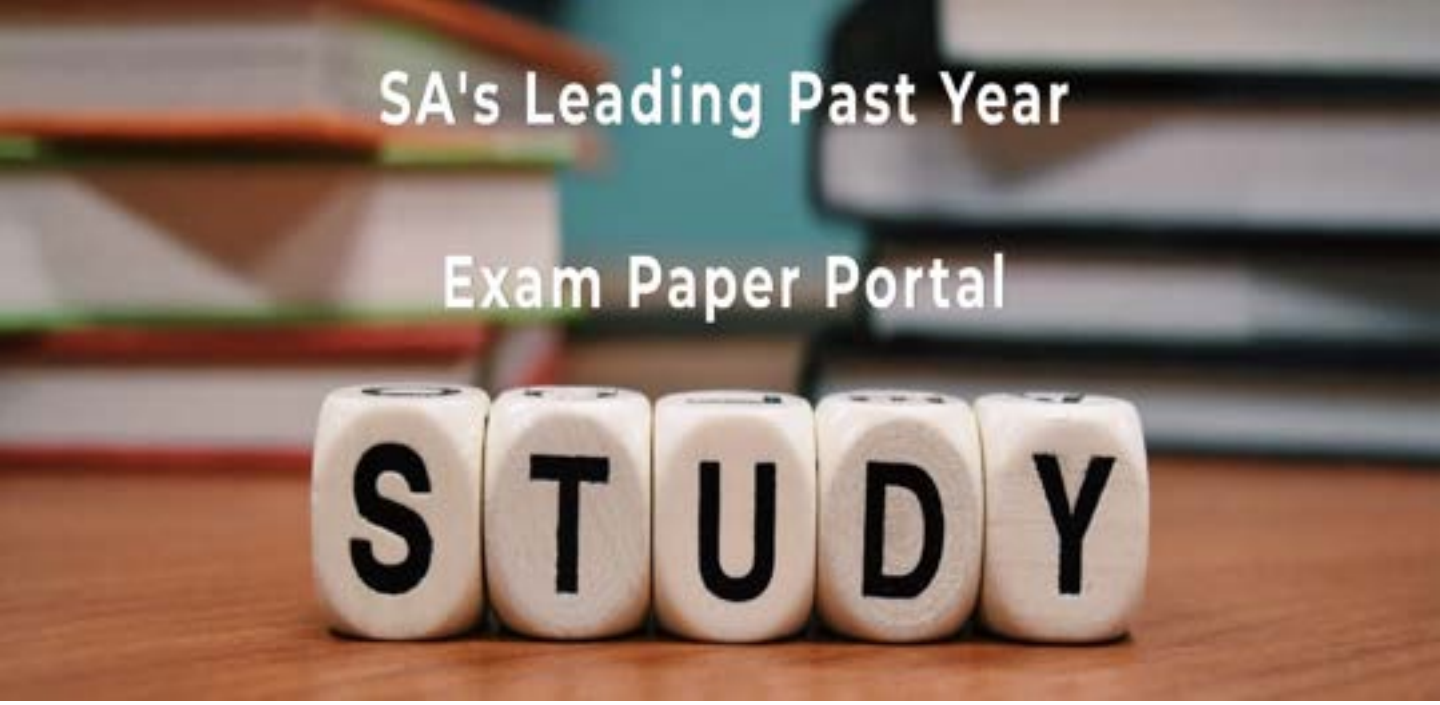


basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P1

2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 225

These marking guidelines consist of 17 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Polar front (1)

1.1.2 Wave/Formative stage (1)

1.1.3 1 000 hPa/mb (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Occlusion/Occluded stage (1)

1.1.6 Clockwise rotation of air (1)
Subcontinent of southern Africa is visible on the map (1)
Warm sector facing northwards (1)
Cold sector facing southwards (1)
60°S line of latitude shown (1)
[ANY ONE]

1.1.7 Family of cyclones/Cyclone families/Family of depressions (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 permanent (1)

1.2.2 periodic (1)

1.2.3 episodic (1)

1.2.4 periodic (1)

1.2.5 permanent (1)

1.2.6 episodic (1)

1.2.7 exotic (1)

1.2.8 periodic (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 The inversion layer is well below the plateau/escarpment (1)
Presence of a high pressure over the plateau (1)
Strong subsidence of air which indicates cold conditions (1)
Moist air from the ocean is being prevented from moving inland (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 A stronger subsiding cold air mass (from the Kalahari HP) descends onto a weaker (warm) air mass creating an inversion layer (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 There are stronger convection currents reducing the subsidence of cooler air (2)
It is higher than the plateau during summer months because the interior experiences higher temperatures (2)
Weak descending cold air mass thus not pushed very far down (2)
Kalahari High Pressure Cell not well developed in summer (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 **Summer**
Additional warm moist air is drawn in from the coastal area (2)
Rising moist air results in unstable conditions (2)
Rising moist air results in cloud formation over the interior (2)
Rising moist air results in more rainfall occurring over the interior (2)
Drop in pressure over land as warm air rises (2)
Moisture front develops over interior (2)
Line thunderstorms develop over eastern interior (2)
Winter
Warm moist air blocked off from reaching the interior (2)
Lack of rising moist air results in stable conditions (2)
Lack of rising moist air reduces cloud cover over the interior (2)
Lack of rising warm air results in no/little rainfall over the interior (2)
Fewer clouds may result in the development of frost (2)
Increase in pressure as interior is dominated by subsiding air (2)
Large temperature range as a result of low temperatures at night and higher temperatures during the day (2)
[ANY FOUR – must refer to both summer and winter conditions] (4 x 2) (8)

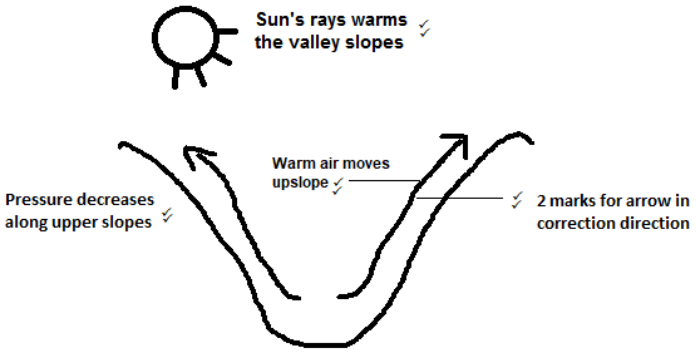
1.4 1.4.1 Located on the valley floor/in a valley (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Pollution is concentrated (1)
Pollutants are trapped (1)
Cannot easily be dispersed (1)
[ANY ONE] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 (a) Anabatic/upslope wind (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Air rises along slopes/Air moves upslope (2)
Air is lighter and warmer (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

(c)



Must indicate correct direction of movement by arrow (2) and any ONE descriptive label. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Poor visibility (2)
Increased traffic congestion (2)
Increased motor vehicles accidents (2)
Motor vehicles have a greater risk of hitting pedestrians/cyclists/animals (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 **A** – trellis (1)
B – rectangular (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.2 **A** – folded sedimentary rocks/alternating hard and soft rock layers (1)
B – rocks with joints/cracks/faulted rocks (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 (a) Both have tributaries that join the main stream at a 90° angle (2) (1 x 2) (2)

(b) In **A** the main streams follow more or less a straight path and in **B** the main stream follows an irregular path (90° angles) (2)
A has more than one drainage basin while **B** has only one drainage basin evident (2)
Tributaries in **A** shorter than in **B** (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Short, steep slopes (of anticlines) cause short tributaries and the main river is longer because it flows along the length of the valley (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 The river flows along the joints and cracks within the rocks (2)
It is easier for the river to erode along existing fault lines rather than cutting a new path (2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 1.6.1 A fan shaped fluvial landform that is formed by deposited material where a river enters the sea/at the mouth of the river (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

1.6.2 Sand deposits can be seen (1)
The fan shape (1)
Distributaries/River splits into smaller streams near mouth (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.6.3 Distributaries (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.6.4 River splits up into smaller rivulets as it moves into a gentle gradient, in order to move around sand deposits that block its path. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.5 If the sea bed next to the coastline is too steep/deep, the deposits will be washed away (2)
Some coastlines have a big tidal range which do not allow material to accumulate (2)
Some coastlines have strong ocean currents which do not allow material to accumulate/easily remove material (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.6 Regular deposition of silt makes soils, fertile, which is useful for farming (2)
Access to water makes it suitable for farming (2)
Water is available for fishing or aquaculture/fish farming (2)
Deltas extend the coastline and make more land available for farming (2)
Suitable for crop/rice farming because crop/rice needs a lot of water to grow (2)
The land is fairly flat - suitable for machinery (2)
Flat land ideal to construct transport routes for distributing produce (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[75]

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	A/low (1)	
	2.1.2	B/high (1)	
	2.1.3	B/high (1)	
	2.1.4	A/low (1)	
	2.1.5	A/low (1)	
	2.1.6	B/high (1)	
	2.1.7	B/high (1)	
	2.1.8	A/low (1)	(8 x 1) (8)
2.2	2.2.1	F/Surface run-off (1)	
	2.2.2	E/Groundwater (1)	
	2.2.3	H/Confluence (1)	
	2.2.4	G/Drainage Density (1)	
	2.2.5	B/First Order Streams (1)	
	2.2.6	D/Laminar Flow (1)	
	2.2.7	A/Longitudinal Profile (1)	(7 x 1) (7)
2.3	2.3.1	East coast (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.3.2	High sea surface temperatures of 26,5 °C or more (1) High evaporation rate (1) Condensation releases latent heat (1) Unstable atmospheric conditions (1) Calm conditions for the vortex to form (1) Upper air divergence to maintain a low pressure on the surface (1) Between latitudes 5º to 25º S (1) Coriolis force is present (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1) (2)
	2.3.3	Strong winds (2) Torrential/heavy rainfall (2) Storm surges (2) Rough/stormy seas (2) Damage to infrastructure/property (2) Outbreak of diseases (2) Possible loss of life (2) Destruction of crops (2) Drowning of livestock (2) Prepare for evacuations (2) Preparation of emergency teams (2) Flooding (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 South Africa is outside of the tropics (2)
The prevailing wind is deflected from its original path (2)
The tropical cyclone moves over a colder ocean which reduces its energy levels (2)
Protected by Madagascar which reduces the strength of a tropical cyclone as it passes over the island (2)
Increased frictional drag reduces the tropical cyclones movement/speed (2)
Reduced moisture/latent heat weakened the tropical cyclone (2)
Once the cyclone makes landfall it starts to dissipate (2)
Dissipation rates are increased further south of the tropics (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 A weak low pressure system that develops along the west coast (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 It moves southwards along the west coast(1) and eastwards along the south coast (1) (2 x 1) (2)

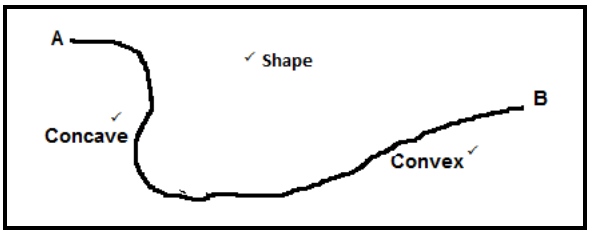
2.4.3 Ahead of the low, offshore winds occur blowing dry air off the land (2)
Behind the low, onshore winds feed moisture onto the land (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 West coast: cold air is fed onto the land which causes (advection) fog (2)
East coast: warm/moist air is fed onto the land causing drizzle (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Air descends from the Kalahari High towards the coast and it warms adiabatically (at the Dry Adiabatic Lapse Rate) (2)
The formation of warm/berg winds increases temperature along the coast (2)
Clockwise air circulation brings warm, dry conditions towards the coast (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 Lower course/plain stage/older stage (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2



[(1) mark for the shape; (1) mark for label at A; (1) mark for label at B]
[MIRROR IMAGE ACCEPTED] (3 x 1) (3)

2.5.3 (a) Undercut/Outer bank (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The water flows faster (faster current) along the outer bank which results in erosion and undercutting of the slope (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Water is slow moving (slower current) on the inner bank (2)
The river cannot carry its load (loses energy), so deposition occurs (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 **Slope A**
River is deeper and canoe cannot get stuck (2)
River flows faster so canoeist can move at a higher speed/use less energy to row (2)
OR
Slope B
River too shallow and canoe can get stuck (2)
River flows slower so canoeist move at slower speed (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 2.6.1 (One) billion cubic metres (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.6.2 Free State (1)
Mpumalanga (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.6.3 Lesotho (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.6.4 Water becomes polluted (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.6.5 People get ill from drinking the water (2)
Causes dysentery/diarrhoea/colon infection (2)
Water-borne diseases e.g. cholera/bilharzia (2)
Death from bacteria (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.6 Creating awareness (advertising boards) and providing education on healthy drinking water (2)
River health programmes (2)
Consulting and creating public participation around water needs (2)
Legislation prohibiting pollution around the Vaal Dam (2)
Fines for not properly maintaining equipment (2)
Regular monitoring and testing of the water quality (2)
Implement effective maintenance and renovation of the sewerage pumps and waste water works (2)
Long term plan for sustainable water usage (2)
Implementation and policing of the National Water Act (2)
Making municipalities accountable for high quality drinking water (2)
Water purification before released into the Vaal Dam (2)
Buffering around the Vaal Dam preventing settlement development (2)
Introducing efficient waste removal around the Vaal Dam (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[75]

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 C/Break-of-bulk point (1)

3.1.2 D/Junction towns (1)

3.1.3 G/Gap towns (1)

3.1.4 E/Specialised towns **OR** I/ Military towns (1)

3.1.5 E/Specialised towns (1)

3.1.6 B/Central Places (1)

3.1.7 E/Specialised towns **OR** F/Resort towns (1)

3.1.8 A/Mining towns (1) (7 x 1) (7)

3.2 3.2.1 Primary (1)

3.2.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1)

3.2.3 General government (1)

3.2.4 Electricity, gas and water (1)

3.2.5 Tertiary (1)

3.2.6 2011 (1)

3.2.7 1,7% (1) (8 x 1) (8)

3.3 3.3.1 The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Drought (1)
Floods (1)
Infertile soils (1)
Soil erosion (1)
Diseases and pests (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Rural depopulation causes a reduction in labour force (2)
Insufficient threshold population to sustain basic services (2)
Closure of businesses/services because of less customers (2)
Decline in quality of service delivery (2)
Fewer job opportunities/unemployment (2)
Aging population because young leave the area (2)
Brain drain as educated people leave the rural areas (2)
Poor use of resources/farm lands (2)
Lack of productivity (declining profits) with an older labour force (2)
Fewer investments due to decrease in buying power (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

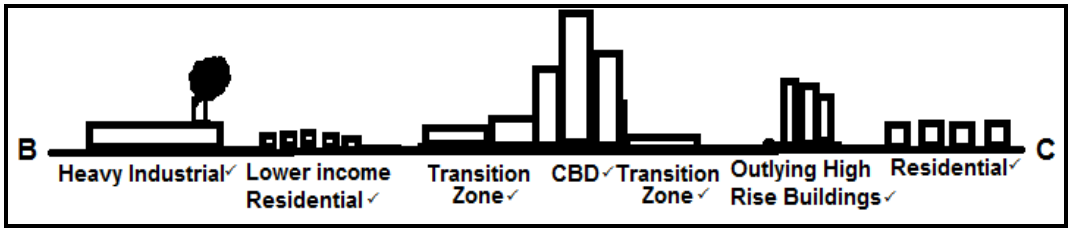
3.3.4 Higher municipal budgets/more money needed to cater for increased populations (2)
Increased pressure on municipal services (or give examples) (2)
Understaffing of medical personnel (2)
Not enough specialist for the increased population numbers (2)
More demand for public transport (2)
Need to improve/increase infrastructure as population numbers increased (2)
Increased congestion on the roads/higher levels of traffic (2)
More accidents/increased rate of accidents (2)
More demand for low cost housing (2)
More informal settlements (2)
Overcrowding as a result of influx of people (2)
Higher unemployment/lack of jobs (2)
Higher levels of crime and other social ills (2)
Higher levels of air/noise/land/water pollution (2)
More difficult to control waste management (2)
More landfill sites created resulting in despoliation (2)
Increased pressure on education/overcrowded schools in urban areas (2)
More money required to maintain urban areas e.g. policing and creating buffer zones (2)
Municipal by-laws must be adjusted (2)
Increase in service delivery protests (2)
Increased number of people that are unwilling/reluctant to pay for services (2)
[ANY FOUR – ISSUE MUST BE QUALIFIED] (4 x 2) (8)

3.4 3.4.1 Central Business District/CBD (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 The convergence of roads from various directions (1)
Central location (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 High density of buildings in a small area (1)
High rise buildings/sky scrapers (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.4



[(1) mark for the shape of the sketch; any THREE labels, correctly positioned] (4 x 1) (4)

3.4.5 (a) Buildings are abandoned (2)
Landlords don't want to spend money on maintenance (2)
Many homeless/foreigners/refugees live in the abandoned buildings (2)
High crime rates (or give descriptive examples) make landlords reluctant to maintain buildings (2)
Constant vandalism that must be maintained (or explained examples) (2)
Occupants cannot afford to pay rent (2)
People that are renting are not prepared to maintain the buildings (2)
This is a mixed function zone (or give examples of different functions that have mixed) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) It is the future expansion areas for the CBD/Next to the CBD (2)
Located in the inner city and has high degree of accessibility (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.6 Associated with air pollution (2)
Associated with noise pollution (2)
Away from higher and middle income residential areas (2)
Where the land is cheaper (2)
It is flat land (2)
Need enough space and room for expansion (2)
Closer to transport routes (2)
Nearby labour supply/lower income residential area (2)
It is situated closer to the raw material (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 3.5.1 Maize (1)
Sugar cane (1)
Grapes (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Unprocessed products are in their raw/natural state (1)
Processed products are when raw materials have been converted into more useful products (1)
[CONCEPT] (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 Lower profits as primary goods sell for less than finished goods (2)
Some unprocessed goods are perishable (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.4 Low and unreliable rainfall (2)
Poor quality or infertile soils (2)
Diseases and pests (2)
Drought (2)
Floods (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.5 **Decline in the number of people employed**
Modern machinery has replaced manual labour (2)
More commercial farmers use a smaller labour force (2)
Capital intensive rather than labour intensive farming (2)
Not enough farming activities as a result of climate change (2)
Seeking better employment opportunities (2)
Lower income in farming (2)
Farmers cannot meet minimum wage (2)
Exploitation of farm workers (2)
Seeking better paying employment opportunities (2)
Natural disasters decrease employment opportunities (2)
People with chronic illnesses (or give examples) can no longer work
Likely impact on the people
An increase in poverty (2)
An increase in crime (2)
Encourage rural depopulation (2)
Causes more rural-urban migration (2)
Increase dependency on social grants (2)
Labour more expensive which raises production costs (2)
Decrease in the standard of living/quality of life (2)
Can also have positive impact on people
Increased earnings in other sectors (2)
Improved standard of living (2)
Entrepreneurial opportunities (2)
Upgrading of skills (2)
Higher purchasing power (2)
Encouragement for better qualifications (2)
[ANY FOUR – REFER TO BOTH COMPONENTS] (4 x 2) (8)

3.6 3.6.1 Western Cape (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Oil/gas processing (1)
Rig repair and servicing (1)
Marine vessel repairing (1)
Industrial development (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 Accelerated growth of oil and gas production in Africa (1)
More oil rigs passing by the west coast (1)
More maintenance required by passing oil rigs (1)
Harbour promotes trade (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.4 Limited access to power supply increases cost of electricity (2)
Dependency on a nuclear power station is a threat to power supply (2)
Located away from thermal power plants, thus electricity is expensive (2)
Failing electricity infrastructure (2)
Mediterranean climate means they have insufficient rainfall (2)
Fresh water supply is restricted/expensive, pushing up production costs (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Increases accessibility (2)
Transport of raw materials (2)
Transport is needed for finished products (2)
Traffic volume will increase, so the roads need to be upgraded (2)
To gain access to markets (local and international) (2)
To attract foreign and local investment (2)
To promote industrial decentralisation (2)
To transport labour force to and from work (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.6 More job/employment opportunities (2)
Increase in spending power will lead to more business development (2)
Attract both local and foreign investors (2)
Contribute to an increase in the GDP (2)
Provides greater entrepreneurial opportunities to local communities/SMMEs (2)
Infrastructure will be upgraded to meet increased demands (2)
Transport routes will be upgraded to improve network efficiency (2)
Economy will be decentralised away from the core to stimulate growth in other areas (2)
Development associated with the multiplier-effect (2)
Promote tourism and provide income (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[75]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 C (1)

4.1.2 A (1)

4.1.3 A (1)

4.1.4 C (1)

4.1.5 A (1)

4.1.6 B (1)

4.1.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

4.2 4.2.1 Market/Raw material (1)

4.2.2 Light (1)

4.2.3 Bridge (1)

4.2.4 Ubiquitous (1)

4.2.5 Heavy (1)

4.2.6 Market (1)

4.2.7 Footloose (1)

4.2.8 Heavy (1) (8 x 1) (8)

4.3 4.3.1 20% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.2 Lack of space in informal settlements (2)
Great demand for informal housing which is cheaper/affordable (2)
Too many people who cannot afford formal housing that chose to live in informal settlements (2)
Built in a piecemeal manner, with no planning (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 Protest actions that can turn to violence/can lead to violence (2)
Burning of tyres (2)
Blocking of roads (2)
Littering of roads (2)
Looting and damaging businesses/shops (2)
Burning down shacks (2)
Burning down government/municipal buildings (2)
Disruption of service provision (2)
Destruction of infrastructure e.g. water/power meters (2)
Stoning of motor vehicles (2)
Illegal marches (2)
Land grabs (2)
Picketing outside government buildings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.4 Exposed to poor service delivery or give examples (2)
Ill-health due to unhygienic conditions or examples of diseases (2)
Exposed to hazards and poor weather conditions due to poor housing (2)
Lack of privacy due to overcrowding (2)
Exposed to violence and other social ills e.g. prostitution, drug trafficking (2)
People lack the necessary life skills, therefore not employed in high end jobs (2)
Lack of money restricts people from furthering their studies (2)
People end up being unemployed (2)
People are poverty stricken (2)
Dependent on family and friends (2)
Due to lower income paid work resulting in more debt (2)
Cannot afford formal housing (2)
People possibly tempted to get involved in crime (2)
Due to lack of skills, lack of knowledge, lack of access to resources etc. people are unable to achieve a better life (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

4.4 4.4.1 Any harmful substance/condition/activity causing damage to people and the environment (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.2 Air pollution/poor quality of air (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.3 They live close to the power stations (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.4 More respiratory problems (2)
More skin ailments (2)
Increase in eye diseases (2)
Feeling of discomfort and lethargy (2)
Increased cost for medical care (2)
Negative impact on small-scale farmers (2)
Acid rain (2)
High maintenance costs due to acid rain (2)
Water will be contaminated/polluted for livestock (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.5 Tall smoke stacks/chimneys to distribute the pollution at a higher level so that upper winds can disperse the air pollution (2)
Filters/scrubbers installed in chimneys to clean the air (2)
Legislation to protect people's environmental rights (2)
Assistance in legal claims against polluters (2)
Frequent testing and monitoring of air quality (2)
Policing and implementing the 'polluter pay' principle, imposing fines (2)
Compensation to the community for health care (2)
Relocate poor communities away from the power stations (2)
Improve housing conditions of the poor (2)
Create awareness campaigns educating people on their environmental rights (2)
Promote clean energy resources (2)
Create greenbelts to assist with cleaning of air (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.6 Less water for irrigation of crops (2)
Pollutants from power stations impacts on quality of soil leading to a decrease in farming (2)
Reduction in production of crops/scale of farming is reduced (2)
Production costs of farming increases (2)
Prices of produce will increase (2)
Profits for farming communities will diminish (2)
Shortage of water for domestic water usage on farms (2)
Some farms become abandoned due to lower yield (2)
Acid rain stunts the growth of crops (2)
Increase in food insecurity (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.5 4.5.1 Negative (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Non-metallic mineral products (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Clothing (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.4 Increased costs of raw materials (2)
Increased imports (2)
Illegal imports/Informal trading of illegally imported goods (2)
Cheap imports from other countries e.g. China (2)
Clothing industry cannot compete with the imitations and fake/cheap brand names (2)
South African labour laws and the minimum wage increases production costs (2)
No pride in producing locally made products (2)
Decreased support for locally made products (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 Labour disputes and strikes reduce productivity (2)
Demand for higher wages increases production costs (2)
Lack of specialist skills (late arrival/absenteeism) (2)
Perceived poor work ethic (2)
Constant absenteeism due to chronic illnesses (or examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.6 Acts as economic stimulus (2)
Creates more employment opportunities/jobs (2)
Develops a broader skills based labour force (2)
Higher wages/salaries in manufacturing sector (2)
People would be able to enjoy a better standard of living (2)
People would have higher purchasing power which improves the manufacturing sector (2)
Broadens/Increases the tax base of the country (2)
Higher quality products from manufactured goods (2)
Assists with import replacements (2)
Encourages the multiplier effect that will strengthen other industries (2)
Stimulates beneficiation that promotes industrial development (2)
Attracts more foreign investment (2)
Export more manufactured goods, will earn higher foreign revenues (2)
Higher profits gained from manufactured goods (2)
Stimulates the development of infrastructure (2)
Stimulated the development of transport networks (2)
Makes a contribution to the GDP (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.7 Protect local manufacturers (2)
Liberalisation of trade/free trade (2)
Focus on the export market (2)
Encourage import substitution (2)
Encourage more foreign investment (2)
Up skilling of labour (2)
More stable government (2)
Introduce government policies (2)
Subsidise locally manufactured goods (2)
Get rid of the stigma of corruption (2)
Increase labour wages (2)
Greater government investments in the manufacturing sector (2)
Attend/host trade fairs (2)
Establish trade agreements/blocs (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6 4.6.1 Informal trading refers to business activities which are unregistered and do not pay tax (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 R485 Billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 66% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.4 It is conveniently located close to customers (2)
Many people can walk to the informal trader (2)
Most people lack private transport to travel to formal stores (2)
Goods are much cheaper than in a formal store (2)
Mainly sells low order/convenience goods (2)
Offers them an account (2)
No set opening and closing times/open 7 days a week (2)
Group purchasing by foreigners secure discounts (2)
Small range serviced by a low threshold population/Locals buy often (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 Foreign nationals that come to South Africa struggle to find jobs (2)
Many Foreign nationals cannot apply for formal jobs (2)
It is easier to start their own informal business (2)
Foreign nationals are entrepreneurial (2)
Prepared to take a minimal profit (2)
Foreign nationals have access to a lot of cheaper goods (2)
Foreign nationals have formal education but are prepared to do any job (2)
No restriction on business hours therefore shops can trade longer hours (2)
Strong work ethic to survive in a foreign country (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[75]

TOTAL: 225