education

Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

# GEOGRAPHY

# PAPER 2

# GRADE 12

# JUNE 2025

# MARKS: 150

# MARKING GUIDELINE

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## QUESTION 1

1.1.1 Y

1.1.2 Y

1.1.3 X

1.1.4 X

1.1.5 X

1.1.6 X

1.1.7 X

1.1.8 Y

(8x1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 Function

1.2.2 Decreases

1.2.3 Decreases

1.2.4 Directly

1.2.5 Isolated farmstead

1.2.6 Dense

1.2.7 Conurbation

(7x1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 The decrease in the number of people living in rural areas. (1x2) (2)

1.3.2
- Rural outmigration (1x1) (1)
- Fewer births
- Rise in mortality rate

**(ANYONE)**

1.3.3 **SOCIAL**

- fewer births
- mortality rate rises
- increase in crime
- family units are broken

**ECONOMIC**

- Brain drain
- Businesses will close down
- Production decreases due to few labourers
- Resources are underutilized

(2x2) (4)

**(ANY ONE FROM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)**

1.3.4 **STRATEGIES**

- Create job opportunities in rural areas
- Decentralization of industries to rural areas
- Improve infrastructure
- Improve provision of basic services
- Entertainment projects in rural areas

(4x2) (8)

[15]

1.4

1.4.1 Unequal or unfair treatment of people leading to basic rights not being met. [concept] (1x2) (2)

1.4.2 Lack of water/access to water (1x1) (1)

1.4.3 Drought (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 • JoJo tanks (2x2) (4)

- Use boreholes
- Recycle water
- Farmers should use drip farming

**(ANY TWO)**

1.4.5 Decrease in crop production

Less irrigation

More water expenses

Loss of jobs on farms

Decrease in agricultural profits

Loss of livestock

Loss of crops

**(ANY THREE)** (3x2) (6)

[15]

1.5

1.5.1 Land restitution (1x2) (2)

1.5.2
- Equitable distribution of landownership by changing laws about ownership of land (1x1) (1)
- Redress inequalities that exist due to apartheid legislation of the past which prevented all people to own land **[ANY ONE]**

1.5.3 "Land reform the process is to slow"

"give land for feed not for greed" (2x1) (2)

1.5.4
- Willing buyer, willing seller causes delays
- it is very costly to buy land from those willing to sell (2x2) (4)
- takes time to resolve disputes
- grey areas in land reform policies
- disagreement between government and traditional leaders

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- land redistributed to those who have no interest or knowledge of farming
- move from subsistence to commercial farming has not occurred
- land reform has not stimulated the economic growth of rural areas
  **[ANY TWO]**

1.5.5 The change to commercial farming would create more employment opportunities (3x2) (6)

Increase in food production would alleviate poverty

Employment would decrease poverty

There would be more reconciliation among rural communities that would bring stability

Improved services would contribute to a better quality of life

Family units would not be broken due to a decrease in rural-urban migration **[ANY THREE]**

[15]

Question 2

2.1 2.1.1 Specialised town (1)

2.1.2 Junction town (1)

2.1.3 Break-of-bulk (1)

2.1.4 Central place towns (1)

2.1.5 Resort towns (1)

2.1.6 Gap town (1)

2.1.7 Industrial town (1)

2.1.8 Location (1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 Y urbanisation (1)

2.2.2 Y Urban hierarchy (1)

2.2.3 Z Urban renewal (1)

2.2.4 Y multifunctional (1)

2.2.5 Z city (1)

2.2.6 Z rate of urbanisation (1)

2.2.7 Z Urban sprawl (1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 The area from which a business(service) draws its customers. (1x2) (2)

2.3.2 B- City (1) (1x1) (1)

2.3.3
- It offers specialised goods and services (2)
- It has a larger sphere of influence (2)
- It can attract people from a wider area (2)
- It offers both low order and high order services (2)

**(Any Two)** (2x2) (4)

2.3.4
- They offer low order goods/ services (2)
- They have a small sphere of influence (2), small threshold population (2) and
- Small/ short range. (2)
- There's many of them (2) and they are found close together (2)

(Anyone) (1x2) (2)

2.3.5 **Range** is to the maximum distance a customer is prepared to travel for particular goods or services (1), while

**threshold population** is the minimum number of customers required for business(services) to make profit. (1) (2x1) (2)

2.3.6
- The range of low order goods is short as they are needed almost every day. (2)
- Low order goods are cheap and easy to obtain (available in many centres). (2)
- People are not willing to travel long distances for low order goods (2) as it will be costly for them to do that on a daily basis. (2)
- The range of high order goods is long as they are not required every day. (2)
- People are willing to travel long distances for these goods (2) as they are only available in specific locations. (2)
- High order goods are relatively expensive and require decision making before they are bought. (2)

**[ANY TWO] [LEARNER MUST ADRESS BOTH ORDERS]** (2x2) (4)

(15)

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2.4 2.4.1 Side view of an urban area (1) (1x1) (2)

2.4.2
- It is close to the natural environment (greenbelt and rural-urban fringe) (2)
- Convenience of nearby, neighborhood shopping center (2)
- It is far from the industrial area (2)
- Accessibility to business parks / OBD / work (2)

**[ANYONE]** (1x2) (2)

2.4.3
- Resulted in a high building density/ many buildings/ buildings being near each other. (1x2) (2)

2.4.4
- Buildings abandoned (2)
- No maintenance/landlords/tenants neglect buildings (2)
- Low rentals result in limited capital to maintain buildings (2)
- Buildings are vandalised/graffiti on walls (2)
- Homeless people move into abandoned buildings (2)
- Low owner occupancy (2)
- Illegal occupation of buildings (2)
- Changing functions of buildings (2)
- Lack of service delivery by municipalities (2)
- Overcrowding in rental units (2

**(ANY TWO)** (2x2) (4)

2.4.5
- Traffic congestion discourages people from going to the CBD (2)
- High levels of crime which makes the CBD unsafe (2)
- Lack of parking spaces creates inconveniences (2)
- High pollution levels in the CBD (2)
- Lack of space for expansion (2)
- High land values (2)
- Expensive rent (2)
- High competition amongst businesses (2)
- Invasion of informal traders (2)

**[ANY THREE]** (2x2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 1.8 million (1x1) (1)

2.5.2
- Access to electricity (1)
- Access to flush toilets (1)
- Low occupancy/ one person only (1)

[ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

2.5.3
- Limited access to basic services (accept examples) due to greater demand (2)

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- Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2) due to high levels of pollution (2)/due to overcrowding (2)
- Limited access to education/health services (2) due to a large concentration of people (2)
- Increase in crime (2) due to increased levels of unemployment (2)
- Decrease in aesthetic appeal (2) due to lack of planning/conditions of informal settlements (2)
- Increased food insecurity (2) due to lack of income (2)
- Overcrowding (2) due to lack of space for settlement/planning (2
- Increase in poverty (2) due to the high rate of unemployment (2)
- Children not in school (2) due to lack of schools/poor parenting (2)
- Drug/alcohol abuse (2) due to despair or gang's influence (2)
- Violence on people (2) due to areas not being lit up at night (2)
- Social ills (2) due to lack of income or jobs (2)
- **LEARNER MUST IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN FOR FULL MARKS** (2x2) (4)

2.5.4

- Provide stronger building material to construct houses (2)
- Build low-cost houses (2)
- Adequate basic services (accept examples) (2)
- Provide them with legal ownership of land they are living on (2)
- Access to emergency services (2)
- Better infrastructure (2)

**ANY FOUR]** (4x2) (8)

(15)

**(60)**