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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY V2

NOVEMBER 2021

POINTS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 18 pages.

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 within the PAPER.
4. Leave a line open 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 labeled diagrams when required.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except where you have to name, identify or make a list.
10. The units of measure MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1,020 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 topographic map 2629DB from ERMELO and a 1: 10 000 orthophoto map 2629 DB 5 from ERMELO are provided.
15. The area marked with RED / BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations where applicable. Marks will be awarded for this.
17. You must hand in the topographical map and the orthophoto map to the supervisor at the end of this examination session.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

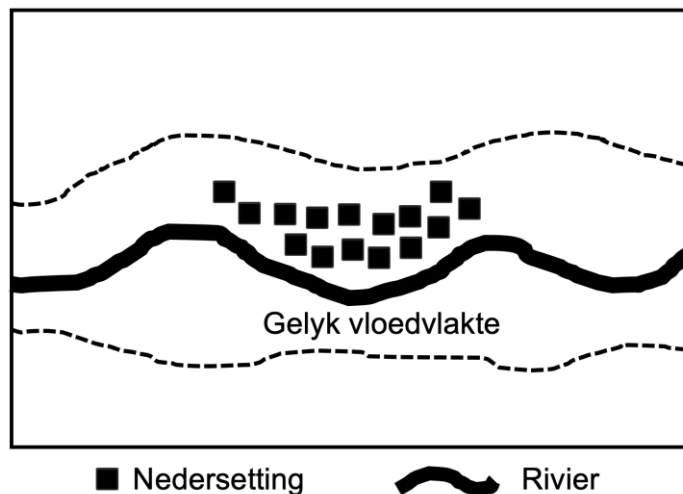
1.1.1 The relative location of one place with respect to another place is referred to as....

- A stand
- B relative distance
- C location
- D exact location

1.1.2 The economic sector and economic function that dominates in rural settlements can be described as....

- A primary and single functional.
- B primary and multifunctional
- C secondary and multifunctional
- D secondary and single functional

1.1.3 The type of settlement illustrated below is a...

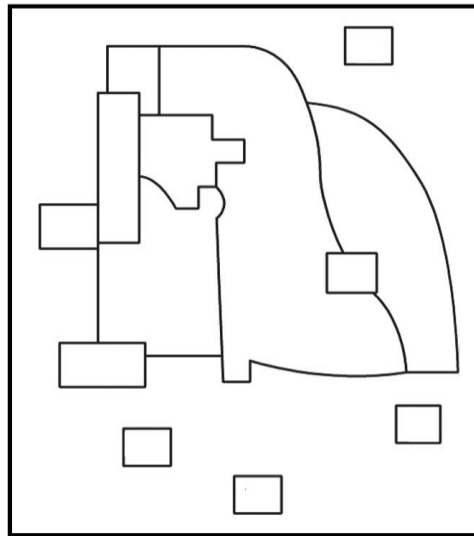


- A linear settlement.
- B dry point settlement.
- C scattered settlement. wet
- D point settlement.

1.1.4 Settlements along the coast usually have a... shape.

- A circle
- B cross
- C semicircle
- D star

1.1.5 The land use zone model below can be identified as a multiple core model because it has



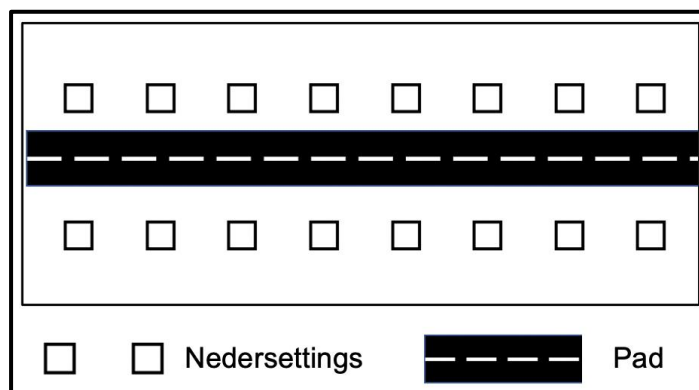
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- A concentric zones
- B many focal points
- C many wedge points
- D a focal point

1.1.6 The... refers to the number of people needed for a business to make a profit.

- A threshold population
- B sphere of influence
- C range of goods
- D urban hierarchy

1.1.7 The urban area below is ...



[Source: Examiner's own diagram]

- A star-shaped.
- B linearly formed.
- C cruciform.
- D circular.

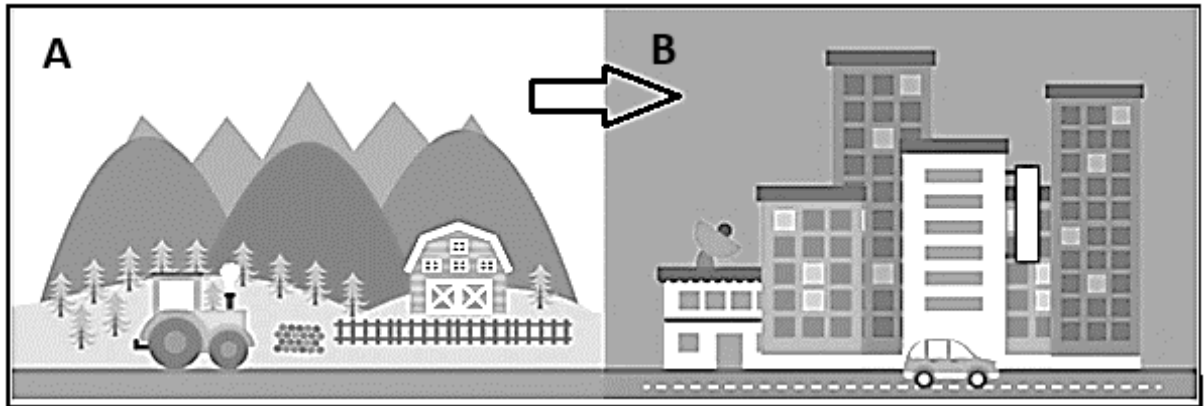
- 1.1.8 Urbanization refers to the...
- A decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.
 - B physical growth of an urban area.
 - C percentage by which the urban populations increase.
 - D uncontrolled expansion of urban areas. (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Choose ONE term / concept for each of the descriptions on the classification of settlements. Write only the term / concept next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 big city.

huguggie; town; megalopolis; isolated farmstead;
conurbation; small town; city; metropolis

- 1.2.1 A settlement that is the smallest in a hierarchy
- 1.2.2 A settlement that is a continuous urban area and consists / consists of towns and cities
- 1.2.3 A settlement consisting of a loose grouping of a few farmsteads
- 1.2.4 A settlement consisting of a large city and satellite towns
- 1.2.5 A settlement that offers a wide range of services and specialized functions
- 1.2.6 A small urban settlement that offers urban functions to the surrounding rural area
- 1.2.7 A settlement that consists of many conurbations (7 x 1) (7)

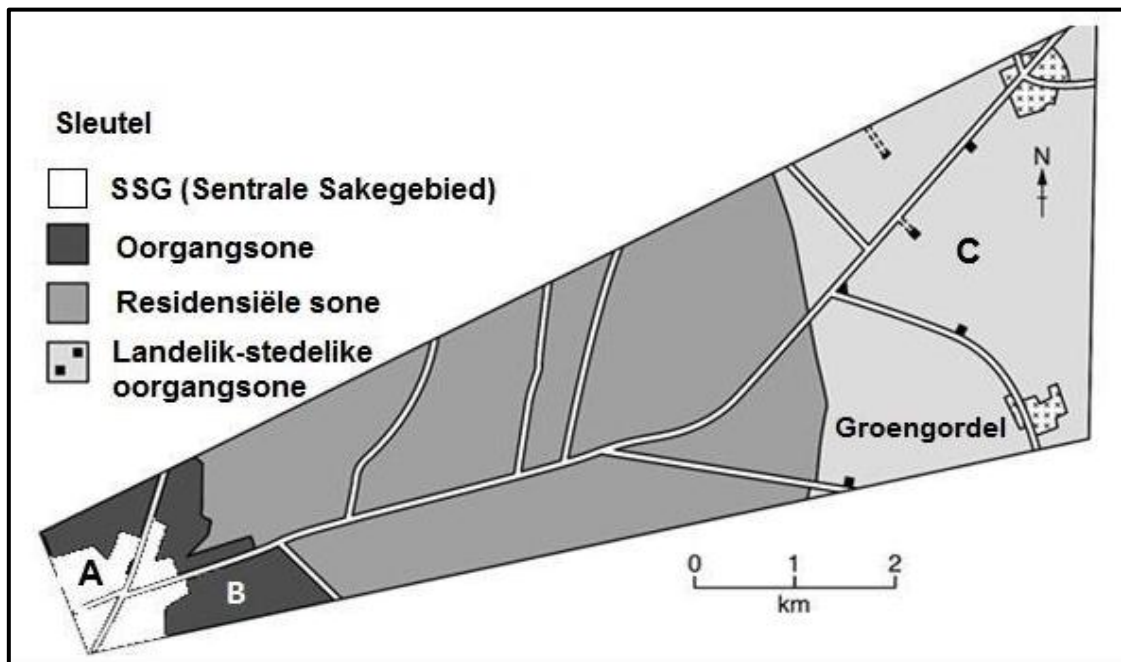
1.3 Refer to the sketch showing rural-urban migration.



[Source:<https://www.sspcr.eurac.edu/2019/07/03/special-session-on-rural-urban-relationships-for-a-better-territorial-development/>]

- 1.3.1 Name an environmental factor that affects the movement of people from **A** after **B** cause. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 How does rural-urban migration give rise to rural depopulation? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 What is the negative economic impact of rural-urban migration on settlement **A**? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 In a paragraph of about EIGHT lines, explain why rural migrants find it difficult to enter area **B** get jobs and the impact of this on their quality of life. (4 x 2) (8)

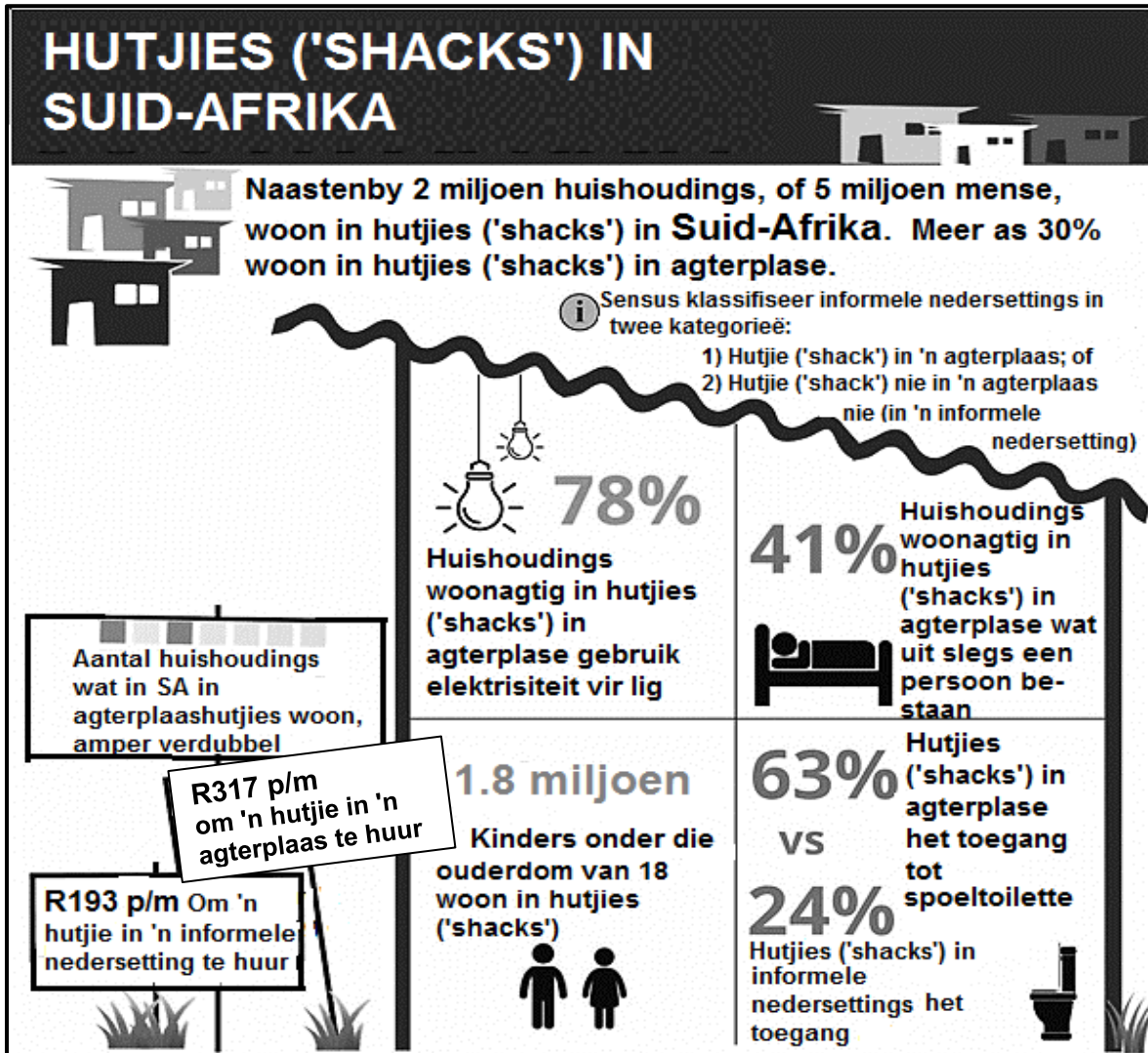
1.4 Refer to the section on urban land use zones.



[Source: Adapted from <https://www.google.com/search?q=land-use/>]

- 1.4.1 Identify the land use zone at **A**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 How will the declining accessibility to land use zone **A**, negatively affect commuters? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Give TWO reasons for the irregular shape of the land use zone **B**. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Why are buildings at land use zone **B** in a dilapidated (weak) state? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Why will new, high-income residential developments by area **C** be dressed? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the infographics on informal settlements.



[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=infographic+shack+dwellers&tbm=isch&ved>]

- 1.5.1 How many people in South Africa live in shacks, according to the infographic? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Name TWO advantages of living in a backyard hut compared to an informal settlement, according to the infographics. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3 Why do a larger number of people still prefer to live in informal settlements compared to backyard huts? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 How does the building material of informal settlements increase the vulnerability (greater risk) to extreme weather conditions? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.5 Identifies and explains ONE social issue that develops has due to the growth of informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.6 How can local municipalities reduce the challenges associated with the growth of informal settlements? (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 The photos below show TWO types of farming. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 2.1.1 to 2.1.7 with photo **A** or **B**. Write only the letter (**A** or **B**) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 B.



- 2.1.1 Farming that yields a low yield per hectare
- 2.1.2 Farming focusing on food security in local communities
- 2.1.3 Capital-intensive farming using advanced technology
- 2.1.4 Farming associated with monoculture
- 2.1.5 Farming described as small-scale farming
- 2.1.6 Domestic and export products
- 2.1.7 Associated with large-scale farming practices (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. 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. 2.2.9 D.

2.2.1 The GDP is the total value of...

- A goods and services produced in a country in one year.
- B goods and services produced in one year by permanent citizens.
- C exports leaving the country in one year.
- D imports entering the country in one year.

2.2.2 The concept... is used to refer to products sold in South Africa.

- A export market
- B import market
- C home market
- D international mark

2.2.3 Food security occurs when...

- A there is a shortage of food causing famine. there is access
- B to adequate nutritious food.
- C farmers experience drought and crop infestation
- D (diseases). farmers produce sufficient food.

2.2.4 ... Is a physical factor that influences food security in South Africa.

- A Research
- B Trade
- C HIV / AIDS
- D Rainfall

2.2.5 TWO types of industries associated with mass transportation:

- (i) Omnipresent
- (ii) Heavy
- (iii) Lig
- (iv) Raw material-oriented

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

2.2.6 TWO types of industries generally associated with lower levels of air pollution:

- (i) Omnipresent
- (ii) Heavy
- (iii) Lig
- (iv) Raw material-oriented

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

2.2.7 ... Is an example of a tertiary activity.

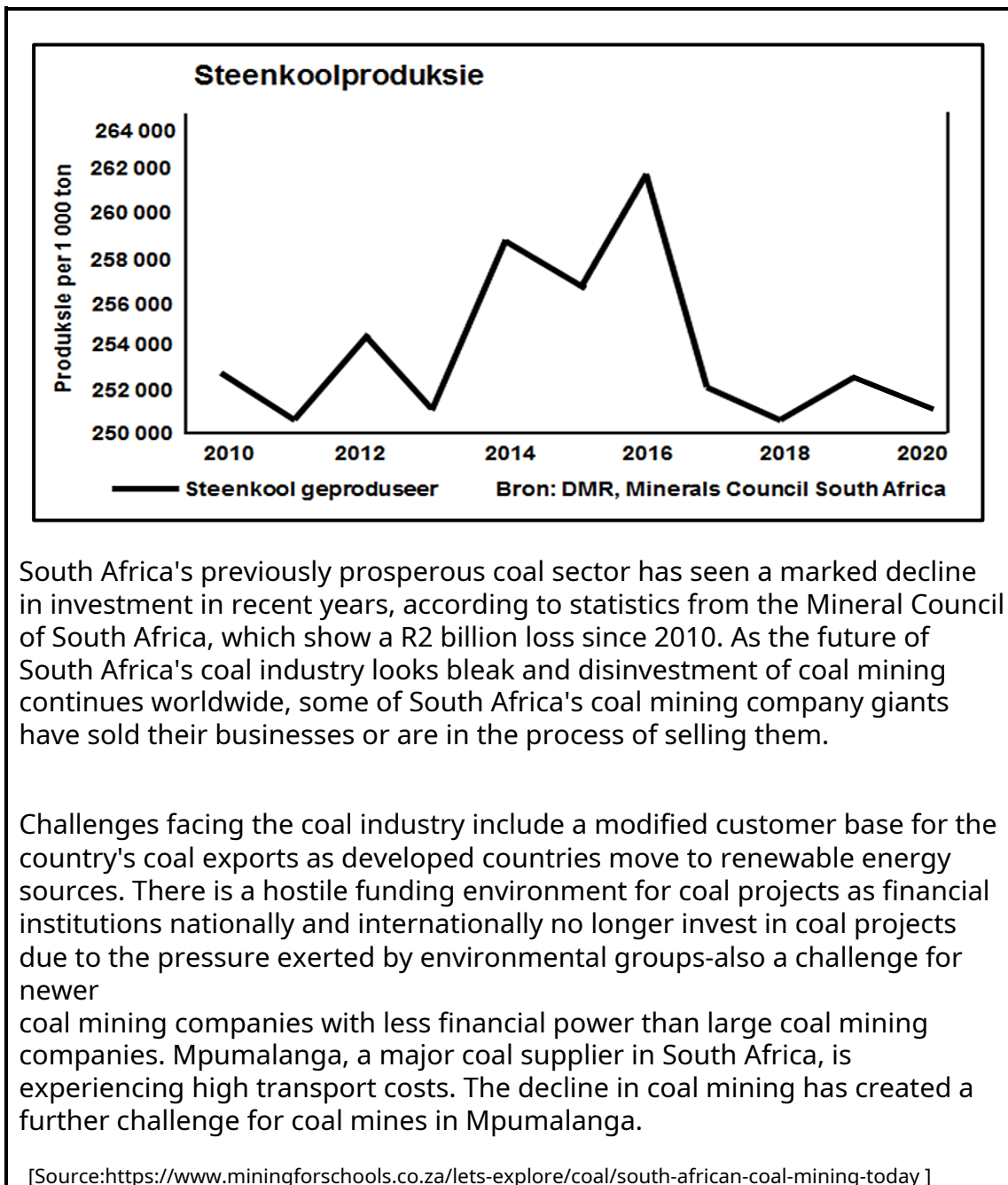
- A Mining
- B Motor vehicle assembly
- C Transport
- D Information Technology

2.2.8 ... Refers to the difference in value between imports and exports.

- A Trade Agreement
- B Trade balance
- C Local trade
- D International trade

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to the extract on coal mining in South Africa.



- 2.3.1 By how much has investment in coal decreased since 2010, according to the Minerals Council of South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 According to the graph, over which TWO-year period was the largest decrease in production recorded? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 How does the location of the coal mines in Mpumalanga cause an increase in the export cost of coal? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Despite Mpumalanga's rich coal reserves, the coal industry faces a dark future. Quote reasons from the extract for this dark future. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Explain how the decline in coal mining will have a negative economic impact on Mpumalanga. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the infographics on the Southwestern Cape Core Industrial Area and the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (ROI).

The Southwestern Cape contributes about 15% to the output of the South African manufacturing sector. Although the province's agricultural processing sector has shown resilience (strength / power) in these economically difficult times, the core economy of the core industrial area is dominated by manufacturing and commercial agriculture.

The manufacturing sector in the South Western Cape's core industrial area is supported by multinational companies that have selected the area to take advantage of the economic opportunities of the local economy as well as those in the rest of Africa. The area has attracted large investments from several companies.

Recognizing the importance of supporting the manufacturing sector, the South African government has launched several incentives for manufacturing investors.

[Adapted from <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/manufacturing-in-the-western-cape17-11-07>]


2.4.1 Quote evidence from the infographics that shows that the Southwestern Cape's core industrial area contributes to the South African economy. (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 Name TWO means of transport in the infographics that make the South Western Cape's core industrial area attractive / attractive to foreign investors. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 The Southwestern Cape's core industrial area is dominated by light industries.
 - (a) Why does the South-Western Cape's core industrial area support the development of light industries? (2 x 2) (4)
 - (b) Give TWO factors that limited the development of heavy industries in the South Western Cape's core industrial area. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Explain how the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (ROI) creates increased access to international markets for the South Western Cape's core industrial area. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to the extract based on the informal sector.

INFORMAL SECTOR IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION; PULL BILLIONS TO THE ECONOMY BY

Government and business interventions during the crisis focused mainly on the formal economy; thus, the informal sector was ignored and the most vulnerable people in society were left defenseless.



Examples include food and flea markets, street vendors and laundries, mostly in rural and informal settlements. It is considered informal as it is rarely registered at national or regional level, is cash-based and therefore does not pay taxes, and usually does not have a formal agreement with employees.

The informal sector also stands as the 'shadow' economy is known and therefore it is overlooked or not considered favorably during policy formulation. It is often underestimated in business strategies and easily associated with corruption.

[Source:<https://www.mosselbayadvertiser.com/News/Article/National/informal-sector-in-dire-situation-yet-contributes-billions-to-economy-2020042410431>]

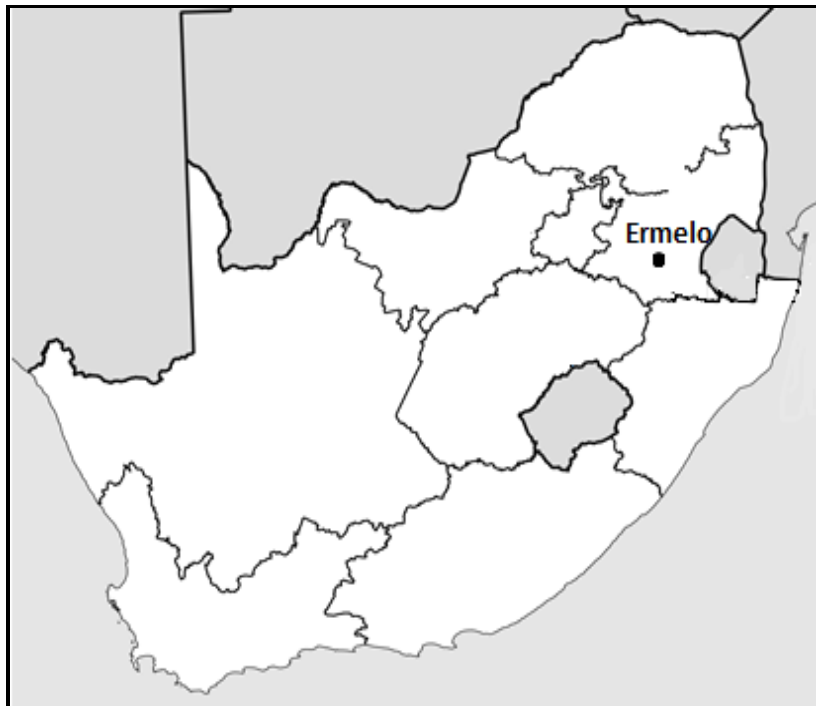
- 2.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Give an example of an informal activity in the extract. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 Why is the informal sector seen as part of a 'shadow' economy? Quote from the extract. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 In a paragraph of about EIGHT lines, it proposes sustainable strategies that the government and businesses can implement to strengthen the informal sector. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ERMELO



Coordinates: 26 ° 31'S; 29 ° 58'E

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

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

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

ENGLISH

- Diggings
- River
- Sewerage works
- Opencast mine
- Prison
- Purification Plant

AFRICAN

- Excavations
- River
- Sewage works
- Open pit mine
- Prison
- Purification plant

3.1 **MAP SKILLS AND OPERATIONS**

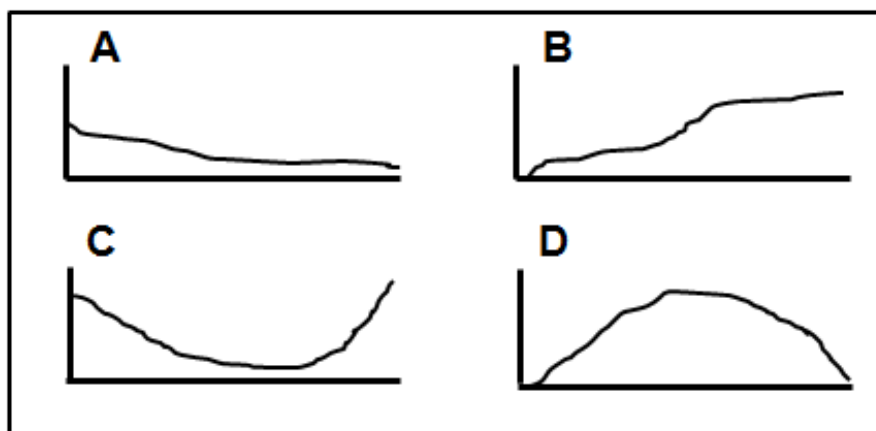
3.1.1 The town that is closest to Ermelo by rail is...

- A Breyton.
- B Camden.
- C Chrissiesmeer.
- D Piet Retief

(1 x 1) (1)

Referring to point height 1738, Fa block **B1** and the windmill, Ga block **B3** on the topographic map.

3.1.2 The freehand diameter between point height 1738 and the wind pump is...



(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Give a reason for the visibility between point height 1738 and the windmill. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 What is the difference in height between point height 1738 and the wind pump? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Calculate the distance between point height 1738 and the wind pump in meters.

Formula: **Actual distance = Map distance x Map scale**

(2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 Use the answers to QUESTIONS 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 to calculate the average gradient between point height 1738 and the wind pump.

Formula: **Average gradient = $\frac{\text{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$**

(2 x 1) (2)

3.1.7 Determine the phenomenon located at the following coordinate reference:

26°31'54' S; 29°57' 25" O

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2 CARD INTERPRETATION

Refer to the sewers,Ja block**A3**, on the topographic map.

- 3.2.1 The sewers are located in the...
 A transition zone.
 B rural-urban transition zone.
 C commercial zone.
 D industrial zone. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Wesselton is a residential area located near the sewers. Why does the location of the sewers reduce the property value of Wesselton? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to street patterns (plans)**H**and**I**on the topographic map.

- 3.2.3 Identify street patterns (plans)**H**and**I**. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2.4 Why is street pattern (plan)**I**no longer popular in new developments? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to hospital**6a** block**E5**on the orthophoto map.

- 3.2.5 The main economic activity at**6a** block**E5**on the orthophoto map (secondary / tertiary). (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Explain why area**6**was suitable for the development of the economic activity identified in QUESTION 3.2.5. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block**D1**and**E1**on the topographic map.

- 3.2.7 How did the open pit mine in block**D1**and**E1**on the topographic map causes an environmental injustice? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the spatial objects in block **D1** and **E1** on the topographic map.

Give an example of the following:

- 3.3.1 A natural line phenomenon (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 A man-made polygon phenomenon (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the image (taken by remote sensing) of the open pit mine in block **D1** and **E1** can be seen on the topographical map.



[Source: <https://live-production.wcms.abcnet.au/331aa383528239df7238f20fc4a225b9?>]

- 3.3.3 Define the concept *remote sensing*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 Pass ONE visible attribute of the open pit mine to block **D1** and **E1** on the topographical map and the image above. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.5 Explain how this image of the open pit mine would be more effective in assessing the environmental injustice than in using the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150