GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 2) (10782)

23 pages

PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY – 2026

The following marking principles are developed to standardise the marking processes.

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect.
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an (M) over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used. ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used. ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that the mark is being allocated for.
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place.
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: **X**.
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered.
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer.
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited.
- Spelling errors, if the word is recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way.
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer award marks.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFER OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
  - Questions in Section A have five subsections, therefore five subtotals per question are required. Section B has three subsections and three subtotals.
  - Subsection totals must be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the subsection.
  - Subtotals must be written legibly.
  - Leave space to write in the moderated marks at the different levels.
- Total subtotals and transfer the final totals to the top of the left-hand margin next to the question number.
- Transfer the total number of marks to the cover page of the ANSWER BOOK.

MODERATION

Marking on each level of moderation is done in the same way as the initial marking. All guidelines for marking must be adhered to.

If a mark for a sub question is changed after moderation, the moderator must strike through the marker's mark and write down the new mark. ~~12~~ 16

The total for the question must be recalculated and similarly be struck off and the new total must be written down. ~~26~~ 36

QUESTION 1 (22)

1.1 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) ✓

1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) ✓

1.1.3 B (South Indian) X 2

1.2 1.2.1 Melting snow ✓

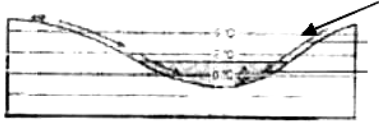
1.2.2 Mouth X

1.2.3 Third order ✓ 2

1.3 1.3.1 Katabatic X

1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down ✓✓ into the valley and forms an inversion



6

1.4 1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✓
Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✓

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front ✓✓ is colder than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. 5

1.5 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year-round X
(b) The river channel is wide X
(c) Regularity ✓✓ of rainfall and the soil type ✓✓ over which the streams flow.

1.5.2 Gauteng ✓and the Eastern Cape X

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase at it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water✓✓. Chemicals cost a lot, and this will increase production costs M . It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydroelectricity. 7

SECTION A: SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 1: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

1.1 1.1.1 **Y (1)/restitution, redistribution, tenure.**

1.1.2 **Y (1)/tribal**

1.1.3 **Z (1)/Land restitution**

1.1.4 **Y (1)/land tenure**

1.1.5 **Y (1)/equitable**

1.1.6. **Z (1)/lack of skills**

1.1.7 **Y (1)/slow**

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 **B (1)/The spatial distribution and arrangement of inhabitants in a geographic area**

1.2.2 **A (1)/type of agriculture**

1.2.3 **D (1)/buildings are grouped closely together**

1.2.4 **A (1)/areas with flat, open farmland**

1.2.5 **A (1)/(i) and (iii)**

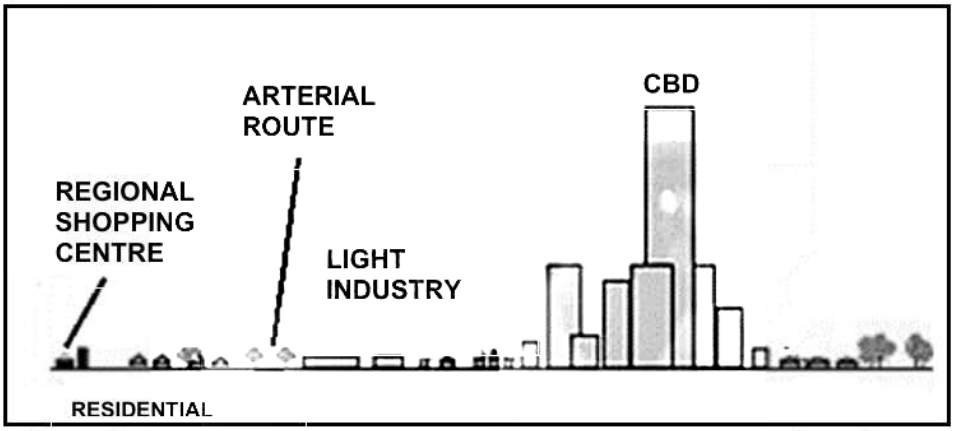
1.2.6. **B (1)/circular**

1.2.7 **D (1)/need for extensive land**

1.2.8 **C (1)/(ii) and (iii)**

(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.

High-rise/tall buildings (1)
Concentration of buildings/high density of buildings (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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

Lower transportation costs (1)
Easier access for workers (1)
Easier accessibility (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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

Close to middle/high-income residents/customers (2)
Attract more customers (2)
Less transport costs for residents (2)
Regional shopping centres can be easily accessed (2)
More space available for parking (2)
Less traffic congestion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

Refer to and the photograph the article and 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 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.

Rapid urbanisation (1)
Socio-economic inequality (1)
Unemployment (1)
Neglect (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

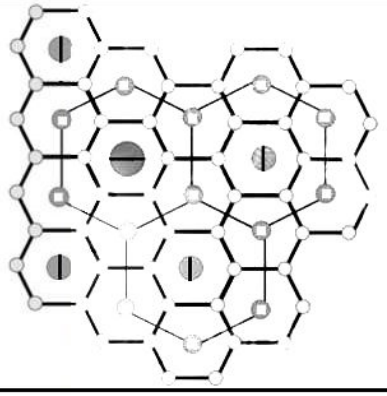
1.3.5 Explain why crime rates are often higher in areas affected by urban blight.

High unemployment leads to illegal activities (2)
Abandoned buildings provide shelter for criminal activity (2)
Lack of policing and security infrastructure (2)
Poor infrastructure (accept examples) encourages criminal activity (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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

Implement urban renewal programmes (2) (accept examples)
Encourage gentrification (2)
Increase government investment in infrastructure (2)
Seek public–private partnerships for redevelopment (2)
Increase security/policing/Monitor (abandoned) empty buildings (2)
Improve service delivery – accept examples (2)
Laws enforcing owners to maintain buildings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[15]

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.

Village (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Mention ONE high order service and ONE low order service shown in the table.

HIGH-ORDER
University (1) **Hospital (1)**
Specialist clinic (1) **Supermarkets (1)**
Regional mall (1) **Banks (1)**
[ANY ONE]

LOW-ORDER
Primary school (1)
Local shop (1)
'Spaza' shop (1)
[ANY ONE]
CANDIDATE MUST SUPPLY ONE SERVICE FROM THE LOW-ORDER AND ONE FROM THE HIGH-ORDER CATEGORY. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 Explain why there are more towns than the one city shown in the area.

Cities provide high-order services therefore require larger population/high threshold population (2)

OR

Towns provide mainly low-order services and require small population/low threshold population (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Define the term *threshold population*.

The minimum number of people needed for a specific good, service, or phenomenon to be viable, profitable, or occur in an area (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Explain why the city will have a large sphere of influence.

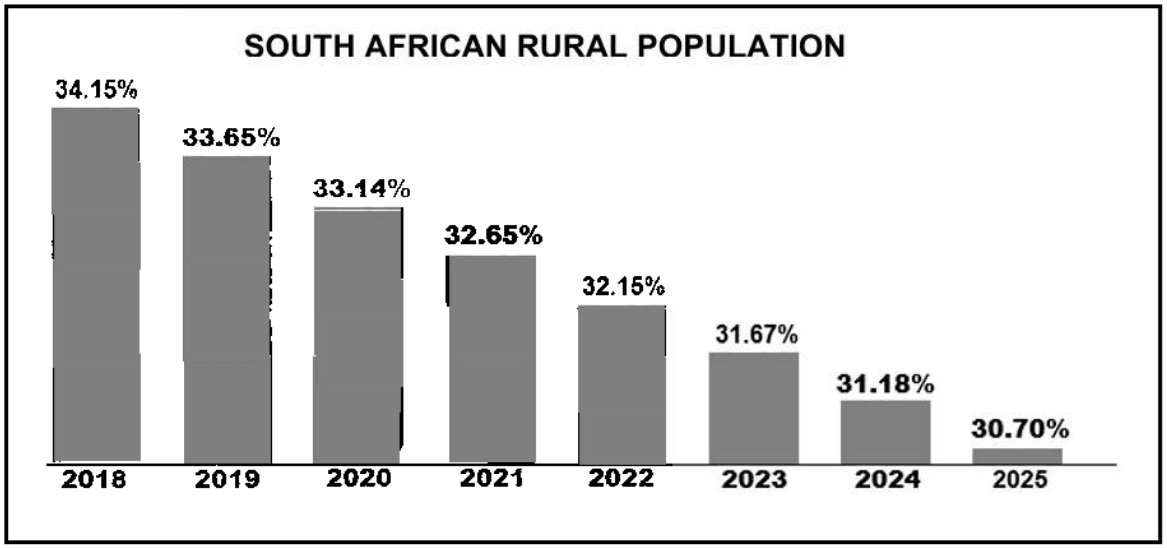
A city offers more specialised services (accept examples) that require a larger population (2)
The city has more high-order services (accepts examples) that require a larger population (2)
The city has a better transport infrastructure (2)
Cities may offer unique entertainment. recreation, sports etc. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Discuss how the order of goods affects the sphere of influence.

High-order goods have a larger sphere of influence (2)
Low-order goods have a small sphere of influence (2)
OR
High-order goods draw customers from a wider/larger area (2)
People are unwilling to travel far for low-order goods (2)
[ANY TWO – MUST REFER TO LOW-ORDER AND HIGH-ORDER GOODS] (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

1.5 Refer to the graph.



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

1.5.1 Define the term *rural depopulation*.

Decrease in rural population as people move out [CONCEPT]
(1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Calculate the percentage decline in the South African rural population from 2020 to 2025.

2,44 (%) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 List TWO natural factors that could have led to the decline in the rural population.

Poor soil fertility (1)
Drought/water shortages (1)
Floods (1)
Mass movements (1)
Severe weather (accept examples) (1)
Climate change (1)
Pest infestation (accept example) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.4 Explain ONE social consequence of rural depopulation.
Families are separated as people move out of rural areas (2)
The rural population ages as the youth move out (2)
Schools close as rural populations decline (2)
Loss of cultural traditions as people move out of rural areas (2)
Crime / social ills (accept examples) increase (2)
Poverty increases (2)
Brain drain (2)
Child-headed families increase (2)
Creates gender imbalance (2)
Creates an age imbalance (2) (2)

Increase in unemployment (2)
Services close down (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 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, shown in the graph.

BASIC SERVICES
Improved healthcare access will discourage people from moving away (2)
Enhanced educational opportunities will encourage people to remain in the rural areas (2)
The provision of municipal services (accept examples), discourages people from moving away (2)

INFRASTRUCTURE
Better transport networks will improve rural economic activity and reduce the number of people leaving (2)
Reliable infrastructure encourages investment in rural areas (2)
Creating more jobs and reducing the number of people leaving (2)
The provision of telecommunication infrastructure (connectivity) encourages entrepreneurship in rural areas (2)

[ANY FOUR – Must refer to BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE] (4 x 2) (8)
[15]
[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

2.1 2.1.1 **A (1)/primary**

2.1.2 **D (1)/fluctuated**

2.1.3 **B (1)/(i)labour unrest, and (iii) a decrease in demand for platinum**

2.1.4 **C (1)/the multiplier effect**

2.1.5 **C (1)/(i)within and (iv) year**

2.1.6. **C (1)/ Tertiary sector**

2.1.7 **C (1)/tertiary**

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 **Gauteng (1)**

2.2.2 **Gold (1)**

2.2.3 **great distance from the ports (1)**

2.2.4 **flat land (1)**

2.2.5 **harbour (1)**

2.2.6 **automotive (1)**

2.2.7 **expensive electricity (1)**

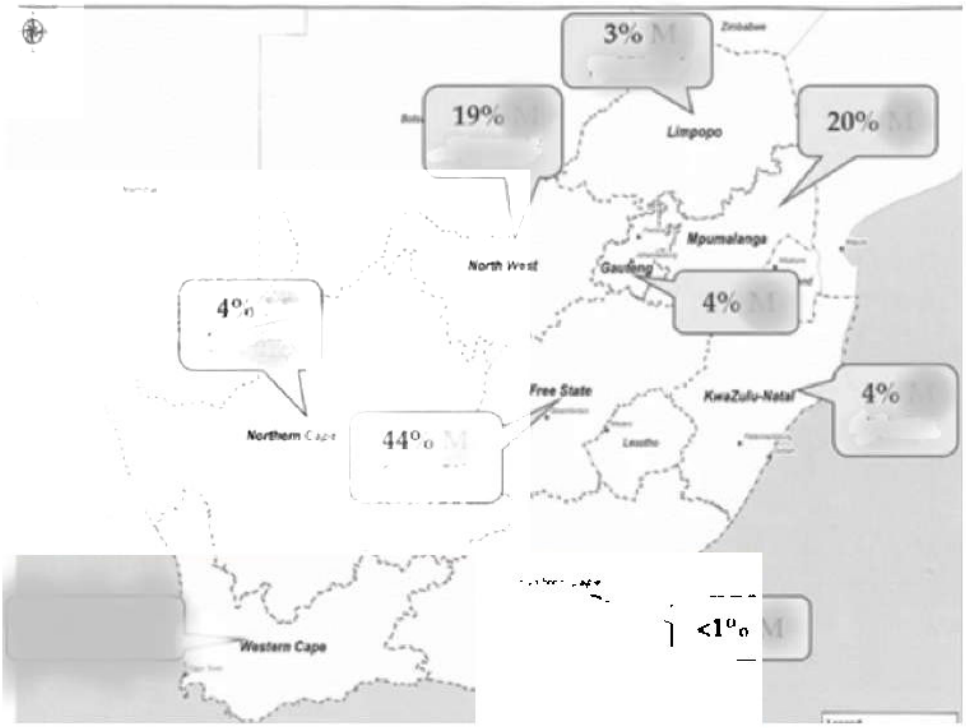
2.2.8 **economically (1)**

(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 neighboring 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 26th May 2025]

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

Free State (1) (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.

"South Africa exports maize to neighbouring countries and international markets, with 3 million tons exported in the 2022/23 marketing year" (2)

"These statistics indicate that maize is a crucial crop for South Africa's food security and economy" (2)

"There are over 10,000 small-scale and commercial farmers growing maize in South Africa." (2)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

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

Droughts (2)
Floods (2)
Less arable land (2)
Thin soil (2)
Soil erosion (2)
Hailstorms (2)
Unreliable rainfall (2)
Outbreak of pests (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 What support can government provide to commercial maize farmers in South Africa to improve production?

Provide funding / subsidies/ tax incentives (accept examples) to farm better for greater yields (2)
Provide skills training to improve quality and quantity (2)
Provide necessary resources/equipment for larger yields (2)
Conduct more research into scientific methods of farming (2)
Improve roads and infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Consultants to support commercial farmers (2)
Speed up land reform processes (2)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

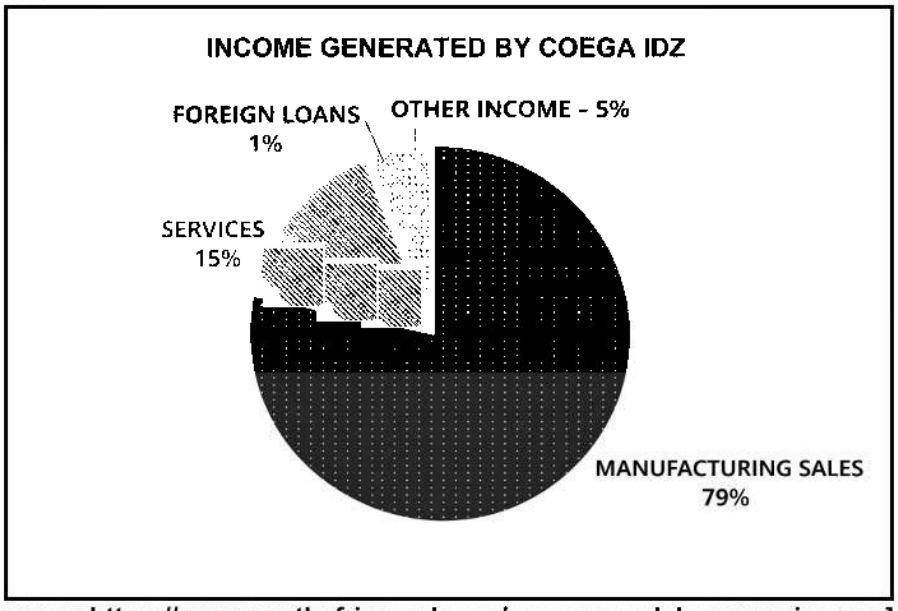
2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how maize farming is beneficial to securing both food security and economic growth in South Africa.

Food security
Maize farming will ensure availability of nutritious food (2)
Local maize will be cheaper, therefore more people will have access (2)
Local maize ensures cheaper maize related products so more people can afford it (2)
Maize farms will secure jobs which ensures that locals have money to buy, food therefore improving access and availability to food (2)

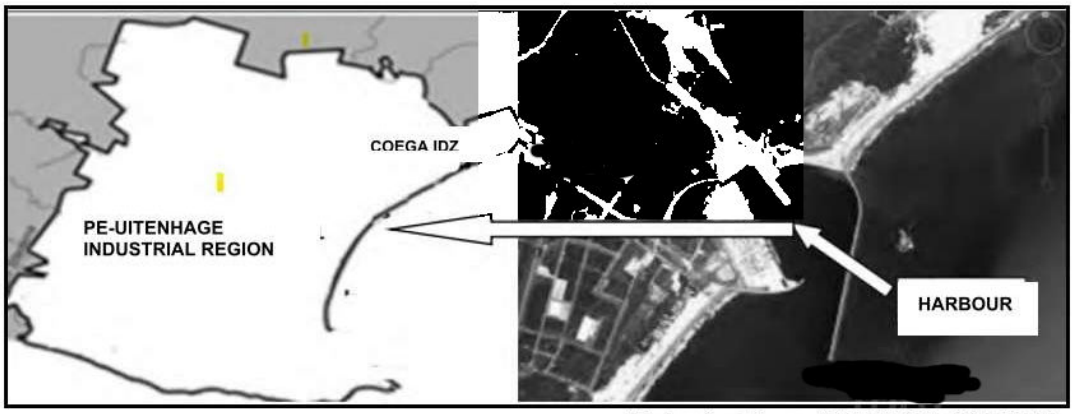
Economic growth
Maize farming creates jobs (2)
Maize farming lowers poverty levels (2)
Maize is exported thereby increasing foreign income (2)
Maize is sold/purchased by the local population (2)
Maize is used to create multiplier industries (2)
[Any FOUR, candidate must refer to FOOD SECURITY and ECONOMIC GROWTH] (4 x 2) (8)
[15]

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?

To attract foreign and domestic direct investment in the manufacturing sector with an export-orientation (1) (1 x 1) (1)

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

Close to the harbour (1)
Close to an industrial region (1)
[Any ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 According to the graph, which activity generates the most income for Coega IDZ?

Manufacturing sales (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Discuss TWO economic challenges faced by the Coega IDZ.

The government is not providing enough investment incentives (2)
Poor supply of electricity impacts on production (2)
Poor supply of water impacts on production (2)
The shortage of a skilled labour force in the region (2)
High costs of infrastructure development (2)
Fluctuation of commodity prices (2)
High transport costs as they are located far from raw materials (2)
Far from international market which improves transport costs (2)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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

Jobs are created – people earn salaries/can afford to live better lives/improve standard of living (2)
People earn money therefore reducing poverty in local communities (2)
Infrastructure is improved – roads, clinics, schools – all contributing to a better life (2)
Infrastructure is developed (2)
Less crime and social ills as people are earning money (2)
Skills development programs can lead to employment (2)
Upskilling of workers can increase wages/salaries (2)
Providing scholarships can create employment (2)
Investment in local SMME's can sustain more smaller businesses (2)
Improved service provision – contributes to a better life (2)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Explain how the location of Coega IDZ benefits the PE-Uitenhage Industrial region.

Skilled employees are available to work (2)
Infrastructure development benefits both areas (2)
Coega IDZ attracts new investors to the area (2)
Coega IDZ forms a new market for products from PE-Uitenhage (2)
Coega IDZ will encourage related industries to develop in PE-Uitenhage/multiplier industries (2)
Renewable energy developed in Coega IDZ will help minimise loadshedding/allow energy to be shared between both areas (2)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

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 SDI INITIATIVE



IMAGE B: AFTER SDI INITIATIVE



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

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

Transport and communication links between major industrial, metropolitan areas and harbours (2) (Concept) (1 x 2) (2)

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

(Community based) Tourism (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Identify TWO challenges faced by this the Wild Coast SDI as mentioned in the article.

Weak existing infrastructure (1)
Unemployment (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Explain how the Wild Coast SDI improves the economy of the region.

Tourism/Agriculture brings in revenue that contributes to the (regional) economy (2)
SDI creates employment (2)
Infrastructure is further developed (2)
SDI encourages investment in the region (2)
SDI encourages other industries to develop - multiplier effect (2)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

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

Lack of infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
No formal set-up (1)
(ANY ONE) (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.

Improved infrastructure (accept examples) for trading (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

2.5.6 Explain how growth through community-based tourism could positively impact the lives of the informal traders.

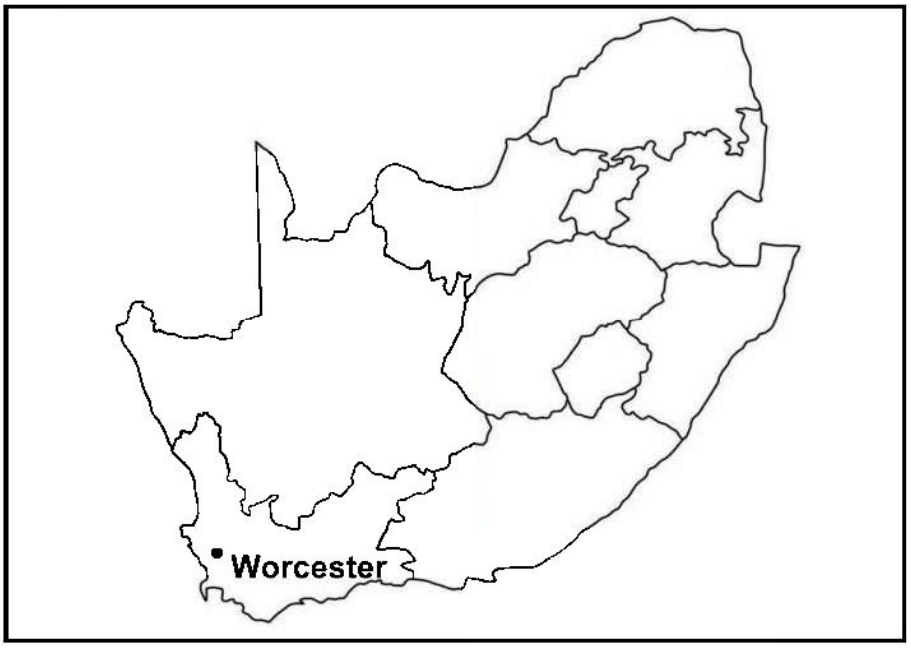
Improved infrastructure e.g. shelter and stalls (2)
More tourists would mean more customers (2)
More customers lead to more income for traders (2)
Community based tourism enables the community members to learn skills to make the project a success (2)
More profits lead to traders purchasing more (variety) of stock to sell (2)
More profits mean the traders can afford permits (2)
More profits boosts/improves the quality of life for traders (2)
More earnings – reduces poverty in communities (2)
(Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)
[15]
[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 topographic map.

ENGELS	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 topographic 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 topographic 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

Difference in years 2026 – 2010 = 16 (1)

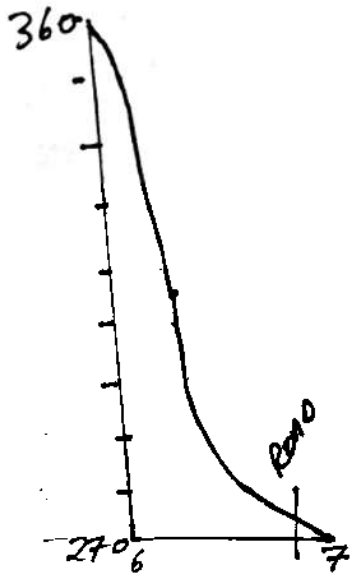
Annual change: 3 '

Total change : 16 x 3 = 48' (1)

New Magnetic declination : 24° 27' + (1) 48' = 25°15' West of True North (1)

Magnetic Bearing : 62 + 25°15'= 87°15' (1)) (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.4 Refer to the orthophoto map. Draw a freehand cross-section from **6** to **7** and indicate the position of the road on the cross-section.



1 mark – general shape
1 mark – position of road/ furrow
1 mark – correct height of point 6 and 7 (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the topographic map and the general information.

3.2.1 Identify the type of town under which Worcester can be classified.

Gap town (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give a reason for the type of town identified in QUESTION 3.2.1.

It is located in a natural gap (valley). (2)
Allows transport routes (road and rail) to pass through the mountainous region (2) (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.

"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. "
(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?

High-income (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Provide evidence from the orthophoto map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4.

Larger properties (2)
Houses are larger (2)
Lots of trees/aesthetically better (2)
Houses have different designs (2)
(ANY ONE) (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 topographic map, that support the statement that the industrial region is ideally (well) located.

Has good transport infrastructure (roads, railways) that reduces transport costs and improves accessibility (1)
Close to labour source (residential area close by) (1)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.7 Discuss the social importance of the industrial area at **H** to the local community.

Provides employment to local residents (2)
Helps improve the standard of living of the local residents (2)
Can lead to the development of better infrastructure for the community (2)
Can lead to the development of better services for people (2)
(ANY ONE) (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 topographic 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*.

The exchange or distribution of GIS data between various users or organisations for analysis and decision-making (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

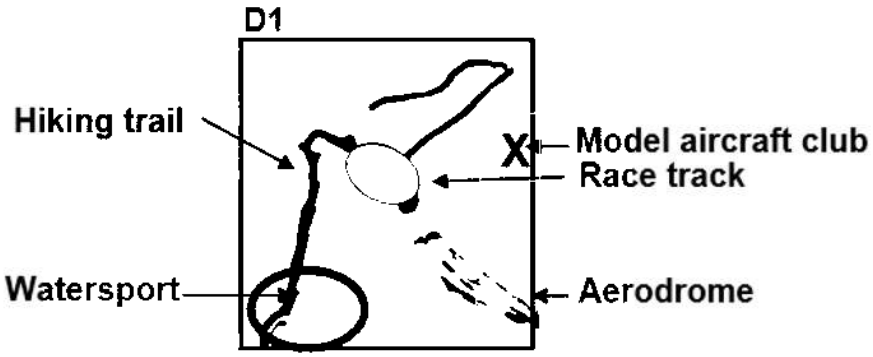
3.3.2 Explain ONE benefit of data sharing when planning development or service delivery in the Worcester area.

Improves planning accuracy as all users work with the same updated data (2)
Saves time and costs by avoiding the duplication of data collection (2)
Enhances coordination between departments (2)
Leads to better decision-making for infrastructure development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Refer to block **D1** on the topographic map. Identify TWO types of transportation spatial data which is evident.

Road (1)
Aerodrome(1) (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 evident.



Hiking trail (1)
Racing track (1)
Aerodrome (1)
Model aircraft club (1)
Water sport (1)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

TOTAL: 150