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## FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### **GRADE 12**

# GEOGRAPHY MAP WORK (TASK 1) MAP WORK / GIS MARCH 2024

MARKS: 60 TIME: 1 HOUR

NAME AND SURNAME	
SCHOOL	
GRADE	

Q1	Q2	Q3	TOTAL
			-
	Q1	Q1 Q2	Q1 Q2 Q3

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

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### INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

- 1. This question paper consists of 11 pages including the cover page.
- **2.** Answer all the questions on this question paper.
- 3. Use blue/black ink for all your responses.
- **4.** This is a fill-in-question paper use the spaces provided for your responses.
- 5. You are provided with an A3 map consisting of a 2527 DB HARTBEESPOORT DAM (1:50 000) topographic map and a (1:10 000) orthophoto map. Hand over the map after writing this task back to the invigilator.
- **6.** Give units of measurement for all calculations and answers.
- 7. Show all calculations.
- 8. Write neatly and legibly.

# Namibia Botswana Gaborope Hartbeespoort Dam Johannesburg Bloemfontein Lesotho Durban South Africa

Hartbeespoort Dam is an arch-type dam situated in the North West Province of South Africa. It lies in a valley to the south of the Magaliesberg mountain range and north of the Witwatersberg mountain range, about 35 kilometres north west of Johannesburg and 20 kilometres west of Pretoria.

Gqeberha

Opened: 1923 Height: 59 m

Location: North West Province Total capacity: 195,000,000 m3 Owner(s): Department of Water Affairs

Cape Town

Surface area: 2 062.8 ha

Purpose: Irrigation and domestic use

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartbeespoort Dam]



HIDCHAN THE COLCUI	atione
Question 1: Calcul	auons

1.1		(1-1)		s possible answe (A-D) in the spac	ers to the following que provided.	uestions. C	hoose	
	1.1.1	The map	index which is	directly south of	the map of Hartbee	spoort dam	ı is	
		В. С.	2527 DB 2725 AD 2527 DD 2527 CC				(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.1.2.	The scale than 1: 10		shows a area	and detail as it is	a smaller s	scale	
		(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	larger smaller less more					
		A. B. C. D.	(i) and (iii) (i) and (iv) (ii) and (iii) (ii) and (iv)				(1 × 1)	(1)
	1.1.3	Hartbees	poort is situat	ed in the provi	nce		(1 / 1)	(+)
		A. B. C.	Gauteng Mpumlanga North West					

1.1.4 The highest point in Kosmos in block C2 is represented by a...

Α.	trigonometrical station	
B.	contour line	
C.	spot height	
D.	benchmark	

D. Free State

(1 × 1) (1)



	Calculations What does 27 on the map index 2527 DB represent?		
	s	(1 x 1)	
1.2.2	Give the coordinates of the school in block B2.		
		(2 x 1)	(
1.2.3	Refer to the topographic map. Use the information below to calculate n declination for the current year.  Difference in years = 7 years	nagnetic	
	Mean annual change = 8'		
	Total change:		
	MD for 2024:		
		8	
	3	(3 x 1)	(3
1.2.4	Determine the true bearing of spot height <b>1417</b> in block <b>E4</b> from spot h in block <b>E5</b> .	eight <b>1399</b>	
	a	(1 x 2)	(
1.2.5	Refer to a big rectangular block that represents recreational facilities or	n the	
	orthophoto map. Calculate the Area covered by the recreation facility in	n <b>m²</b> if the	
	length is 2.9 cm. $Area = LxB$		
	——————————————————————————————————————		
	F		
		(3 x 1)	(3
1.2.6	Refer to spot height 1521 in block <b>B3</b> and Trig beacon 66 in block <b>A5</b> .		
	i. Determine the difference in height between the points.		
		<u> </u>	
	MODELL CO. TITLE	_	

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March 2024  $(1 \times 2)$  (2) What is the distance in m between the two points? ii. (1) $(1 \times 1)$ Use the answers in 1.2.6. (i) and 1.26 (ii) to determine the average iii. gradient between the 2 points AVERAGE GRADIENT = VI  $(2 \times 1)$ (2)TOTAL QUESTION 1: [20] Question 2: Map interpretation Various options are provided as possible answers for the following questions. Choose the answer and write the letter (A-D) on the space provided. Refer to Schoemansville in block B4. 2.1.1. The name of the wind that blows from the mountain to Schoemansville at night is... A. Anabatic wind B. Katabatic wind C. Gusty wind D. Berg wind  $(1 \times 1)$ (1)2.1.2. The weather condition associated with the wind mentioned in question 2.1.1. is A. Air pollution B. High temperature C. Frost D. Terrestrial Radiation  $(1 \times 1)$ (1)2.1.3. The reason for the air to descend from the mountain to the valley floor is... A. Coriolis force B. Pressure Gradient Force C. Gravitational Force



 $(1 \times 1)$ 

(1)

D. Dense air

2.1

2.2	.2 Refer to Melodie C5 and C6 and Nederburg Estate A4 and A5. These two settler experience different temperatures during the day. 2.2.1. Identify this weather phenomenon.			
	2.2.1.		(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.2.2.	Suggest <b>ONE</b> strategy that the Melodie municipality may implement to the temperatures in the city.	reduce	
	2.2.3.	What would be the dangers that will be faced by the following areas du	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.2.3.	torrential rainfall:	ing	
		a) Settlement located South of Melodie.	_	
		b) Cultivations in block <b>A2</b> .	_	
			(2 x 2)	(4)
2.3	Study	the river in block <b>B2</b> .		
	2.3.1.	Determine the direction of flow of the river in block <b>B2</b> .	(1 × 1)	(1)
	2.3.2.	Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.3.1.	(1 × 1)	(1)
		8	(1 × 2)	(2)
	2.3.3.	Refer to the river in block <b>B3</b> . Identify the underlying rock structure.		
		8	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4.	Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.3.3.		
		2	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.5.	Discuss the negative impact of Hartbeespoort Dam on the nearby areas	5. -	
		2	-	
			(1 x 2)	(2)
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2.3.6.	Harth	peespoort is most likely to be visited by tourists.		
	i.	During which year was it opened?		
	0		(1 x 1)	(1)
	ii.	Name the city closer to Hartbeespoort Dam.		
	8-		(1 x 1)	(1)
	iii.	Provide two reasons visible from the map that make Hartbeespe a tourist attraction.	oort Dam	
	[]			
	10		(2 x 1)	(2)
		TOTAL OLIESTION	o. [53]	

### Question 3: GIS (Geographic information systems)

3.1		Various options are provided as possible answers for the following questions. Choose the answer and write the letter (A-D) on the space provided.		
	3.1.1.	The following is true about Orthophoto:		
		A. Contour interval 5m, pixel illustrations, raster data B. Contour interval 5m, pixel illustrations, vector data C. Contour interval 20m, symbol illustrations, raster data D. Contour interval 20m, symbol illustrations, vector data	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2.	The concept of identifying distance around a certain geographical object means of a GIS is known as	ct by	
		A. Data-integration B. Statistical analysis C. Query D. Buffering	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3.	The integration of data from different maps into one map is known as		
		A. Placing maps on top of another B. Data manipulation C. Data integration D. Data capture	] (1 × 1)	(1)
3.2.	Refer t	to the topographic map.		
	3.2.1.	Differentiate between raster and vector data.		
		S		
			$(2 \times 1)$	(2)

	3.2.2.	Classify the topographic map as raster or vector data.		
	3.2.3.	Give 2 examples of vector data in block B5.	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.	Study t	the picture below, showing data integration.	(2 x 1)	(2)
		1:50 000 1:100 000 1:5 000		
	3.3.1.	Define the term data integration.	_	
	3.3.2.	Identify the GIS component <b>A</b> .	(1 × 2)	(2)
	3.3.3.	Provide <b>ONE</b> reason why the GIS component (answer to question 3.3.2 important.	_(1 x 1) 2) is	(1)
	3.3.4.	Data integration is illustrated in the sketch. Give <b>ONE</b> reason to suppor statement.	(1 x 2) t this	(2)
	3.3.5.	State <b>TWO</b> possible data layers that a farmer can consider to determine site of his farm.	(1 x 2) e the	(2)
		TOTAL QUESTION 3:	— _ (2 × 1) <b>[17]</b>	(2)

**GRAND TOTAL: 60** 

