education

Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

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GRADE 12

JUNE 2025

MARKS: 150

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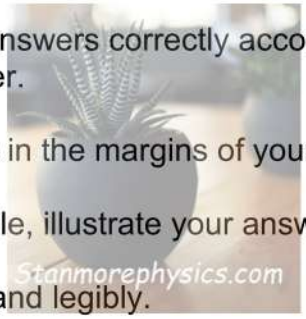
TIME: 3 HOURS

This question paper consists of 11 pages

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Answer the paragraph questions in the form of a paragraph.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER
4. Number ALL your answers in the CENTRE of the line.
5. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
8. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
9. Write clearly and legibly.



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QUESTION 1

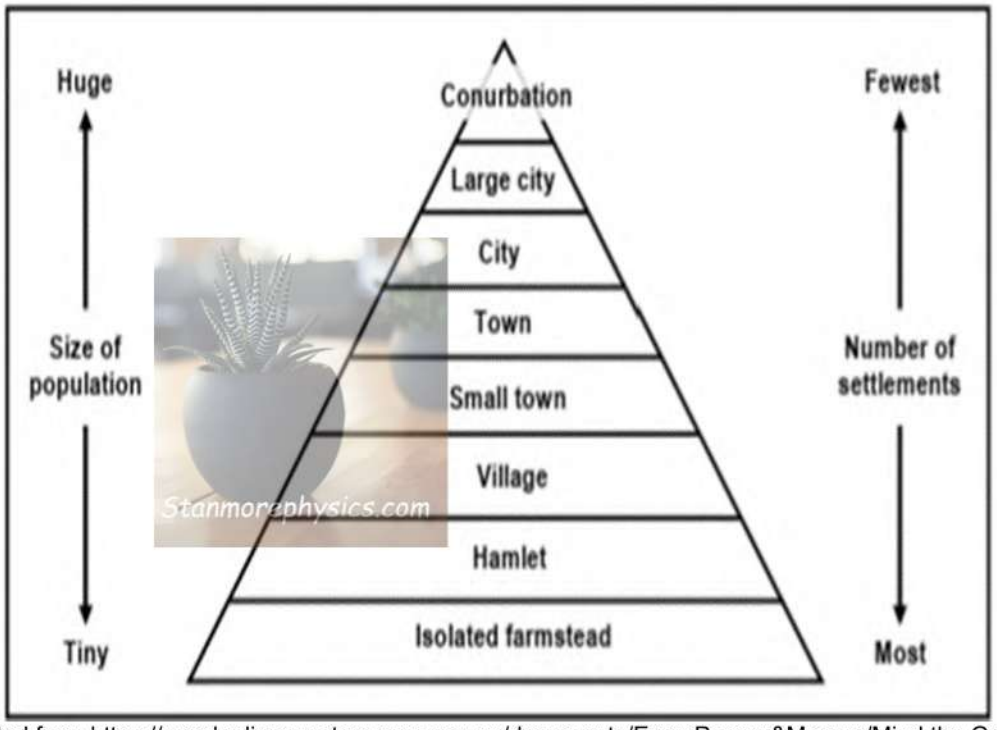
1.1 Match the statements in **COLUMN A** with the options in **COLUMN B**. Write only the letter (X or Y) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 Y.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1	Settlement far from a water source because water is a threat	**X** wet-point settlement **Y** dry-point settlement
1.1.2	Type of primary activity dominant in rural areas	**X** mining **Y** farming
1.1.3	The exact piece of land that a settlement is found on.	**X** site **Y** settlement
1.1.4	The movement of people from rural to urban areas	**X** rural-urban migration **Y** rural depopulation
1.1.5	Settlement close to a water source because water is scarce	**X** wet-point settlement **Y** dry-point settlement
1.1.6	Farmsteads are arranged close to one another.	**X** nucleated **Y** dispersed
1.1.7	The settlement in relation to its surrounding environment	**X** situation **Y** site
1.1.8	Known as a unifunctional settlement	**X** urban settlement **Y** rural settlement

(8)

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1.2 Refer to the settlement hierarchy in FIGURE 1.2 that shows the classification of different types of settlements. Choose the correct answer from those given in brackets in the statements below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.



[Adapted from https://wcedonline.westerncape.gov.za/documents/ExamPapers&Memos/Mind the Gap/non languages/ MTG Geog. ENG.pdf.]

1.2.1 Settlements in the hierarchy are arranged according to (size/ function).

1.2.2 The number of settlements (increases/ decreases) as you move up the settlement hierarchy

1.2.3 The size of the population (increases/ decreases) as you move down the settlement hierarchy.

1.2.4 The relationship between the size of the population and the number of settlements is (directly/ indirectly) proportional.

1.2.5 The smallest settlement type in South Africa (conurbation/ isolated farmstead).

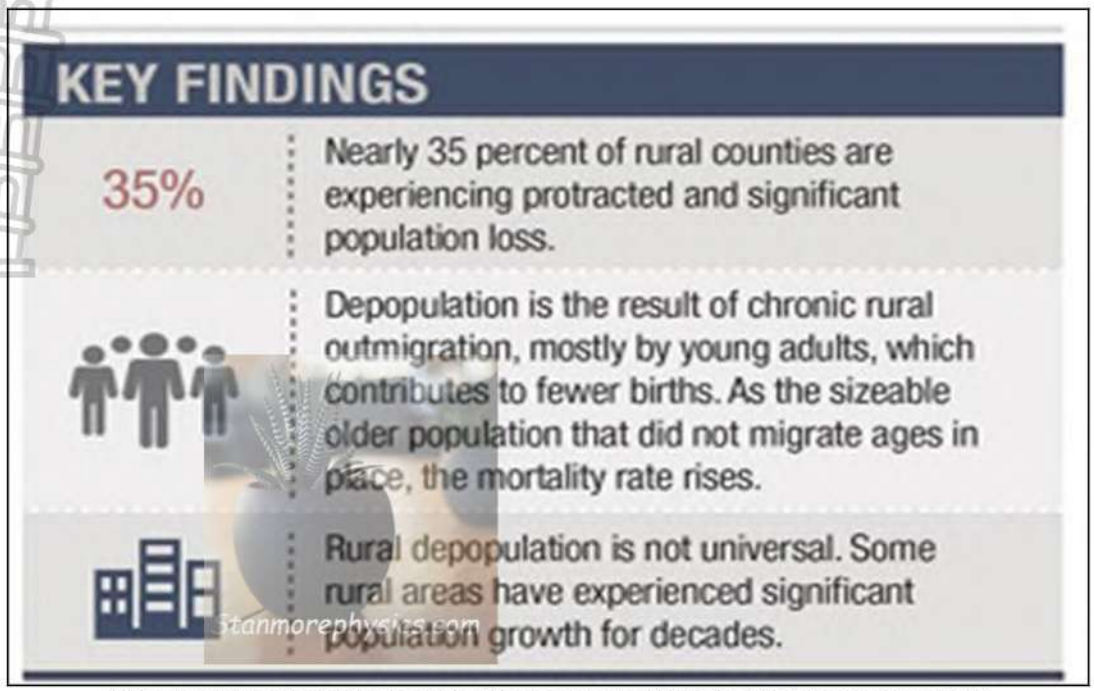
1.2.6 Village is a (dense/ loose) grouping of many farmsteads

1.2.7 The largest settlement type in South Africa (conurbation/ city).

(7x1) **(7)**

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1.3 Refer to the infographic below on rural depopulation



[Adapted from scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1358&context=carsey]

1.3.1	Define the term rural depopulation	(1x2)	(2)
1.3.2	Name one factor from the infographic that may have caused depopulation.	(1x1)	(1)
1.3.3	Outline the social and economic impacts of rural depopulation on rural areas.	(2x2)	(4)
1.3.4	In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest sustainable strategies that the government could implement to prevent rural depopulation.	(4x2)	(8)

[15]

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1.4 Refer to the article below to answer the following questions

Clinics hit hard by water shortages in Nelson Mandela Bay

The Nelson Mandela Bay metro in the Eastern Cape is in the grips of a severe drought after seven consecutive poor rainy seasons. Some of the metro's 48 clinics and three referral hospitals have had to close temporarily or shorten their operating hours.

Speaking to Spotlight on condition of anonymity, a nurse working at a clinic in Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) says, "The clinic services are constantly disrupted due to intermittent water supply. Sometimes we are forced to shut our doors and attend only to emergencies and distribute medication, leaving patients stranded. Lack of water creates an unhygienic environment contrary to the Occupational Health and Safety Act requirements.



The environmental crisis aggravates health risks across the spectrum of childhood disease, including allergies, heart disease, skin disease, and immune disorders. PHOTO: Black Star Images/Spotlight

1.4.1 Define the concept social injustice. (1x2) (2)

1.4.2 Identify the type social injustice issue depicted in the case study (1x1) (1)

1.4.3 With reference to the article, provide a reason for water shortages in rural areas. (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 Provide at least TWO strategies the local community members could implement in order to conserve water. (2x2) (4)

1.4.5 How can the decrease in the availability of water impact farming in rural areas? (3x2) (6)
(15)

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1.5 Refer to the picture below to answer the following questions



Source: https://www.farmlandgrab.org/post/23818-south-africa-land-reform-cloud-cuckoo-land-or-calculus-of-power

1.5.1	Which pillar of land reform best describes compensating people for the land they lost due to forced removals?	(1x2)	(2)
1.5.2	What is the aim of land reform?	(1x1)	(1)
1.5.3	Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the picture above that shows that people are unhappy with the land reform process.	(2x1)	(2)
1.5.4	Provide TWO reasons that could have led to the process of land reform advancing slowly.	(2x2)	(4)
1.5.5	Describe how well-managed land reform could have economic and social benefits to the people living in the rural areas	(3x2)	(6)
			[15]

TOTAL 60

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose ONE term/concept for each of the following descriptions provided. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWERBOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 Trade and transport town.

2.1.1 A (central place/specialised town) develops due to the occurrence of one main physical resource.

2.1.2 A (junction town/gap town) develops at major transport intersections

2.1.3 Where goods and services are transferred from one mode of transport to another (break-of-bulk point/junction town)

2.1.4 (Market place/central place towns) provides goods and services to surrounding rural areas.

2.1.5 A natural attraction leads to the development of (resort towns/bridge towns).

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2.1.6 Worcester, a (central town /gap town) is located in a mountain pass.

2.1.7 (industrial towns/gateway towns) are mainly concerned with manufacturing.

2.1.8 Trade and transport cities are known for their (location/function).

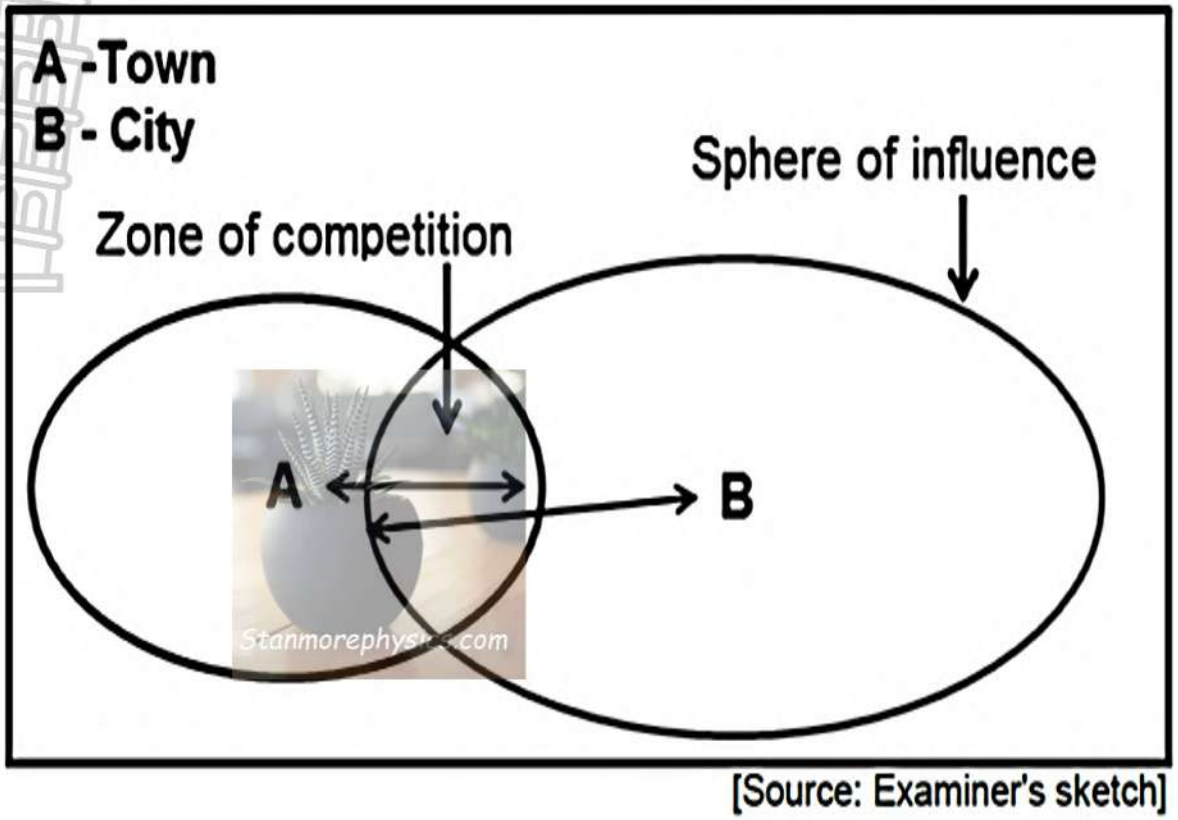
(8x1) **(8)**

2.2 Choose ONE term/ concept from COLUMN B that matches the descriptions in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (Y or Z) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWERBOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 Y.

	COLUMN A	**COLUMN B**
2.2.1	Increase in the percentage of people living in the urban areas.	**Y** Urbanisation **Z** Depopulation
2.2.2	The ranking of urban settlements according to function, size and complexity.	**Y** Urban hierarchy **Z** Urban blight
2.2.3	The process whereby an urban area is improved or rehabilitated	**Y** Urban Profile **Z** Urban renewal
2.2.4	Urban settlements are...	**Y** Multifunctional **Z** Unifunctional
2.2.5	A settlement with a greater range	**Y** Town **Z** City
2.2.6	The speed or pace at which urbanisation occurs	**Y** level of urbanisation **Z** rate of urbanisation
2.2.7	The process whereby the boundary of a city expands and extends in the rural area	**Y** Urban growth **Z** Urban sprawl

(7x1) **(7)**

2.3 Refer to the Sketch below showing a sphere of influence.

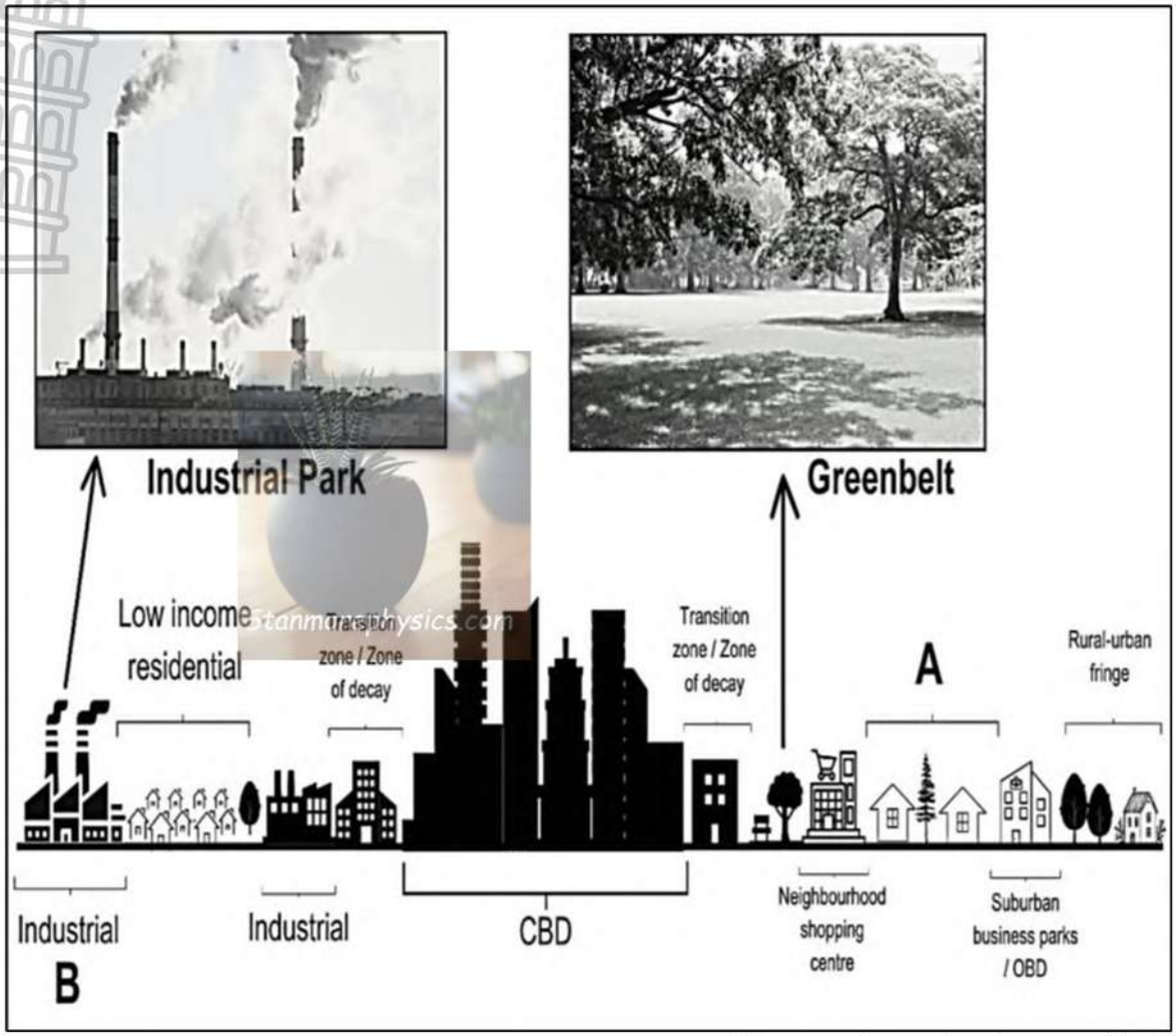


[Source: Examiner's sketch]

2.3.1	Define the concept sphere of influence	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.2	Which one, between **A** and **B** offers specialized functions?	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3.3	Provide TWO reasons why **B** is considered a high order center?	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.3.4	Describe ONE characteristic of a low order center.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.5	Differentiate between range and threshold population.	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.3.6	Explain why the range of low order and high order goods/ services is not the same?	(2 x 2)	(4) **(15)**

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2.4 Refer to the sketch and photographs showing an urban profile.

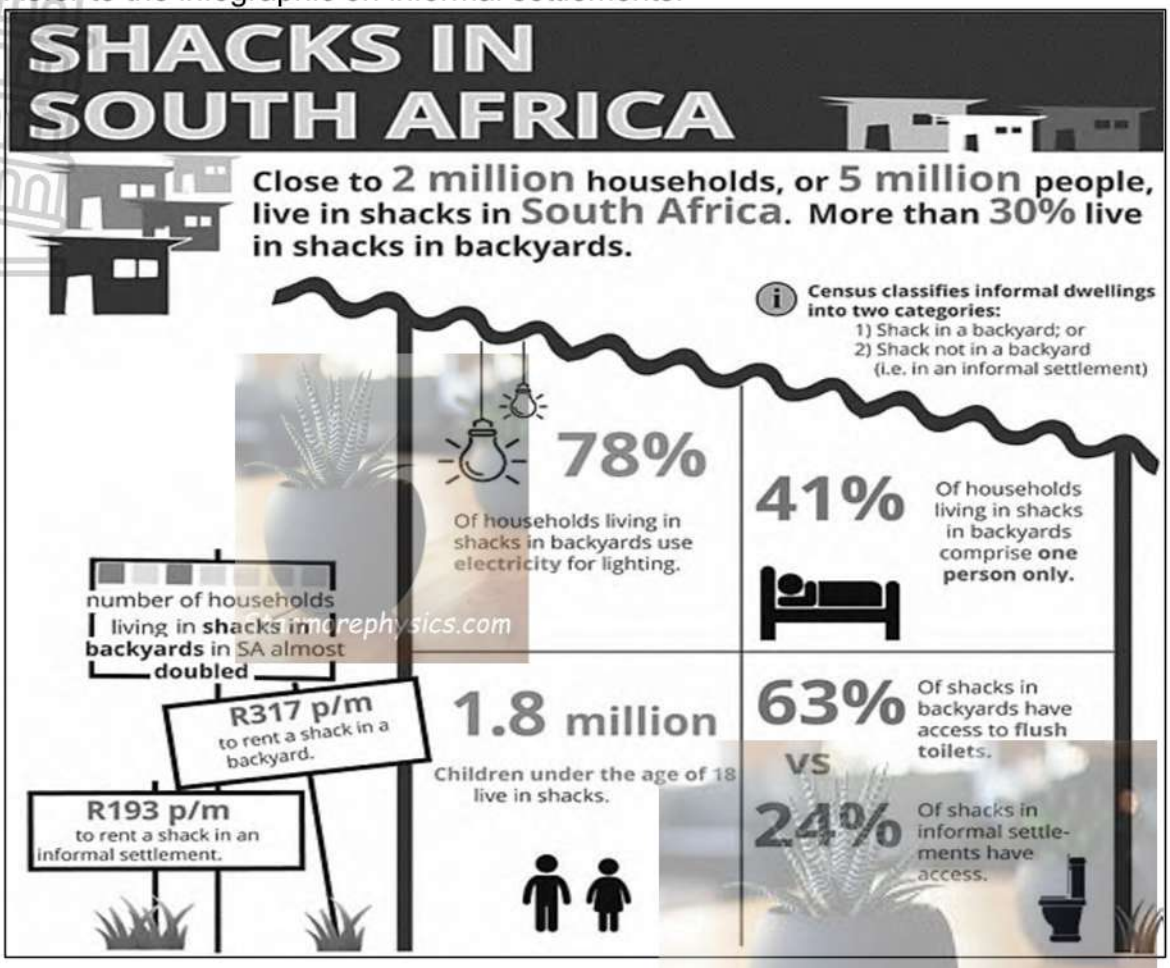


[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.4.1	What is an urban profile?	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.4.2	Give evidence from the sketch above that **A** is high income residential area.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.3	How has the demand for land influenced the density of buildings in the CBD?	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.4.4	Why are buildings in the transition zone in a dilapidated (poor) state?	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.4.5	Discuss problems experienced in the CBD that may have led to commercial decentralization in the zone.	(3 x 2)	(6)
			(15)

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2.5 Refer to the infographic on informal settlements.



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

2.5.1 How many children under the age of 18 in South Africa, according to the infographic, live in shacks? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 According to the infographic, what are the TWO advantages of living in a backyard shack compared to an informal settlement? (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 List and explain TWO social issues that developed due to the growth of informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explain sustainable measures the government can implement to improve living conditions in informal settlements (4 x 2) (8)

(15)

(60)

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