

SA's Leading Past Year

Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ www.saexampapers.co.za





education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2
SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 18 pages

SA EXAM PAPERS



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 in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line 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 labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement 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 topographical map 2329 BB LOUIS TRICHARDT and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2329 04 LOUIS TRICHARDT are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographical map and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination.



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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Various options are provided 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 your ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 Forces that attract people and businesses to the CBD.

- A Centrifugal forces
- B Radial forces
- C Centripetal forces
- D Agglomeration

1.1.2 The system that shows the ranking of cities according to their number of functions.

- A Settlement
- B Hierarchy
- C Site of settlement
- D Urban profile

1.1.3 The area from which a business attracts its customers.

- A Range
- B Threshold population
- C Low order centre
- D Sphere of influence

1.1.4 The maximum distance a customer is prepared to travel to make use of a service.

- A Threshold population
- B Sphere of influence
- C Range
- D High order centre

1.1.5 The percentage of a country's total population living in urban areas.

- A Level of Urbanisation
- B Counter Urbanisation
- C Urbanisation
- D Rural depopulation



1.1.6 Refers to the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas.

- A Urban sprawl
- B Urban expansion
- C Urban growth
- D Urban development

1.1.7 This refers to the ageing and deterioration of buildings.

- ☒ A Urban decay
- B Lack of service delivery
- C Overcrowding
- D Facadism

1.1.8 Ability of urban functions to co-exist in the same area.

- A Specialised requirements
- B Land value
- ☒ C Accessibility
- D Compatibility

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2

Match the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (Y or Z) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK e.g. 1.2.8 Y.

Refer to the settlement in the photo below.



[Adapted from <https://www.depositphotos.com/photo/rural-settlement-south-africa-251352244.html.co.za>]

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	The settlement in the picture is	Y	dispersed
		Z	nucleated
1.2.2	The settlement in the picture is	Y	unifunctional
		Z	multifunctional
1.2.3	The settlement in the picture is an example of	Y	rural
		Z	urban
1.2.4	This settlement is as a/an	Y	isolated farmstead
		Z	village
1.2.5	The type of farming that is mainly practised is	Y	subsistence
		Z	commercial
1.2.6	This settlement is associated with	Y	secondary activities
		Z	primary activities
1.2.7	Agricultural product grown in this area is	Y	fruits
		Z	maize

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the photo below showing rural-urban migration.



[Adapted from <https://www.stratecta.exchange/rural-vs-urban-migration.co.za>]

- 1.3.1 Define the concept *rural-urban migration*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Give THREE reasons why people leave rural areas. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.3.3 Explain TWO negative consequences of rural-urban migration in the rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Suggest THREE strategies that the government can implement to reduce rural-urban migration. (3 x 2) (6)

- 1.4 Refer to the photograph below on urban blight.

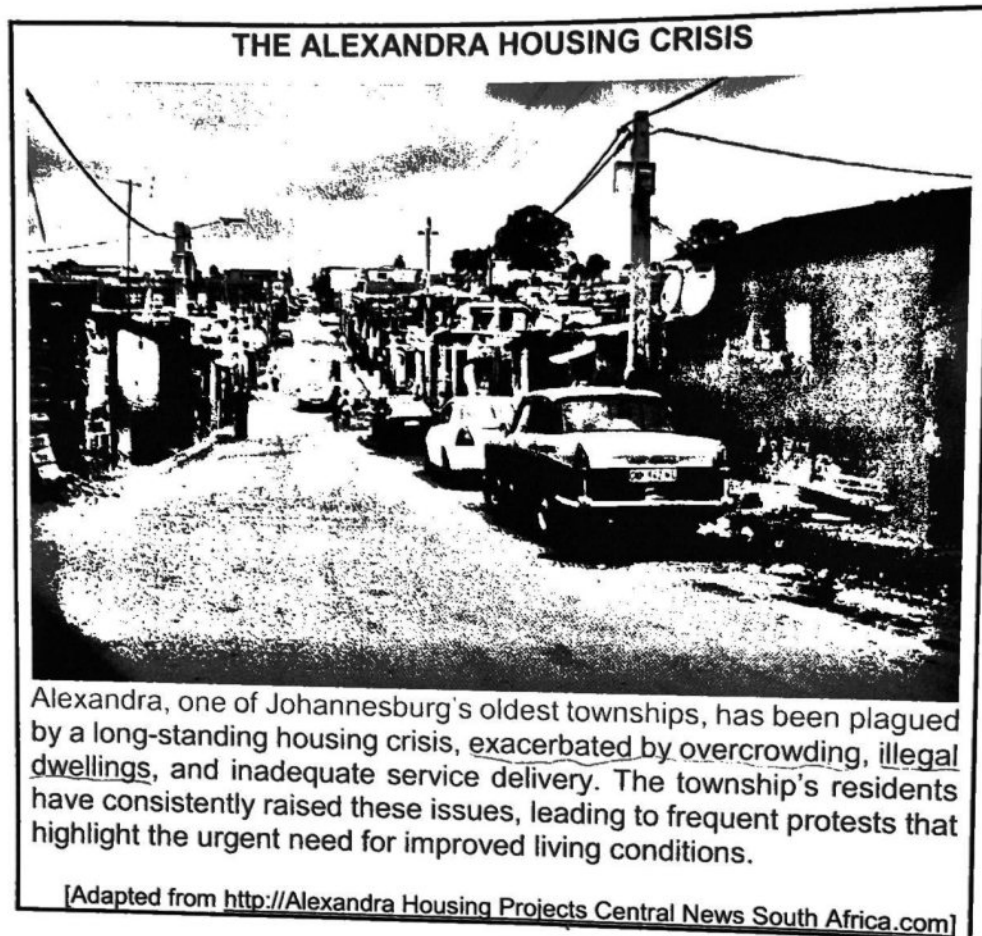


[Adapted from <https://www.flickr/photos/infomatique.com>]

- 1.4.1 Define the concept *urban blight*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Provide TWO pieces of evidence of urban blight from the photograph. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.3 Name the land-use zone where urban blight is the most dominant. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Why is urban blight more dominant in the land-use zone mentioned in QUESTION 1.4.3? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 The government can use urban renewal to deal with urban blight. Explain the positive impact that urban renewal will have in this zone. (3 x 2) (6)



- 1.5 Refer to the photo and extract below on urbanisation.



- 1.5.1 Define the term *urbanisation*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Quote THREE problems that affect the living conditions in Alexandra. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.5.3 According to the extract there are frequent protests. Why does this seem to be the case in Alexandra? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that the government can implement to solve the social crisis of Alexandra. (4 x 2) (8)
- [60]**

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

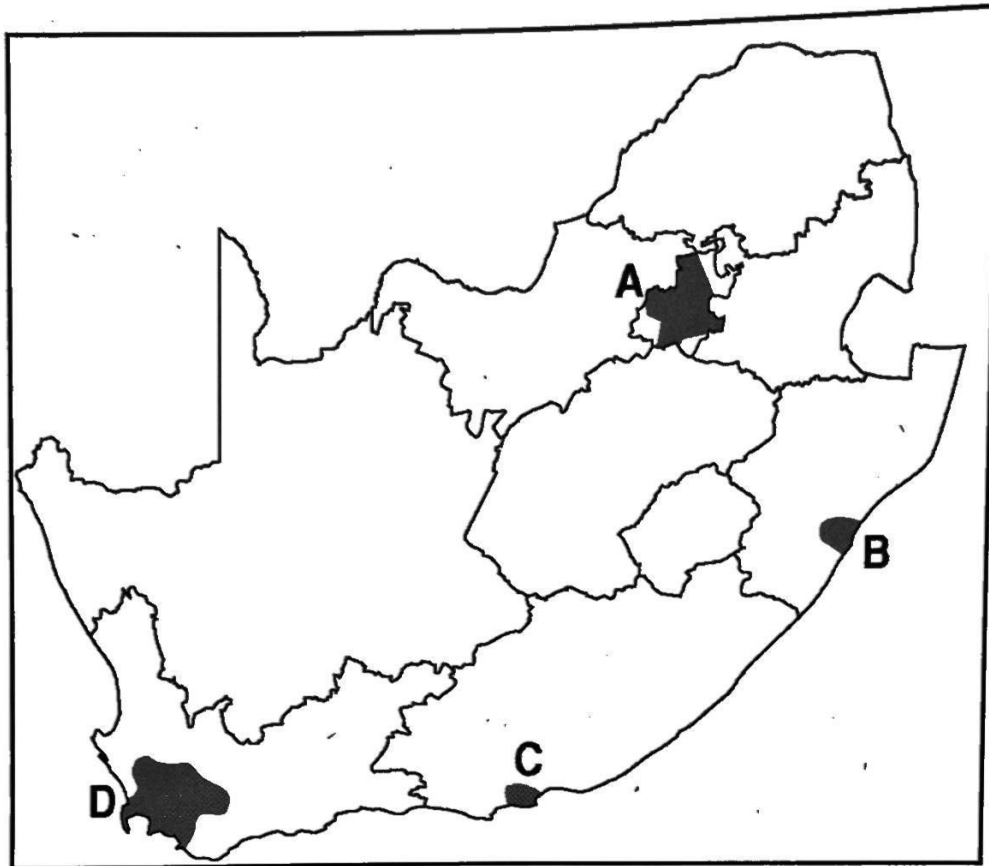
- 2.1 Choose the correct answer from the list provided below. Write only the words next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Tertiary sector, Trade, Break of bulk,
Gross National Product (GNP), Centralisation, Secondary sector,
Quaternary sector, Footloose Industries

- 2.1.1 Provision of services.
- 2.1.2 The total value of all goods and services produced in a country over a specific period of time.
- 2.1.3 The processing of raw materials into more useful products.
- 2.1.4 Industry with a free choice of location.
- 2.1.5 Concentration of industries in one area.
- 2.1.6 Transfer of cargo from one mode of transport to another.
- 2.1.7 The exchange of goods and services between countries for monetary gain.
- 2.1.8 Activities associated with research. (8 x 1) (8)



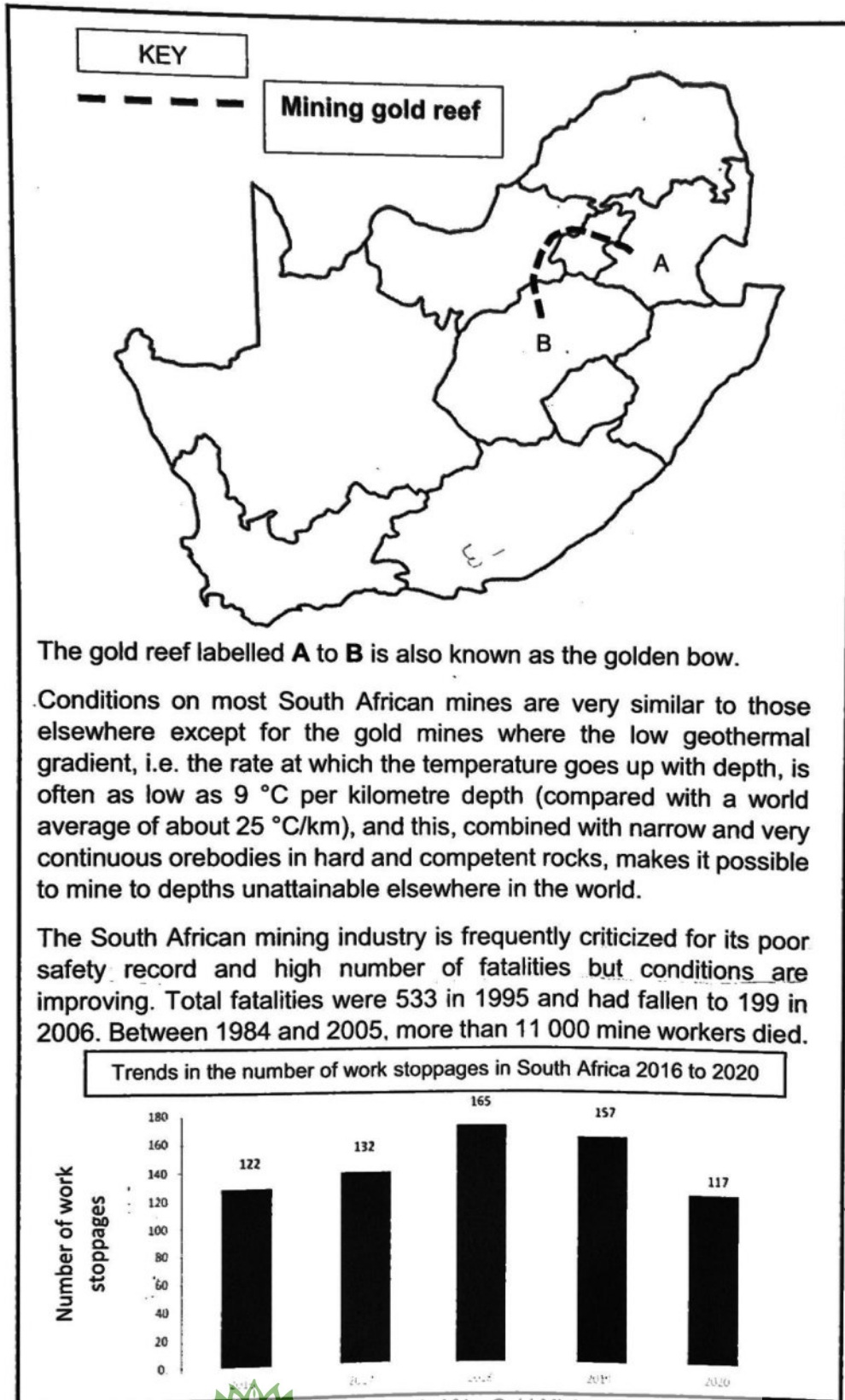
- 2.2 Study the map below showing the FOUR core industrial regions in South Africa. Match the descriptions below with the industrial area A, B, C or D. You may use the letter more than once.



[Adapted from: Shuters Exam Notebook Geography grade 12]

- 2.2.1 This industrial region has the largest number of industries.
- 2.2.2 Main industries are iron, steel and metal processing.
- 2.2.3 Subtropical fruit are the raw material for many industries in this region.
- 2.2.4 Dube trade port IDZ is located in this industrial region.
- 2.2.5 The industrial region which obtains additional water from the Tugela and Lesotho water transfer schemes.
- 2.2.6 The landlocked industrial region.
- 2.2.7 The industrial region with the smallest area and the highest population density. (1 x 7) (7)

2.3 Refer to the infographic below on gold mining.



(Adapted from <https://SouthAfricaGoldMining.Economy.History.com>)

SA EXAM PAPERS



- 2.3.1 Gold mining is mainly part of the (primary/secondary) sector of the economy. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Name TWO provinces that form part of the golden bow. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.3 State TWO factors that are beneficial for goldmining from the infographic. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 Explain TWO reasons why labour strikes occur in the mining industry. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 How will labour strikes affect the economic growth of gold mining in South Africa? (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 Refer to the text below on the Maputo Corridor SDI.

THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR SDI

The Maputo Development Corridor runs from Witbank in Mpumalanga, through Nelspruit, to the capital of Mozambique, Maputo. The transport route offers the shortest link from Gauteng, the industrial heart of South Africa, to an export harbour. One hundred and thirty investment opportunities have been identified for infrastructure provision and for agriculture, mining, energy, chemicals, and manufacturing.

The main infrastructure projects are the N4 Maputo corridor toll road, costing R1,5 billion, the upgrading of the railway line from Ressano Garcia to Maputo, the upgrading of the Maputo port (including the dredging of the harbour to make it deeper) and the upgrading of telecommunication.

[Adapted from <https://www.MaputoCorridor-Wikipedia.com>]

- 2.4.1 What does the abbreviation SDI stand for? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Name TWO development projects associated with the Maputo Development Corridor. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 How does the Maputo Development Corridor contribute to the economy of South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 The establishment of the Maputo Development Corridor will address the problem of industrial centralisation in Gauteng. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Outline the economic advantages for communities living along the Maputo Development Corridor. (3 x 2) (6)



- 2.5 Refer to the extract below on the informal sector.

SOUTH AFRICA'S HIDDEN R900 BILLION ECONOMY BOOMING



South Africa's informal economy is booming, with the sector compounding at an average annual rate of 6,7% – far exceeding that of the country's stagnant formal economy.

This economy has long been essential in meeting the needs of ordinary South Africans who rely on cheap goods and services that are easy to access in townships and rural areas. In particular, it absorbs South Africa's large unemployed population, providing many with additional income and a basic livelihood.

As the informal market continues to grow, it outpaces even modern trade. It becomes increasingly clear that this sector holds immense potential not only for economic development but also for job creation.

By 2030, small retailers are anticipated to create 70% of all new jobs in South Africa, underscoring the sector's importance as a driver of economic growth and employment.

The township economy is valued at approximately R900 billion, with the informal sector alone contributing around R150 billion in cash sales annually.

With an estimated 150,000 spaza shops operating across the country, these small businesses collectively contribute as much as 5,2% to South Africa's GDP and employ 2,6 million people.

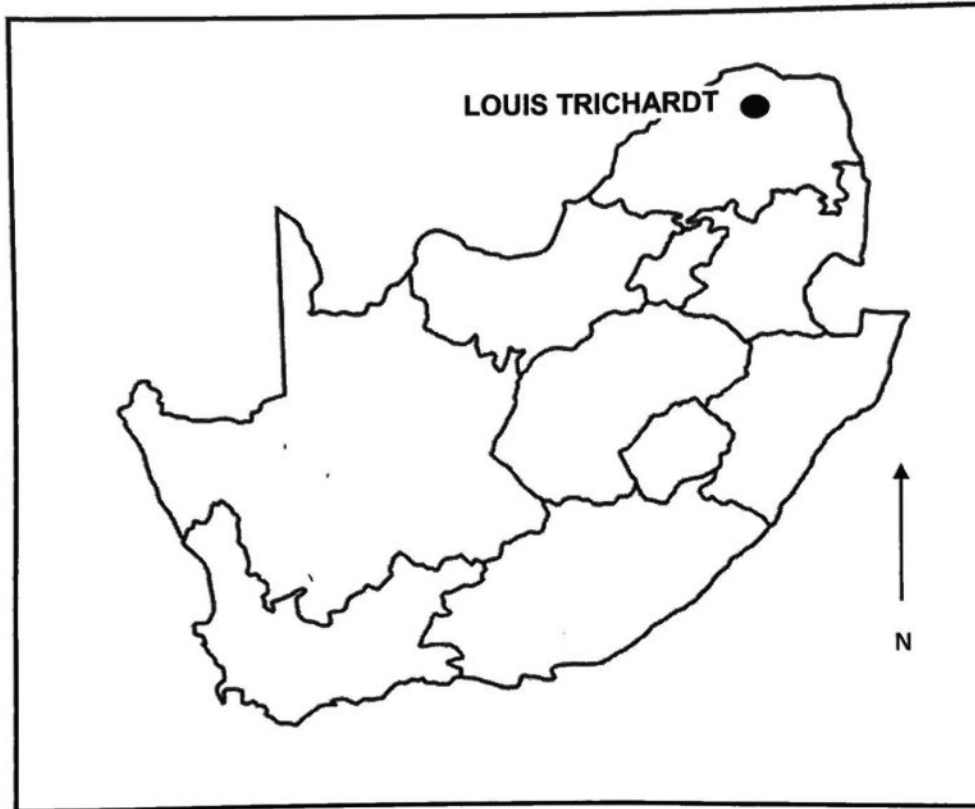
[Adapted from <https://www.dailyinvestor.com>]



- 2.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 What is another name for the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 How many new jobs will be created by 2030 by the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4 According to the extract, what percentage will the informal sector contribute to the GDP in 2030? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.5 Explain a challenge that the informal sector is facing. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.6 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain what measures the local government can put in place to improve the working conditions in the informal sector? (4 x 2) (8)
- [60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120



SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****GENERAL INFORMATION ON LOUIS TRICHARDT**

Coordinates: 33°02'S; 29°54'E

Louis Trichardt, informally shortened to LTT, is a town at the foot of Songozwi, in the Soutpansberg mountain range in the Limpopo province of South Africa. It is the centre of the Makhado Local Municipality, which comprises 16 000 km² with a population of 270 000.

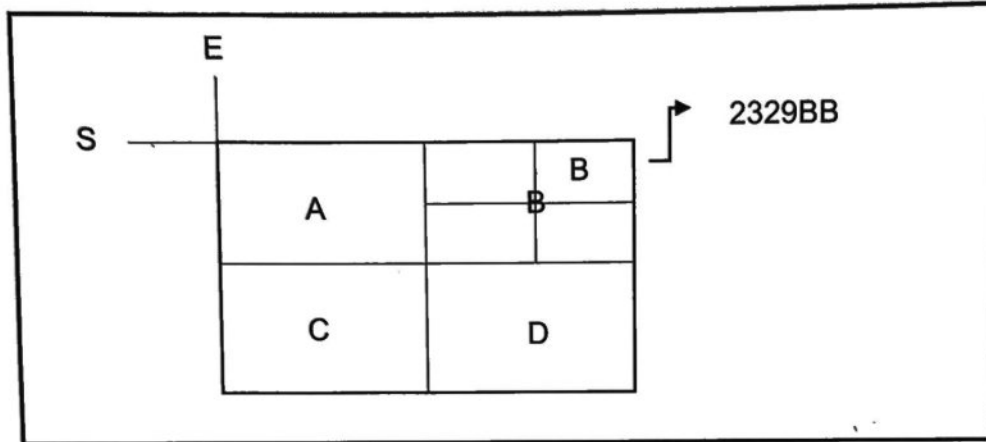
Louis Trichardt is located in a fertile region where litchis, bananas, mangoes and nuts are produced. The N1 National Route runs through the town. Louis Trichardt is 437 kilometres from Johannesburg and one hour's drive from the Zimbabwean border at Beitbridge.

[Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Trichardt]

3.1 MAPSKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Name the province where Louis Trichardt is located. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the map index to answer the questions that follow.



3.1.2 The symbol **S** represents the ...

- A longitude.
- B big block division.
- C latitude.
- D small block.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 The symbol **D** represents the ...

- A longitude.
- B big block division.
- C latitude.
- D small block.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Write the map reference directly WEST of 2329 BB. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Calculate the magnetic declination for 2025 using the following steps:

- (a) The difference in years (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) The total annual change (2 x 1) (2)
- (c) Total magnetic declination (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

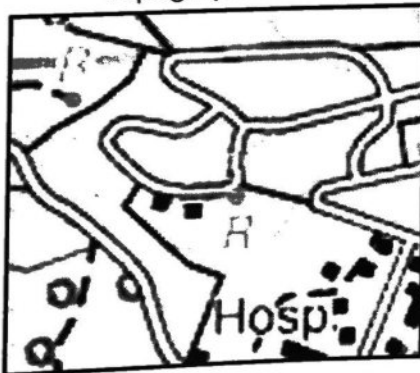
Refer to the street pattern below and answer the questions that follow.



- 3.2.1 Identify the street pattern on the map. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Give a reason for the use of this street pattern identified in QUESTION 3.2.1. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Name ONE disadvantage of this street pattern. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the following figures that are extracted from the topographical- and the orthophoto map. (These figures are labelled X on both maps).

Topographical map



Orthophoto



- 3.2.4 Why is the street pattern different in this area in comparison to the rest of Louis Trichardt? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Will this area be classified as an (high/low) income residential area? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.5. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to blocks J (8, 9, 10) and K (8, 9, 10) on the topographical map and the extract below of the same area.



3.2.7 Identify the main primary activity in the area. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Provide evidence that enables the primary activity named in QUESTION 3.2.7 to take place. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Define the concept *remote sensing*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Name TWO examples of remote sensing devices. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Explain an advantage of remote sensing. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Will the data captured by a remote sensing device be stored as (vector-/raster) data? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Give a reason to your answer to QUESTION 3.3.4. (1 x 1) (1)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL 150