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North West Provincial Government

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consists of 9 pages.

SA EXAM PAPERS



SECTION A RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1 RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1

- 1.1.1 C (1)
- 1.1.2 B (1)
- 1.1.3 D (1)
- 1.1.4 C (1)
- 1.1.5 A (1)
- 1.1.6 A (1)
- 1.1.7 A (1)
- 1.1.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.2

- 1.2.1 Z (1)
- 1.2.2 Y (1)
- 1.2.3 Y (1)
- 1.2.4 Z (1)
- 1.2.5 Y (1)
- 1.2.6 Z (1)
- 1.2.7 Z (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3

- 1.3.1 Movement of people from the rural areas to urban areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Poor infrastructure (1)
Less employment (Jobs) in rural areas (1)
Low wages (1)
Poor services (1) (accept examples)
Poor housing (1)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.3.3 Businesses close down (2)
Ghost towns develops (2)
Services are not maintained (2) (accept examples)
Infrastructure are not maintained (2) (accept examples)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Improve basic services (2) (accept examples)
Improve Infrastructure (2) (accept examples)
Create more job opportunities (2)
Improve work conditions (2)
Adjust wages to increase the standard of living (2)
Provide training to improve skills (2)
Improve recreation facilities (2)
Decentralize companies to rural areas (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4

- 1.4.1 Deterioration of certain parts of urban areas/buildings (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Buildings are in poor condition (1) (accept examples)
 Graffiti on the buildings (1)
 Windows has been barricaded (1)
 Weeds growing on the buildings (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.3 Transition zone (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Attract low income occupants (2)
 Landlords do not maintain/upgrade buildings (2)
 Buildings are left vacant (2)
 Lack of basic services (2)
 Buildings are illegally occupied (2)
 Immigrants are attracted to low cost dwellings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Better access to basic services (2)
 Reduces crime rates (2)
 Better quality housing (2)
 Creates an aesthetic appeal (2)
 Area becomes more attractive to tourist (2)
 Will attract more businesses (2) (accept examples)
 Create more employment opportunities (2)
 Property values will increase (2)
 Will improve the infrastructure (2)
 It will create a healthier environment (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5

- 1.5.1 Is the process by which by an increasing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.(2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Overcrowding
 Illegal dwellings
 Service delivery issues (accept examples) (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.5.3 The government delays to solve the problems (2)
 Corruption (accept examples) (2)
 Budget constraints or limitations (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Provide basic services (accept examples) (2)
 Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 Do proper planning (2)
 Minimize problem solving delays (2)
 Encourage commercial decentralization (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1

- 2.1.1 Tertiary sector (1)
 2.1.2 GDP (1)
 2.1.3 Secondary sector (1)
 2.1.4 Footloose industries (1)
 2.1.5 Centralisation (1)
 2.1.6 Break of bulk (1)
 2.1.7 Trade (1)
 2.1.8 Quaternary sector (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2

- 2.2.1 A (1)
 2.2.2 A (1)
 2.2.3 B (1)
 2.2.4 B (1)
 2.2.5 A (1)
 2.2.6 A (1)
 2.2.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3

- 2.3.1 Primary (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 North West (1)
Free State (1)
Gauteng (1)
Mpumalanga (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.3 Low geothermal gradient (1)
continuous orebodies in hard and competent rocks (1)
Low temperature per kilometre (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 Mine workers earn low salaries (2)
Many fatalities in the mines (2)
Salary increases are below the inflation rates (2)
Mine workers struggle to get their overtime pay-outs (2)
Poor/Harsh working conditions (2)
Safety conditions (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Investors will lose interest in gold mining industry (2)
Exports will be delayed (2)
Mines will need to spend more on salary budgets (2)
Multiplier effect (2)
Decrease foreign currency (2)
Loss of jobs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4

- 2.4.1 Spatial Development Initiatives (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 N4 toll road (1)
Improvement to rail, port operations (1)
Upgrading of telecommunications
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Good transport network to transport raw material and/or finished goods (2)
Well-developed harbours to export goods (2)
Infrastructure development (2)
Good transport network to transport workers to their places of Work (2)
Generate employment opportunities (2)
Promotes international trade (2)
Promotes domestic trade (2)
Well-developed harbours to export and/or import goods (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Industrial development promoted along the SDI (2)
Industries move out of PWV/Gauteng to peripheral areas along the corridor (2)
Establishment of more industries in PWV/Gauteng slowed down (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Establishment of industrial growth nodes along the corridor (2)
Employment opportunities created (2)
Improved infrastructure (2)
Attracts tourists to the area (2)
Income provided by selling arts and crafts (2)
Improve standards of living (2)
Improved accessibility to services (2)
Greater accessibility to employment opportunities (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.5

- 2.5.1 Business activities that are unregistered (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 The second economy (1)
The hidden economy (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 70% (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4 5,2% (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.5 Traders are frequently harassed (2)
Traders do not have access to proper trading facilities (2)
Do not have skills (2)
Do not have proper education (2)
Banks do not grant loans (2)
High levels of crime (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.6 Licence the sector to be regulated (2)
Provide areas for informal trading (2)
Create partnerships between formal and informal sectors (2)
Improve infrastructure (2)
Improve skills (2)
Provide storage facilities (2)
Provide access to loans (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

SECTION B**QUESTION 3 GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

3.1

- 3.1.1 Limpopo (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.4 2329BA (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.5 **A** 2025 – 2012 = 13(1) years
- B** 13 years x 1'(1) W = 13'W(1)
- C** 14° 23'W
+ (1) 13'W
= 14°36' West of true north (1) (5 x 1) (5)

3.2

MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 Grid iron (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Easy to plan and layout on flat land/gentle sloping land.
(1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Slow moving traffic due to many stops (accept examples)
Does not work on steep slopes (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 Because it is located on a steeper gradient (accept examples) (2)
(1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 High (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Building on steep slopes cost more therefore prices of houses will be higher. (2)
Planned irregular street patterns are used to build on steeper slopes to accommodate the gradient. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Farming (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 Many Reservoirs (1)
Dams in the area (1)
Furrows (1)
Flat land (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- 3.3.1 Capture information over a distance and to be in direct contact with the earth's surface (accept examples) (1 x 2) (2)
(CONCEPT)
- 3.3.2 Satellites (1)
Aeroplanes (1)
Drones (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.3 You can access information of inaccessible areas (2)
Saves time (2)
Decreases cost (2)
Real time data (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 Raster (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.5 Cameras used to capture images uses pixels to form a resolution (1)
It is an image of the reality (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- [30]**
- TOTAL: 150**