.com/search?q=types of rural settlements]

1.1.1 Die nedersettingspatroon by **A** is …

1.1.2 Die nedersettingspatroon by **B** is …

1.1.3 Nedersetting (**A/B**) is geneig om meer wins te toon.

1.1.4 Die rivier het daartoe gelei dat die nedersetting by **C** 'n …-vorm het.

1.1.5 Die vorm van die nedersetting by **F** is …

1.1.6 **D** is op hoogliggende grond geleë weens die gevaar van vloede en word 'n … nedersetting genoem.

1.1.7 **E** is naby aan 'n voorraad water en daar word daarna as 'n … nedersetting verwys. (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Verskeie terme/konsepte word as moontlike antwoorde op die volgende stellings gegee. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnommers (1.2.1 tot 1.2.8) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, bv. 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 'n ... is 'n area, waar 'n groep mense leef, wat uit geboue, kommunikasienetwerke en funksies bestaan.

A Standplaas
B Eiendom
C Nedersetting
D Ligging

1.2.2 ... is die proses waar 'n toenemende persentasie mense in stedelike gebiede, in vergelyking met landelike gebiede, woon.

A Ongebreidelde stedelike uitspreiding
B Stedelike groei
C Stadsvernuwing
D Verstedeliking

1.2.3 ... is die vormlose groei van stedelike areas.

A Stedelike groei
B Stedelike uitbreiding
C Ongebreidelde stedelike uitspreiding
D Stedelike verval

1.2.4 Die fisiese groei van 'n stedelike nedersetting staan as stedelike ... bekend.

A uitbreiding
B profiel
C groei
D verval

1.2.5 Die toename in die aantal mense wat in stedelike gebiede woon, staan as ... bekend.

A verstedeliking
B stedelike groei
C stedelike uitbreiding
D stedelike migrasie

1.2.6 Die grootste toename in die vlak van verstedeliking in Suid-Afrika is vanaf ...

JAAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Persentasie mense wat in stedelike gebiede woon	66,4%	66,9%	67,2%	67,9%	68,3%

A 2018 tot 2019.
B 2019 tot 2020.
C 2020 tot 2021.
D 2021 tot 2022.

1.2.7 Die ... van verstedeliking verwys na die pas waarteen verstedeliking plaasvind.

A tempo
B spoed
C groei
D vlak

1.2.8 Die voordele van teenverstedeliking vir stedelike gebiede is 'n afname in ...

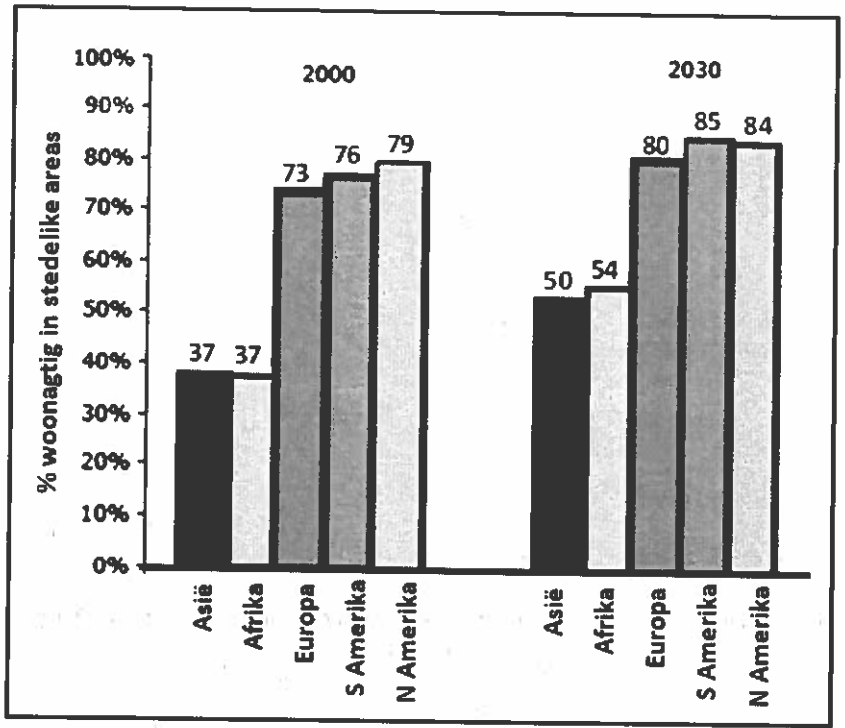
(i) besoedeling.
(ii) grondwaarde.
(iii) estetiese voorkoms.
(iv) verkeersopeenhoping.

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

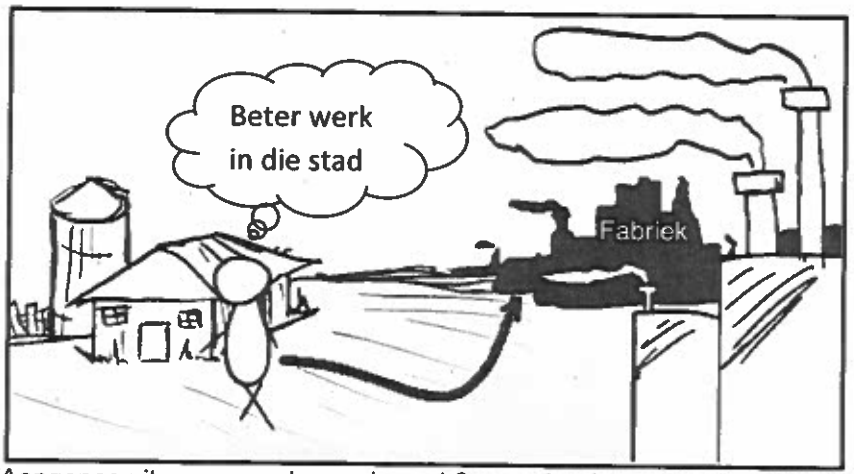
(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Verwys na die grafiek en spotprent hieronder wat landelike-stedelike migrasie toon.

VOORSPELDE (VERWAGTE) VERSKIL IN DIE PERSENTASIE TOENAME VAN MENSE WAT TUSSEN 2000 EN 2030 VAN LANDELIKE NA STEDELIKE AREAS VERHUIS HET



[Aangepas uit www.coolgeography]



[Aangepas uit www.google.com/search?q=rural+urban+migration+&tbm]

1.3.1 Watter kontinent sal na verwagting (soos voorspel word) tussen 2000 en 2030 die hoogste persentasie mense hê wat na stedelike gebiede/areas verhuis het? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Bepaal die verwagte (voorspelde) verskil in die persentasie van mense (antwoord op VRAAG 1.3.1) wat tussen 2000 en 2030 sou verhuis het. (1 x 2) (2)

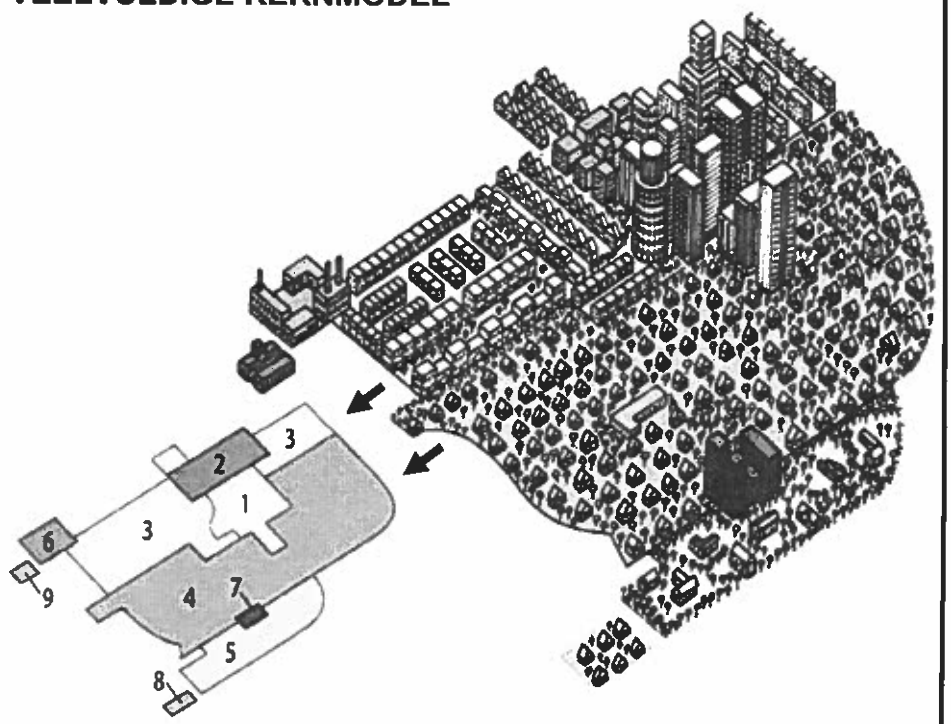
1.3.3 Waarom sal die tempo van verstedeliking van die kontinent (antwoord op VRAAG 1.3.1) so hoog wees? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Waarom lei die trekfaktor, wat in die spotprent aangedui word, dikwels tot teleurstelling? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Stel strategieë voor wat in landelike gebiede geïmplementeer kan word om die tempo van verstedeliking te verlaag. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Verwys na die skets hieronder oor die veelvuldige kernmodel.

VEELVULDIGE KERNMODEL



[Verwerk uit www.researchgate.co.za]

SLEUTEL

1. Sentrale sakekern
2. Ligte nywerhede
3. Lae-inkomste residensieel
4. Middel-inkomste residensieel
5. Hoë-inkomste residensieel
6. Swaar nywerhede
7. Afgeleë sakedistrik
8. Residensiële landgoed
9. Industriële landgoed

1.4.1 Noem TWEE eienskappe van die veelvuldige kernmodel wat in die skets duidelik is. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Identifiseer grondgebruiksone **1**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Verklaar die ligging van grondgebruiksone **1**. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Verduidelik hoe die ontwikkeling van die afgeleë sakedistrik (ASD), wat **7** benoem is, deur die volgende beïnvloed is:

(a) Misdaadkoers (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Verkeersopeenhopings (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Waarom sal die veelvuldige kernmodel, uitgebeeld in die skets, nie op alle stedelike gebiede van toepassing wees nie? (3 x 2) (6)

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1.5 Verwys na die foto en uittreksel hieronder oor stedelike *verval (stedelike agteruitgang).*



HERWINNING VAN DIE OORGANGSONE (VERVALSONE)

Stadsbuurte, soos die Maboneng-gebied en Fordsburg, het 'n vinnig ontwikkelende moderne gevoel aan hulle. Huurpryse in hierdie gebiede het diensooreenkomstig gestyg. Dit is as gevolg van verbeteringe om middel-inkomste-inwoners te lok: die proses van buurt-opknapping/gentrifikasie het tot die opknapping van ou geboue gelei. Die sosiale koste van herontwikkeling word geïllustreer deur 'n vlaag uitsettings van die oorspronklike inwoners wat in onveilige en verlate geboue gewoon het, dikwels vir dekades, omdat hulle nie beter verblyf kon bekostig nie.

[Aangepas uit https://www.news24.com/citypress/voices/-reclaiming-inner-cities-to-solve-our-housing-crisis]

1.5.1 Definieer die konsep *stedelike verval.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Gee 'n bewys uit die foto dat stedelike verval plaasgevind het. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Waarom is stedelike verval meer dominant in die oorgangsone (vervalsone) as in ander grondgebruiksones? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 In 'n paragraaf van ongeveer AGT reëls, verduidelik die positiewe impak van buurtopknapping/gentrifikasie op die oorgangsone (vervalsone). (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

VRAAG 2: EKONOMIESE GEOGRAFIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

2.1 Verskeie terme/konsepte word as moontlike antwoorde gegee om die volgende stellings te voltooi. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnommers (2.1.1 tot 2.1.8) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, bv. 2.1.9 D.

2.1.1 ...-kernnywerheidsgebied dra die laagste persentasie tot die BBP in Suid-Afrika by.

KERNNYWERHEIDSGEBIED	BYDRAE TOT BBP
Durban-Pinetown	16,3%
Suidwestelike Kaap	14,2%
Gauteng (PWV)	35,2%
Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage	7,9%

A Durban-Pinetown
B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage
C Gauteng (PWV)
D Suidwestelike Kaap

2.1.2 Die ... is die hoofbron van water vir die Gauteng (PWV)-kernnywerheidsgebied.

A Sterkfonteindam
B Oranjerivier
C Vaaldam
D Sondagsrivier

2.1.3 Toegang tot ... is 'n voordeel van die Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage-kernnywerheidsgebied in vergelyking met die Gauteng (PWV)-kernnywerheidsgebied.

A steenkool
B lughawens
C diamante
D hawens

2.1.4 ... is die vernaamste nywerheid geleë in die Gauteng (PWV)-kern-nywerheidsgebied.

A Yster en staal
B Motormontering
C Suikerraffinering
D Visinmaak

2.1.5 Die Coega-nywerheidsontwikkelingsone kom in die ... kernnywerheidstreek voor.

A Gauteng (PWV)-
B Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage-
C Durban-Pinetown-
D Suidwestelike Kaap-

2.1.6 Die vernaamste grondstowwe wat in die Gauteng (PWV)-kernnywerheidstreek voorkom, sluit ... en ... in.

(i) goud
(ii) vrugte
(iii) ystererts
(iv) vis

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

2.1.7 Die dominante nywerheidsaktiwiteite in die Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage-kernnywerheidstreek is ...

A motormontering en tekstielware.
B chemikalieë en metaalprosessering.
C olie- en suikerraffinadery.
D voedselverwerking en skeepsbou.

2.1.8 Die nadele van nywerheidsentralisasie vir die Gauteng (PWV)-kernnywerheidstreek is ...

(i) watertekorte.
(ii) 'n klein arbeidsmag.
(iii) klein markte.
(iv) lugbesoedeling.

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

(8 x 1) (8)

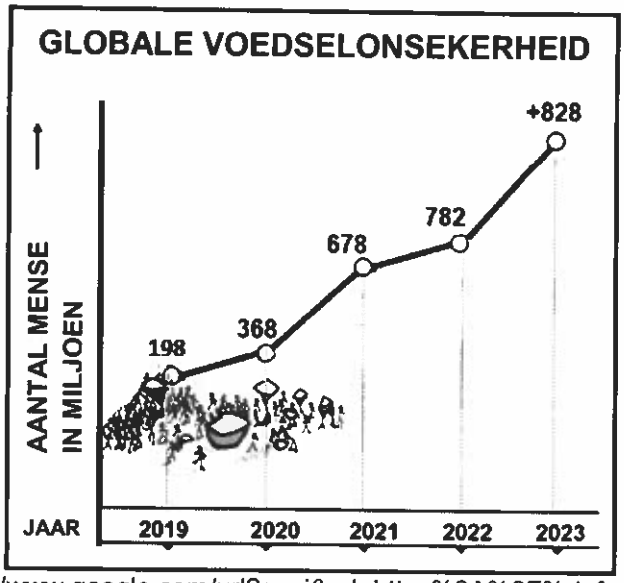
2.2 Kies 'n antwoord uit KOLOM B wat by die stelling in KOLOM A pas. Skryf slegs die letter **Y** of **Z** langs die vraagnommers (2.2.1 tot 2.2.7) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, bv. 2.2.8 **Z**.

	KOLOM A		KOLOM B
2.2.1	Term wat gebruik word vir ongeregistreerde besighede	**Y** **Z**	formele sektor informele sektor
2.2.2	Kenmerkend van die informele sektor	**Y** **Z**	werkers is selfwerksaam (in eie diens) werkers is in diens van 'n nasionale onderneming (besigheid)
2.2.3	Rede vir die groot getal immigrante wat die informele sektor betree	**Y** **Z**	gebrek aan dokumentasie beskikbaarheid van werk
2.2.4	Voorbeeld van 'n informele sektor	**Y** **Z**	PEP stores (winkel) karwag
2.2.5	'n Voordeel vir verbruikers wat goedere by 'n informele handelaar koop	**Y** **Z**	kwaliteit goedere teen 'n hoër prys goedere kan teen 'n laer prys aangekoop word
2.2.6	Rede vir die groei van die informele sektor in Suid-Afrika	**Y** **Z**	beperkte werk in die formele sektor beskikbaar werk in die formele sektor beskikbaar
2.2.7	Uitdaging wat die informele sektor in die gesig staar	**Y** **Z**	verskaffing van lae-rente-lenings blootstelling aan ekstreme weerstoestande

(7 x 1) (7)

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2.3 Verwys na die grafiek en uittreksel hieronder oor voedselonsekerheid.



[Aangepas uit https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%-infographics%2Fhunger]

Voedselonsekerheid is tot onlangs grootliks met klimaatsverandering, die Covid-pandemie en armoede verbind. Beskikbaarheid van voedsel het nou 'n belangrike kwessie geword.

Konflik tussen lande lei deesdae tot oorloë (soos die konflik tussen Rusland en Oekraïne), wat handelsverwante beleide* wat deur lande opgelê is, vermeerder het. Dit het daartoe gelei dat 'n aantal globale voedselhandelsbeperkinge deur lande ingestel is om sodoende binnelandse (plaaslike) voorraad te vermeerder. Twintig lande het onlangs 27 voedseluitvoerverbannings geïmplementeer en tien lande het 14 uitvoerbeperkingsmaatreëls geïmplementeer.

Die hoofprodukte wat deur Suid-Afrika ingevoer word, is koring, mielies, sojabone en sonneblomsaad. Die invloed om Suid-Afrika se invoere te verminder, het tot hoër voedselpryse en hoër inflasiekoerse in Suid-Afrika gelei.

Woordelys:

*Handelsverwante beleide is beleide wat verband hou met die invoer en uitvoer van goedere tussen lande.

[Aangepas uit https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update#]

2.3.1 Noem die neiging wat op die grafiek duidelik is met betrekking tot globale voedselonsekerheid vanaf 2019 tot 2023. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Volgens die uittreksel, wat is die redes vir die neiging wat op die grafiek getoon word? (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Watter positiewe impak kan die globale voedselhandel-beperkingmaatreëls op Suid-Afrika hê? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Verduidelik hoe TWEE fisiese faktore Suid-Afrika se voedselproduksie negatief beïnvloed. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Stel maatreëls voor wat die regering kan implementeer (instel) om boere te ondersteun om voedselsekerheid in Suid-Afrika te bereik. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Verwys na die infografika oor platinummynbou hieronder.

PLATINUM-MYNBOU

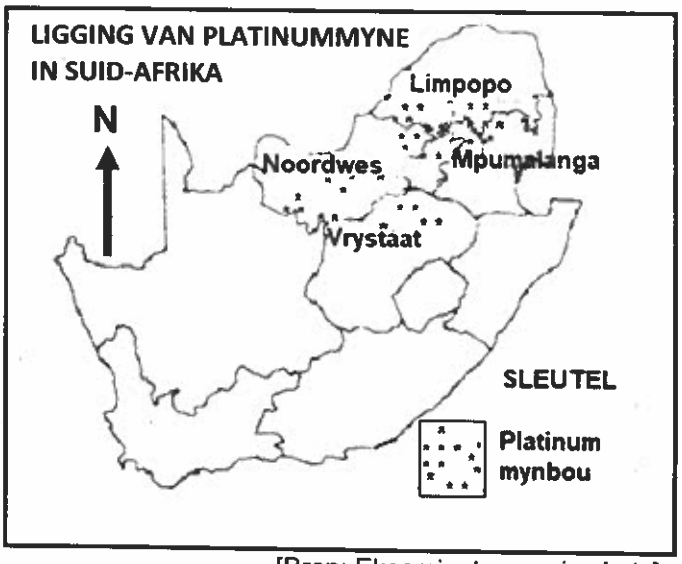
Mynbou vir die Platinum Groep Metale (PGM) is wydverspreid oor Suid-Afrika en bevat meer as 80% van die wêreld se reserwes.

Die afname in die Suid-Afrikaanse platinumvoorraad kry nie die aandag van nywerheidsnavorsingsorganisasies wat dit verdien nie.

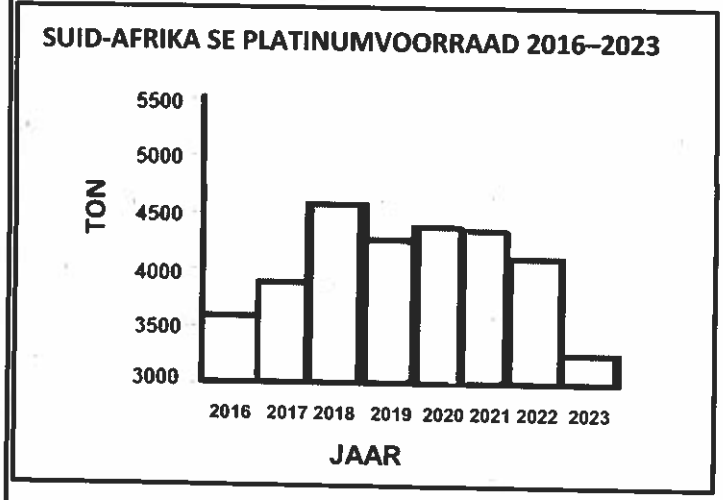
Buiten die arbeidstakings wat 'n uitdaging vir die platinummynbou-nywerheid is, is toegang tot bekostigbare en betroubare elektrisiteit kommerwekkend. Eskom en die regering moedig onafhanklike kragproduksie en aanvullende kragproduksie aan.

Nog 'n uitdaging is watersekerheid. 'n Groeiende bekommernis is die agteruitgang van waterverpreidings-infrastruktuur aan die een kant en klimaatsverandering aan die ander kant.

[Aangepas uit https://www.miningreview.com/platinum-group-metals/]



[Bron: Eksaminator se eie skets]



[Bron: Eksaminator se eie skets]

2.4.1 Watter persentasie van die wêreld se platinumreserwes kom in Suid-Afrika voor? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Gee bewyse uit die uittreksel dat platinumproduksie in Suid-Afrika beïnvloed word deur 'n:

(a) Sosiale faktor

(b) Diensleweringsfaktor (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Verwys na die kaart en noem TWEE provinsies waar platinum gemyn word. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Beskryf die algemene neiging/tendens van die platinumvoorraad tussen 2016 en 2018 en tussen 2020 en 2023, deur na die grafiek te verwys. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 In 'n paragraaf van ongeveer AGT reëls, stel strategieë voor wat die regering kan implementeer (instel) om aandag te gee aan die uitdagings van platinumproduksie. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Verwys na die uittreksel hieronder oor die Wildekus Ruimtelike-ontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI).

N2-WILDEKUS-TOLPADPROJEK – 'N AANSPORING VIR VOLHOUBARE ONTWIKKELING

Die Wildekus sal voordeel trek uit die ontwikkeling van 'n padnetwerk om toerisme aan te moedig en die streek vir ekonomiese geleenthede oop te stel.

Die N2-Wildekus-tolpadprojek sal die plaaslike gemeenskap tydens die konstruksieproses bevoordeel aangesien 'n aantal direkte werksgeleenthede geskep sal word. Die nuwe roete sal ook 'n veiliger padnetwerk verskaf wat daartoe sal lei dat diegene wat langs die nuwe pad woon, bevoordeel gaan word deur die padaansluitings, voetslaanpaaie, brûe en landbouduikweë vir lewende hawe.

Die sosiale en ekonomiese impak van die projek sal 'n beduidende inspuiting vir die plaaslike gemeenskappe bied. Daar word beraam dat die inkomste vir die plaaslike nywerheid met R360,4 miljoen sal vermeerder en konstruksiewerk sal 6 800 direkte werksgeleenthede en tussen 21 300 en 28 100 indirekte werksgeleenthede skep.

Die projek om die N2-Wildekuspad van Oos-Londen na Port Edward op te gradeer, is 'n belangrike inisiatief om ekonomiese geleenthede in sommige van die mees verarmde (armste) dele van die land te ontsluit.

Kulturele gelowe en tradisionele waardes is egter in konflik met ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Wildekus Ruimtelikeontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI).

[Aangepas uit Sanral]

2.5.1 Noem EEN sleuteldoelwit van Ruimtelikeontwikkelingsinisiatiewe (ROI) in Suid-Afrika. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 In watter provinsie is die Wildekus Ruimtelikeontwikkelings-inisiatief (ROI) geleë? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Volgens die uittreksel, met hoeveel sal die inkomste van plaaslike nywerhede vermeerder? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1 KAARTVAARDIGHEDE EN BEREKENINGE

3.1.1 In watter provinsie is Middelburg geleë?

A Gauteng
B Mpumalanga
C KwaZulu-Natal
D Oos-Kaap (1 x 1) (1)

Verwys na blok **A5** op die topografiese kaart en die gebou genommer **6** op die ortofotokaart.

3.1.2 (a) Die skaal van die topografiese kaart is (kleiner/groter) as die skaal van die ortofotokaart. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Verwys na die gebou gemerk **6** op die ortofotokaart en gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord op VRAAG 3.1.2(a). (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Bereken die vertikale vergroting van 'n dwarsdeursnit op 'n topografiese kaart.

Gebruik die volgende inligting:
Vertikale skaal: 1 : 2 000 (3 x 1) (3)

Formule: **Vertikale vergroting** = $\frac{\textbf{Vertikale skaal (VS)}}{\textbf{Horisontale skaal (HS)}}$

3.1.4 Gee EEN rede vir die vergroting van die vertikale skaal wanneer 'n dwarsdeursnit geteken word. (1 x 1) (1)

Verwys na blok **D2** op die ortofotokaart.

3.1.5 Bereken die oppervlakte van die blok in vierkante meter (m²).

Gebruik die volgende inligting:
Lengte: 4,2 cm
Breedte: 3,8 cm

Formule: **Oppervlakte = Lengte (L) x Breedte (B)** (3 x 1) (3)

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3.2 KAARTINTERPRETASIE

3.2.1 Die residensiële gebied **F** in blok **B2** op die topografiese kaart is 'n (hoë/lae)-inkomste residensiële gebied. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Gee bewyse uit die topografiese kaart om jou antwoord op VRAAG 3.2.1 te staaf. (1 x 2) (2)

Verwys na die landingstrook **G** in blok **C4** en **D4** op die topografiese kaart.

3.2.3 (a) Benoem die grondgebruiksone waarin die landingstrook geleë is. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Gee bewyse uit die topografiese kaart wat toon dat die landingstrook ideaal geleë is. (1 x 2) (2)

Verwys na blok **C5** en **D5** op die ortofotokaart.

3.2.4 Die tipe boerdery sigbaar is (kleinskaalse/grootskaalse) boerdery. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Gee bewyse om jou antwoord op VRAAG 3.2.4 te staaf. (1 x 2) (2)

Verwys na blok **B5** op die topografiese kaart.

3.2.6 Noem die sekondêre aktiwiteit sigbaar in hierdie area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Waarom is die aktiwiteit (antwoord op VRAAG 3.2.6) nodig vir ekonomiese ontwikkeling om in hierdie area plaas te vind? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Gee TWEE fisiese faktore wat toerisme in die Wildekus Ruimtelikeontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI) sal aanmoedig. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 Hoe sal die N2-Wildekus-tolpadprojek ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Wildekus Ruimtelikeontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI) aanmoedig? (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Verduidelik waarom die Wildekus Ruimtelikeontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI) uitdagings ervaar het om die sleuteldoelwitte (mikpunte) te bereik. (3 x 2) (6)

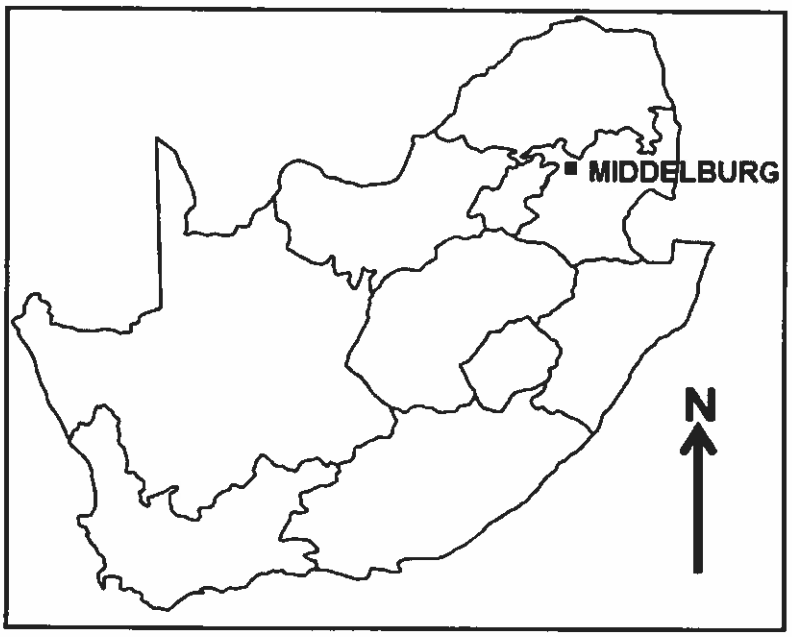
[60]

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 120

AFDELING B

VRAAG 3: GEOGRAFIESE VAARDIGHEDE EN TEGNIEKE

ALGEMENE INLIGTING OOR MIDDELBURG



Koördinate: 25º45'S; 29°25'O

Middelburg is 'n dorp wat in Mpumalanga in Suid-Afrika geleë is. Dit lê halfpad tussen Pretoria en Lydenburg.

Mpumalanga is verantwoordelik vir ongeveer 83 persent van Suid-Afrika se steenkoolproduksie en Eskom besit 12 (van sy 15) steenkoolaangedrewe kragaanlegte wat in en om dié area geleë is. Middelburg is bekend as die vlekvryestaal-hoofstad van Afrika. Dit is die tuiste van 'n groot vlekvryestaal-aanleg met die naam Columbus Stainless.

Middelburg bied baie aan alle reisigers, vanaf fassinerende kulturele toere tot adrenaliengelaaide watersport in ongerepte dam-areas. Middelburg is die ideale vakansiebestemming.

[Aangepas uit https://enwikipedia.org/wiki/Mpumalanga]

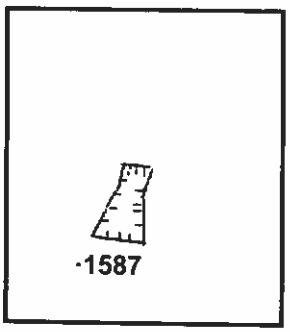
Die volgende Engelse terme en hulle Afrikaanse vertalings word op die topografiese kaart getoon:

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Landing strip	Landingstrook
Furrow	Voor
Sewage disposal works	Rioolsuiweringswerke

3.3 GEOGRAFIESE INLIGTINGSTELSELS (GIS)

3.3.1 Data-integrasie is 'n analise van (enkele/veelvoudige) databronne. (1 x 1) (1)

Verwys na blok **E2** op die topografiese kaart en die skets hieronder wat blok **E2** voorstel.



3.3.2 (a) **H** in blok **E2** op die topografiese kaart verteenwoordig 'n (punt/poligoon)-simbool. (1 x 1) (1)

Teken die blok hierbo in die ANTWOORDEBOEK oor.

(b) Teken 'n lynsimbool in jou oorgetekende blok wat 'n natuurlike verskynsel in blok **E2**, oos van punthoogte 1587, op die topografiese kaart voorstel. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Hoe het die integrasie van die punthoogte in die skets en die simbool wat jy geteken het, bygedra om te bepaal waar die damwal by **J** geleë is? (1 x 2) (2)

Verwys na die oop stuk grond wat in area **7** op die ortofotokaart gevind word.

3.3.3 Watter term gebruik 'n GIS-spesialis om na die oop stuk grond, wat die rivier van die opgeboude gebied skei, te verwys? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Gee EEN rede waarom daar 'n behoefte aan dié oop stuk grond is. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 30
GROOTTOTAAL: 150

Kopiereg voorbehou