GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

JUNE EXAMINATION
GRADE 12

2025

GEOGRAPHY

(PAPER 2)

GEOGRAPHY P2

C2782E

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 150

18 pages

X05

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS:

   SECTION A:
   QUESTION 1: RURAL SETTLEMENTS (60)
   QUESTION 2: URBAN SETTLEMENTS (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 open between 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 must state, name, identify or list.

10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1 020 hPa, 14 ℃ 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 2627CA Potchefstroom and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2627 CA 22 Potchefstroom are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

16. Show ALL calculations where applicable. Marks will be allocated for this.

17. You must hand in both the topographic and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

QUESTION 1: RURAL SETTLEMENT

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 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 A.

1.1.1 The exact piece of land occupied by a settlement is known as ...

A situation.
B site.
C town.
D rural.

1.1.2 A settlement developed on a higher-lying area because water is a threat:

A Wet-point settlement
B Dry-point settlement
C Linear settlement
D Circular settlement

1.1.3 Physical factors that determine the choice of a site are ...

(i) flat land
(ii) slope aspect
(iii) soil fertility
(iv) transport access

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

1.1.4 The position of a settlement in relation to its broader environment is known as ...

A aspect.
B situation.
C site.
D city.

1.1.5 The type of settlement represented below is a …



[Source: *http://surl.li/lvrqve*]

A wet-point settlement.
B dispersed settlement.
C nucleated settlement.
D small village settlement.

1.1.6 Settlement pattern **A** is … and an advantage of settlement **B** is …



[Source: *https://study.com/academy//lesson/rural-settlement-pattern-types.html*]

(i) nucleated
(ii) dispersed
(iii) higher profits
(iv) low security risks

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

1.1.7 The settlement represented below is classified as a rural settlement due to its …

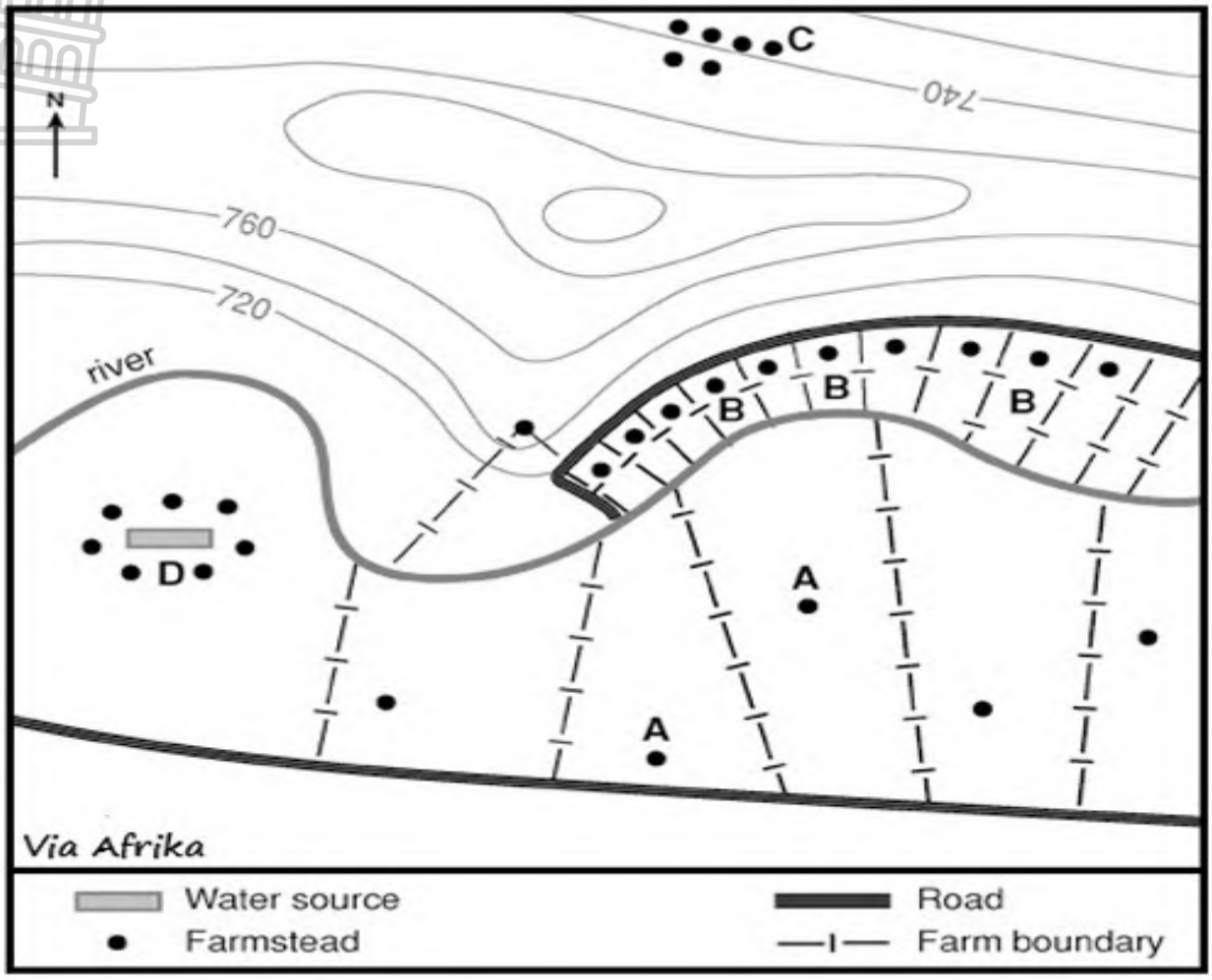


[Source: *http://surl.li/lvrqve*]

A size.
B pattern.
C shape.
D function.

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Study the diagram below based on the shapes and patterns of rural settlements. Choose the correct letter (A – D) from the DIAGRAM. Write down only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8), e.g. 1.2.9 D.



[Source: *https://rb.gy/3yabum*]

1.2.1 Large flat land makes mechanisation possible in this settlement.

1.2.2 This pattern is associated with travelling long distances for goods and services.

1.2.3 The location of this settlement is influenced by the slope aspect.

1.2.4 This settlement developed around a water source.

1.2.5 The shape of the settlement is influenced by the road.

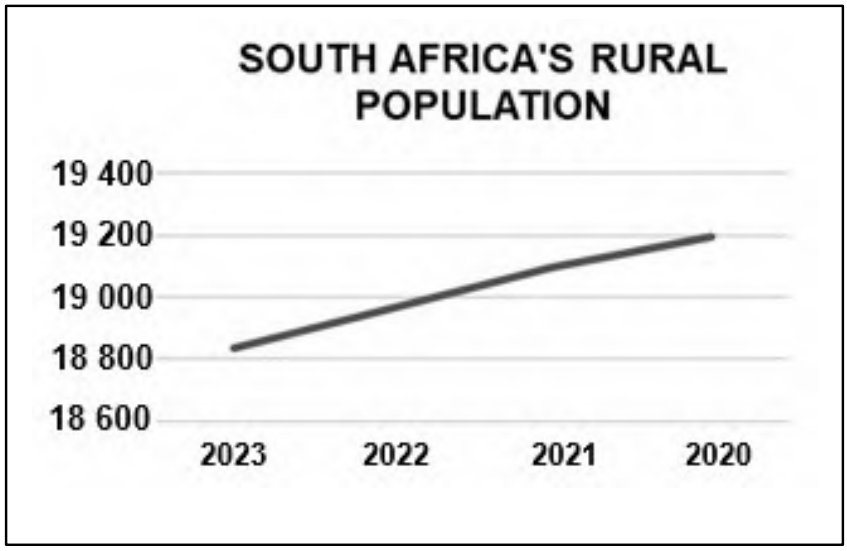
1.2.6 Nucleated settlement with a round shape

1.2.7 A dry-point settlement

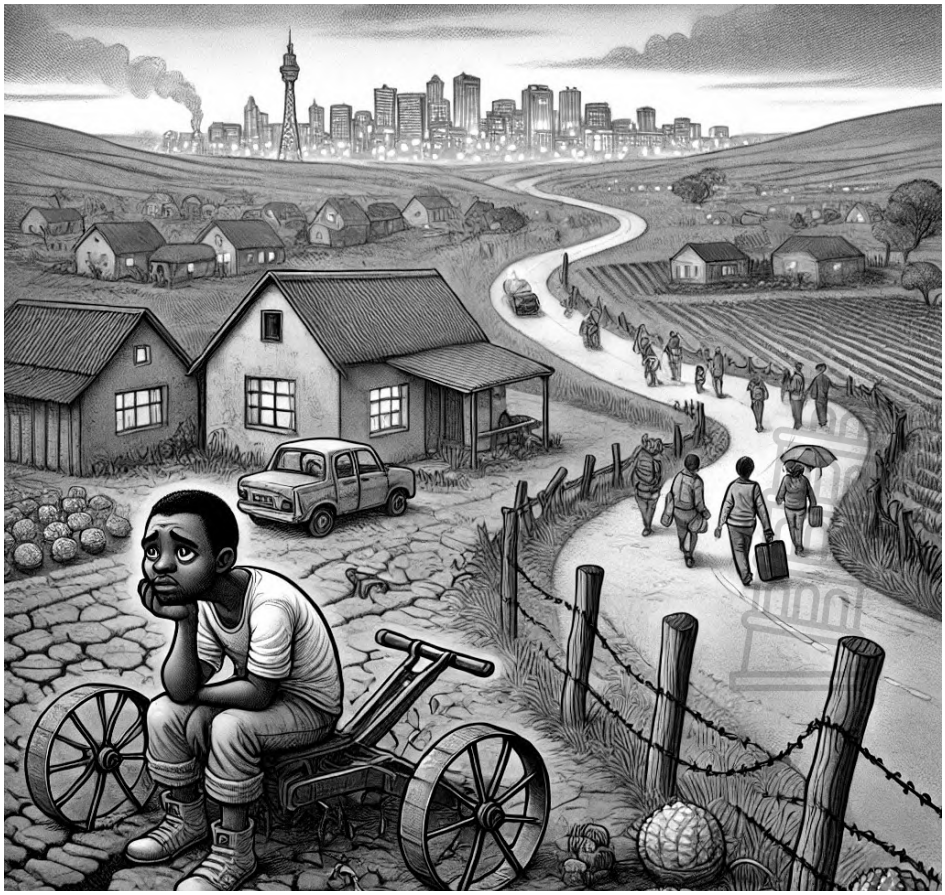
1.2.8 The settlement that receives direct sunlight

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the infographic below showing rural depopulation.



[Source: https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/zaf/south-africa/rural-population?utm_source=chatgpt.com]



[Source: Examiner's own sketch on ChatGPT]

1.3.1 Define the concept *rural depopulation.* (1 x 2) (2)

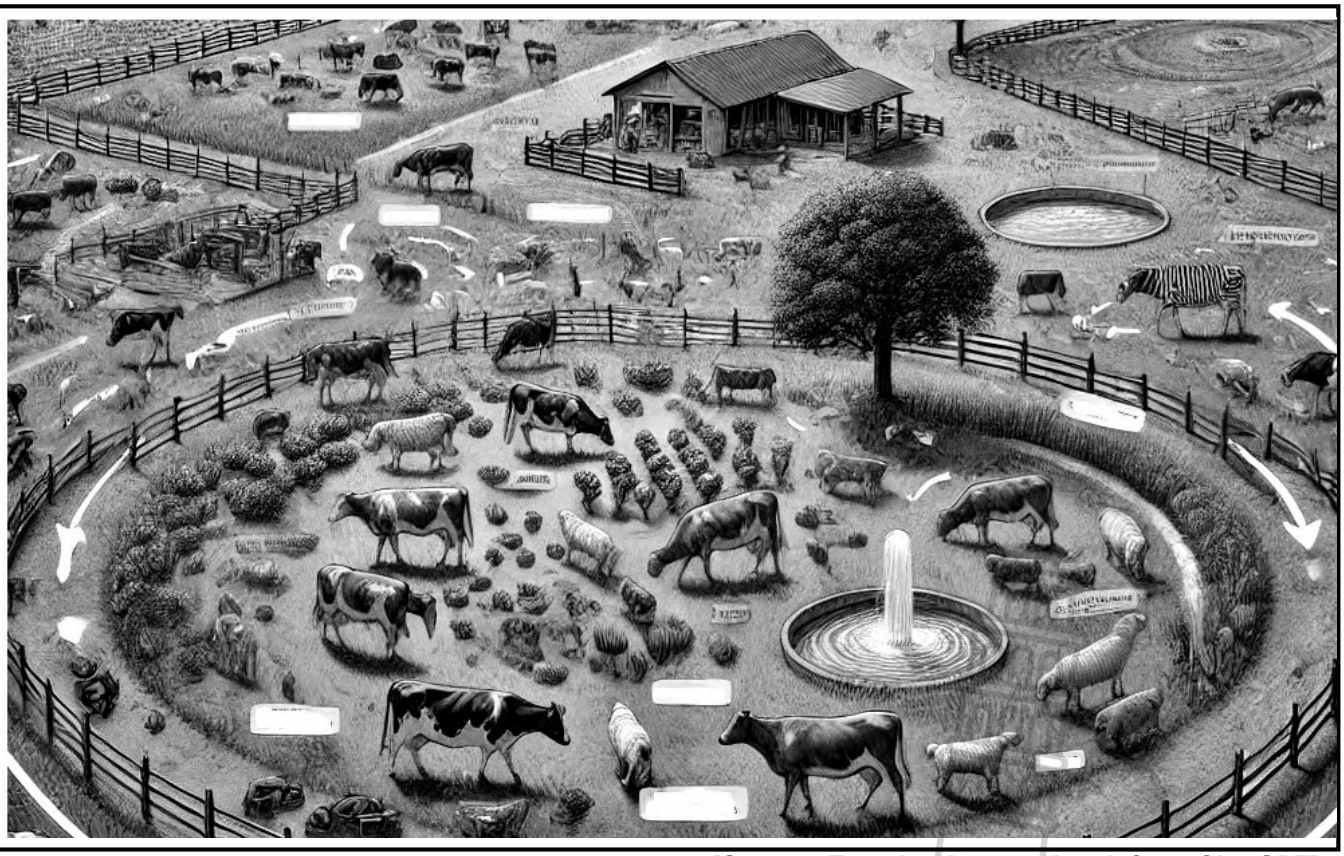
1.3.2 Refer to the infographic and indicate the trend in the population size in rural areas from 2020 – 2023. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 According to the infographic, what can be the reason for rural depopulation? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Explain why the young person in the infographic is sad. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how rural depopulation will negatively impact the economic development of rural areas. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to the picture below of land use in rural settlements and answer the questions that follow.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch from ChatGPT]

1.4.1 Define the concept *land use*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Identify the land use depicted in the picture. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Explain how rural-urban migration will negatively influence land use in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Explain the importance of sustainable land use in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest strategies to promote the sustainability of land use in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the article on land reform and answer the questions that follow.

NEARLY R2 BILLION SPENT ON FAILED LAND REFORM

Despite the South African government acquiring 432 038 ha of land in the Free State under various land reform redistribution programmes since 1994, at a cost of R1 881 billion to the taxpayer, this land was not being used for commercial food production. This is according to Dr Roy Jankielsohn, the DA's caucus leader in the Free State.

"In addition, municipalities in the province own 203 plots of vacant land totalling 245 379 ha, which means a total of 677 417 ha of potentially productive land is lying dormant."

The Free State was a case study of what was happening in the rest of the country, he said. It could safely be assumed that this trend of failure was continuing in all the other provinces, except in the Western Cape.

Jankielsohn told *Farmer's Weekly* that it seemed as if government was oblivious (unaware) to the threat it posed to food security in the country.

[Source: *https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/agri-news/south-africa/nearly-r2-billion-spent-on-failed-land-reform/*]

1.5.1 Define the concept *land reform*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 According to the article, identify a challenge associated with land reform. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Suggest possible reasons for the challenge identified in QUESTION 1.5.2. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 Identify the social challenge caused by land reform, as mentioned in the article. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.5 Suggest strategies to improve the land reform process in the country. (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: URBAN SETTLEMENTS

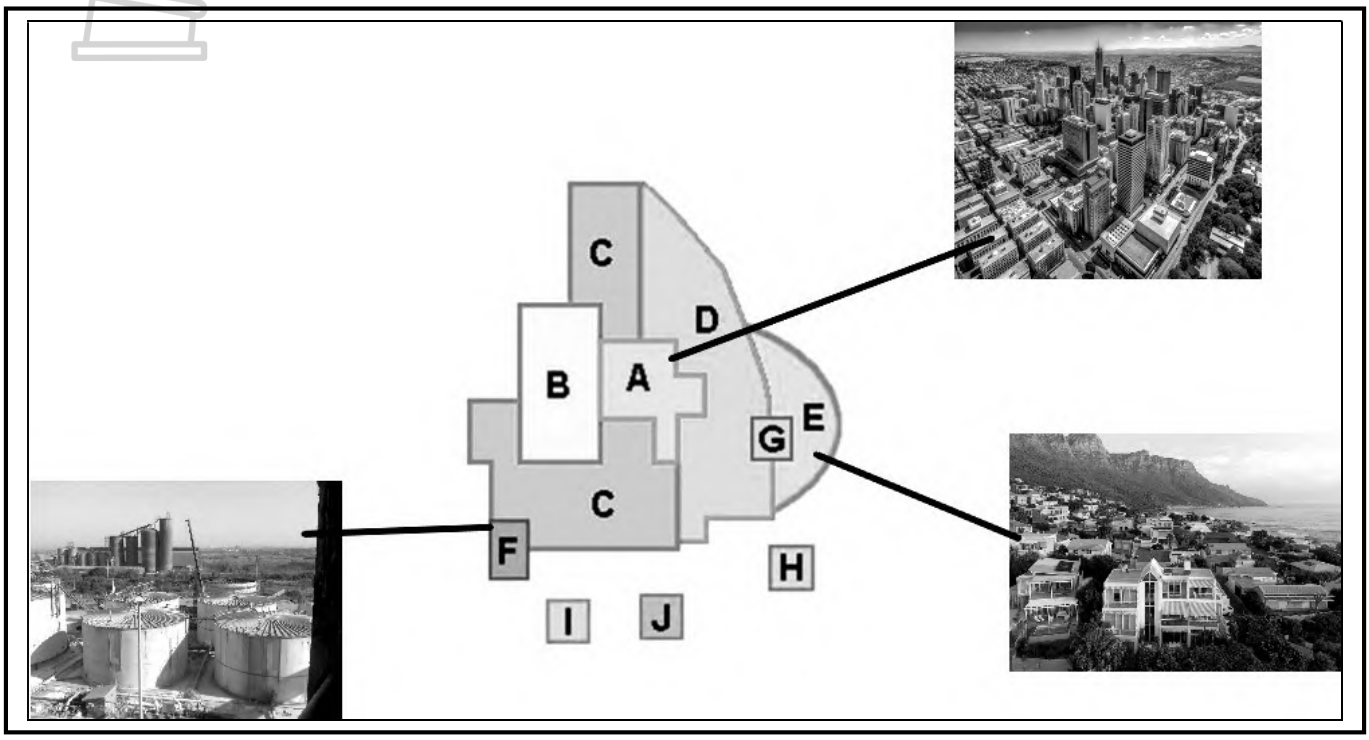
2.1 Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 **Y**.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
2.1.1	The minimum number of people needed to support a business.	**Y** **Z**	Sphere of influence Threshold population
2.1.2	There are … small urban settlements and … large urban settlements in the hierarchy.	**Y** **Z**	less, more more, less
2.1.3	A continuous urban area.	**Y** **Z**	Conurbation Megalopolis
2.1.4	The theory that refers to the distribution, size and density of urban areas.	**Y** **Z**	Theory of urban hierarchy Central place theory
2.1.5	The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to buy something from a central location	**Y** **Z**	Range of goods Sphere of influence
2.1.6	The expansion of urban areas into surrounding areas.	**Y** **Z**	Urbanisation Urban sprawl
2.1.7	The following sketch is an example of …  **[Source: Examiner's own sketch from ChatGPT]**	**Y** **Z**	lower-order functions and services. Higher-order functions and services.

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Refer to the DIAGRAM and the PHOTOS below and answer the questions that follow.

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, (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 D.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.2.1 Identify the urban development model depicted in the above DIAGRAM.

A Concentric zone model
B Multiple nuclei model
C Sector model
D American Western city

2.2.2 **F** and **E** are not suitable to be placed next to each other, because …

A **F** cannot form along the coastal area**.**
B **E** is found far away from any pollution.
C there is no space for **E** at **F**.
D there will be too much traffic at **E**.

2.2.3 Examples of secondary business centres are CBDs, universities and parks, and these give rise to …

A high-income residential areas.
B low-income residential areas.
C light industrial zones.
D middle-income residential areas.

2.2.4 Refer to the DIAGRAM and answer the following question.
The … was developed by …

(i) South African city
(ii) multiple nuclei model
(iii) Hoyt
(iv) Harris and Ullman

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

2.2.5 Identify a key characteristic of the South African city.

A Strict segregation of urban areas based on race
B Integration of urban areas to promote social equality
C Predominance of industrial zones near residential areas
D Rapid expansion of informal areas in rural areas

2.2.6 Which of the following challenges is commonly associated with the South African city?

A Excessive focus on informal development
B Limited access to informal housing
C Socio-economic inequalities and spatial segregation
D Lack of transport infrastructure in urban areas

2.2.7 What was a feature of the spatial outcome of the South African city that continues in modern urban planning?

A Dense urban cores with mixed land use
B Centralised urban planning with a focus on social equalities
C The growth of informal settlements outpacing urban settlements
D Fragmented urban spaces with segregated informal settlements

2.2.8 Fragmented urban spaces with segregated informal settlements are associated with ...

(i) single nuclei.
(ii) multiple nuclei.
(iii) centralisation.
(iv) segregation.

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

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch from ChatGPT]

2.3.1 Define the term *gentrification.* (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Give an example of gentrification from the picture. (1)

2.3.3 From the picture, identify an economic reason why urban renewal must take place. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Distinguish between *centripetal* and *centrifugal* forces using clearly labelled sketches. (4 x 1) (4)

2.3.5 Predict what could happen to a city centre if decentralisation continues. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.6 Evaluate the success of urban renewal in South African inner cities. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Study the case study on informal settlements below and answer the questions that follow.

JOE SLOVO, CAPE TOWN

Joe Slovo is one of the largest informal settlements in South Africa. It was founded in the early 1980s in Cape Town's oldest African township, Langa. Its relatively good location in terms of transport and employment opportunities made it one of the fastest growing informal settlements in the city between 1994 and 2004. The phased redevelopment since 2004 is an example of the evolution of the post-apartheid housing policy and shows how it is possible to overcome the legacy of segregating the non-white poor population into remote, low density, underserved and environmentally fragile areas.

The project, which started like any other "top-down" policy where authority was imposed, has transformed into an opportunity to learn how to best ensure the development of housing for lower-income sectors. It also demonstrates that different principles of housing (livelihood, safety, resilience and self-management) are so interrelated that they cannot function in isolation from one another.

[Adapted from *https://rchi.mit.edu/joe-slovo*]

2.4.1 Define the term *informal settlement*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Quote a factor from the passage that gave rise to the rapid growth of the Joe Slovo informal settlement. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Explain the importance of social development in an informal settlement like Joe Slovo. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Explain the advantage of a "bottom-up" policy for the development of informal settlements. (1 x 2) (2)

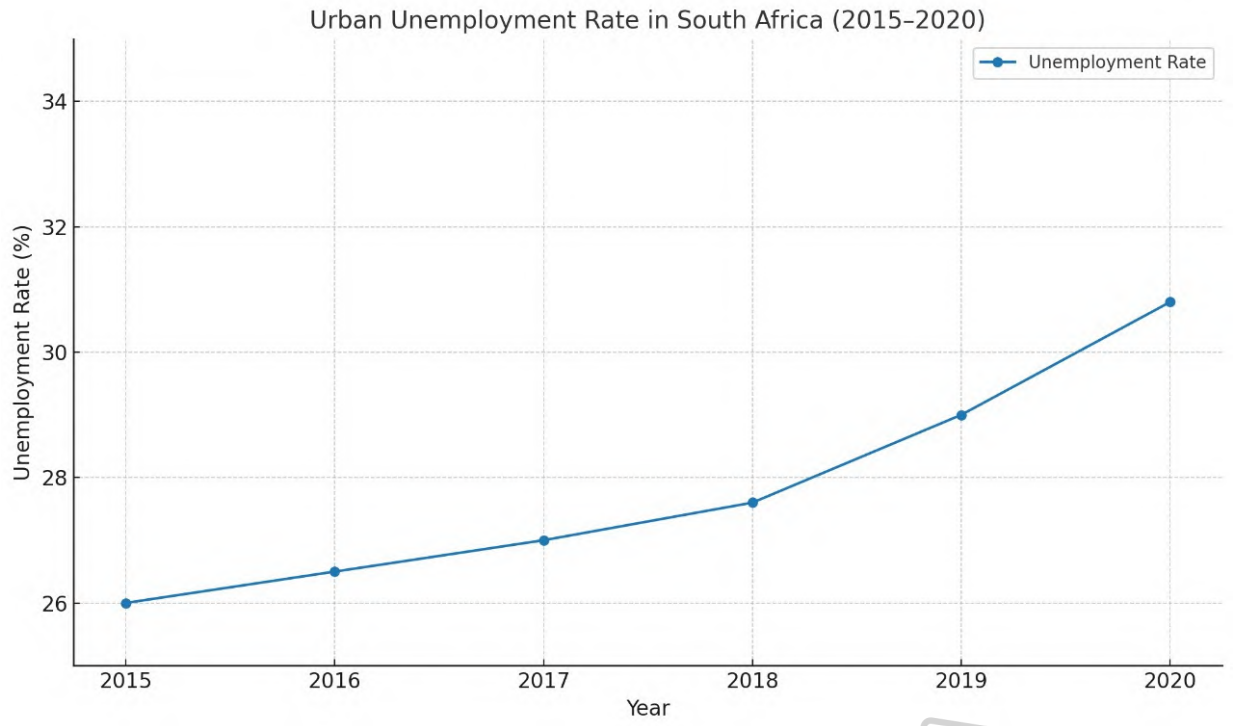
2.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines evaluate the impact of the rapid expansion of informal settlements on the environment. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Study the infographic below and answer the questions that follow.

ECONOMIC INJUSTICES IN URBAN AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA (2015–2020)

During this period, urban areas in South Africa experienced growing economic injustices due to persistent unemployment, poverty, and systemic inequality. Economic inequalities were particularly problematic in cities such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, reflecting structural challenges and limited economic opportunities for marginalised groups.

[Source: Examiner's own reading from ChatGPT]



[Source: Examiner's own infographic from ChatGPT]

2.5.1 Explain what is meant by the term *economic justice*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Calculate the difference in the unemployment rate between 2015 and 2020. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Identify TWO possible reasons why the unemployment rate increased from 2015 to 2020. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Provide a quote from the text which indicates the economic injustices that occur in Durban, Cape Town, and Johannesburg. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Suggest THREE ways in which economic injustices in urban areas in South Africa can be remedied (solved). (2 x 3) (6)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON POTCHEFSTROOM



Coordinates: 26° 42' 52"S; 27° 5' 49"E

Potchefstroom is an academic city in the Northwest Province of South Africa. It hosts the Potchefstroom Campus of North-West University. Potchefstroom is on the Mooirivier, approximately 120 km west-southwest of Johannesburg and 45 km east-northeast of Klerksdorp.

The city has very few industries and is known for its clean air and low crime rate. It is an important industrial, service and agricultural growth point of the Northwest Province. Industries in Potchefstroom include steel, food, and chemical processing. The chicken industry is of key importance.

[Sources: *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potchefstroom ; https://www.iinfo.co.za/content/about-potchefstroom*]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographic map.

ENGLISH	**AFRIKAANS**
Diggings	Uitgrawings
Purification plant	Watersuiweringsaanleg
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
Aerodrome	Lughawe/Vliegveld
University	Universiteit

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The contour interval on the topographic map is … metres.

A 5
B 10
C 15
D 20 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The length of the bridge in block **B5** is … metres.

A 100
B 125
C 150
D 200 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 (a) The true bearing from the benchmark in block **A2** to trigonometrical beacon 174 at **F** in block **B1** is … (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The direction from the benchmark in block **A2** to the trigonometrical beacon 174 at **F** in block **B1** is … (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Calculate the area of the swimming pool at **5** on the orthophoto map in metres. The length of the pool is 1 cm on the orthophoto map.

Area = length x breadth (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.5 The swimming pool on the orthophoto map appears (smaller/bigger) than on the topographic map due to the difference in scale. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Give the latitude for the cemetery at **G** in block **B1** if the longitude information is 27°03'40" E. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Potchefstroom can be classified as a … settlement and a … town.

(i) nucleated
(ii) dispersed
(iii) specialised
(iv) trade and transport

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (iii) and (iv) (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.2.2 (a) Identify the rural land use in block **A5** at **H**. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give evidence from the topographic map for the choice of site of the land use identified in QUESTION 3.2.2 (a). (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Identify the settlement pattern of "Wag 'n bietjie" at **I** in block **A4**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Explain how the proximity (closeness) to the market is an advantage for the settlement "Wag 'n bietjie" in QUESTION 3.2.3. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 (a) Identify the land-use zones at **6** and **7**. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Give a reason for the location of land-use zone **6**. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.2.6 Give a reason for the construction of the street pattern in Grimbeekpark, in block **E4** at **J**. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Define the term *Geographic Information System*. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.3.2 (a) Which GIS components were used to compile the topographic map? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Name the GIS source that was used to create the topographic map. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Identify the type of GIS data depicted by the topographic map. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.3.3 (a) The orthophoto map is an example of (spatial data/remote sensing). (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.3.3 (a). (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

TOTAL: 150