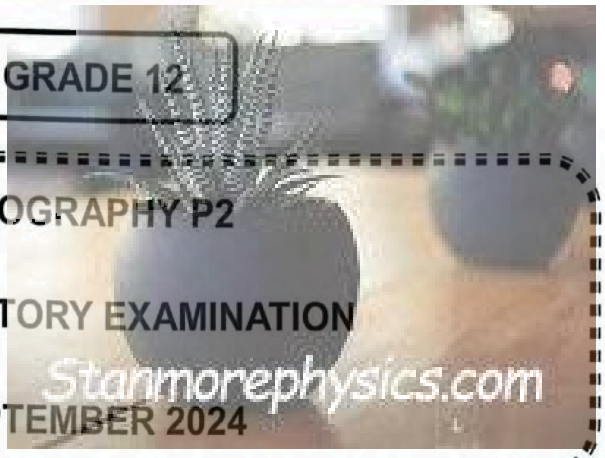
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE



GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

N.B. This question paper consists of 17 pages.

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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 in the ANSWER BOOK provided
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 your 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 fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL sentences except where you have to name, state, identify or list.
10. The unit of measurement must be given in the final answer, where applicable, e.g. 10km, 4°C, east.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write clearly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 3325DC AND DD and 3425BA GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH) and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3325 DC 23 GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH) are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

1.1 Choose the concept / term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK. e.g.1.1.8 **Y**.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1	The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to buy goods or to use a service.	**Y** range **Z** threshold
1.1.2	Goods that are used almost daily and are found in most types of settlements.	**Y** high-order **Z** low-order
1.1.3	Describes the ranking of urban areas according to their size and degree of specialisation of the function.	**Y** urban morphology **Z** urban hierarchy
1.1.4	An urban service centre suppling goods and services to the surrounding rural area.	**Y** central place **Z** rural hamlet
1.1.5	Fewer in number, draw people from further and offer more specialised services.	**Y** cities **Z** towns
1.1.6	Refers to the number of customers a business needs to be profitable.	**Y** threshold population **Z** urban population
1.1.7	The area from which a business draws its customers.	**Y** local service centre **Z** sphere of influence

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 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 (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example, 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 The location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area is referred to as …

A site.
B distance.
C relief.
D situation.

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1.2.2 A wet-point settlement is located … water because water is …

A far from; scarce
B far from; a thread
C near; a thread
D near; scarce

1.2.3 Settlements along a mountain range generally have a … shape.

A semi-circular
B cross
C linear
D circular

1.2.4 The following physical factor determines the site of a settlement.

A access to transport
B distance to market
C topography
D population size

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1.2.5 A … settlement is located where one mode of transport is replaced by another whilst …settlement is found in gaps between hills.

(i) break of bulk
(ii) gateway
(iii) defence
(iv) linear

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

1.2.6 A … settlement develops at the intersection of transport routes and a … settlement develops around a focal point.

(i) linear
(ii) crossroads
(iii) bridging
(iv) circular

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

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1.2.7 In a dispersed settlement there is lots of … and an increased risk to … because of the isolation.

(i) privacy
(ii) sharing
(iii) safety
(iv) profit

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

1.2.8 The economic sector and economic function that dominate in rural settlements can be described as …

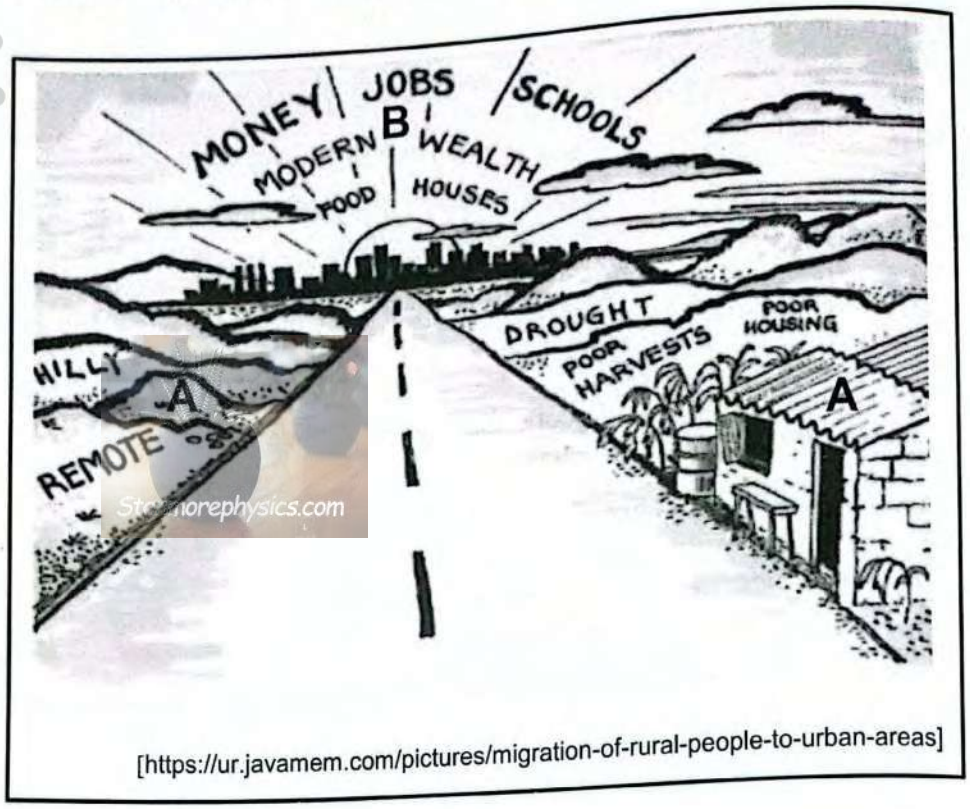
A primary and multifunctional
B primary and unifunctional
C secondary and multifunctional
D secondary and unifunctional

(8 x 1) (8)

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1.3 Refer to the sketch below on rural-urban migration.



[https://ur.javamem.com/pictures/migration-of-rural-people-to-urban-areas]

1.3.1 State TWO reasons from **A** that cause people to leave rural areas. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.2 Identify ONE economic pull factor in **B** that causes rural-urban migration. (1 x 1) (1)

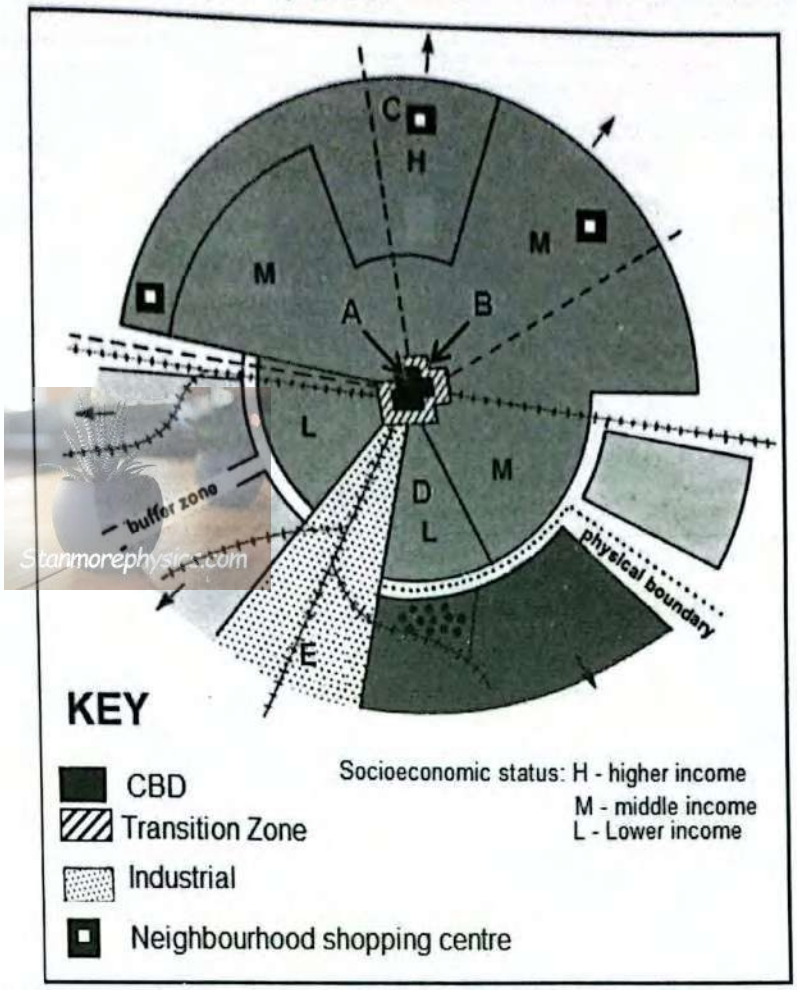
1.3.3 Explain why rural migrants experience difficulty in finding employment in area **B**. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Suggest TWO sustainable strategies that could create more employment opportunities in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Why do rural settlements experience negative economic impact as a result of rural depopulation / urban migration. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4 Refer to the urban land-use map below.



[Adapted from: http://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/Travel/Southern%20Africa/aparth3.gif]

1.4.1 Identify the land-use zone at **A**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Discuss TWO problems experienced in land-use **A** that have led to commercial functions leaving. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3 Why is the transition zone (label **B**) generally dilapidated (poor state) despite high land values? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Explain why the neighbourhood shopping centres are attractive for the relocation of commercial functions. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Explain why low-income residential areas (label **D**) are often located close to industrial areas (label **E**). (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5 Refer to the extract below on informal settlement.

> The Kennedy Road informal settlement is located near Springfield Industrial Park where employment opportunities are plentiful, and along a land-fill site where people can also find employment. This has been the driving force behind the formation and development of the settlement. It is one of the several informal settlements in around Durban (eThekwini) that have poor living conditions. The quality of the life in this settlement is very poor such that basic services and necessities like water, sanitation, solid waste management and electricity are seriously lacking. This places the health of the people as well as the environment at serious risk. This increases the risk of diseases and environmental degradation.
>
> [Adapted from Town and Regional Planning thesis of Zinhle Mbanambi UKZN]

1.5.1 What is an *informal settlement*? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Quote a reason from the extract for the driving force behind the formation and development of the Kennedy Road informal settlement. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is the health of people living in informal settlements at a serious risk? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 How do people living in informal settlements contribute to environmental degradation? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why the Durban (eThekwini) municipality has failed to assist people living in informal settlements. (4 x 2) (8)

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 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 (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example, 2.1.8 D.

2.1.1 The supply of electricity in South Africa forms part of the … economic sector.

A primary
B secondary
C tertiary
D quaternary

2.1.2 A physical factor that hinders industrial development in South Africa is …

A labour unrest.
B unreliable electricity supply.
C erratic rainfall.
D shortage of skilled labour.

2.1.3 The … of a country refers to the total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year.

A gross domestic product
B gross geographical product
C gross national product
D gross value-added product

2.1.4 … industries are located close to the customer.

A Raw- material orientated
B Break-of-bulk
C Market orientated
D Footloose

2.1.5 Light industries are characterized by …

(i) proximity to bulk transport facilities.
(ii) being close or in the CBD. .
(ii) being ubiquitous
(iv) little pollution and congestion.

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

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2.1.6 A social factor that favours the location of the Durban- Pinetown core industrial region.

A Flat land
B Abundant water
C Dense population
D Cheap power

2.1.7 TWO statements below are TRUE with respect to the sector contributions made to South Africa's GDP:

(i) Primary sector contributes the least.
(ii) Secondary sector contributes the least.
(iii) Quaternary sector contributes the most.
(iv) Tertiary sector contributes the most.

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

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Choose the concept from COLUMN A that matches the statement in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. e.g. 2.2.9 **Z**.

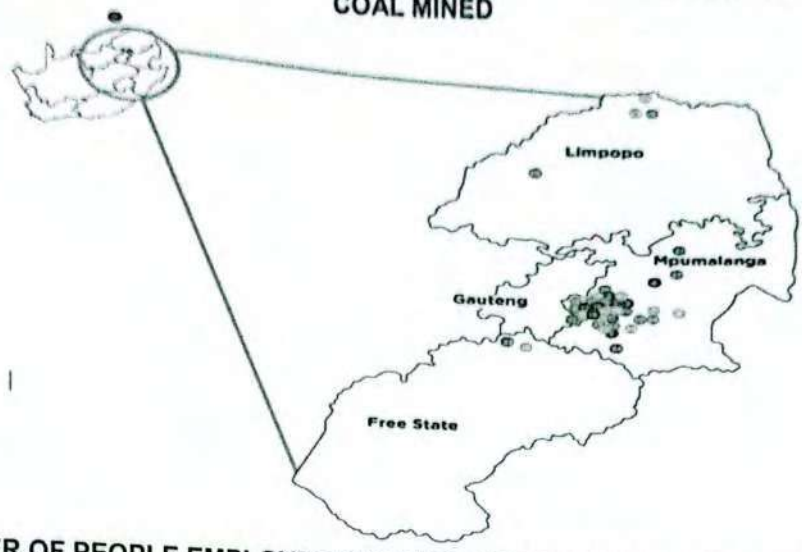
COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.2.1 Buying and selling of goods and services.	**Y** trade **Z** quota
2.2.2 Commodities or goods brought into a country from another country.	**Y** export **Z** import
2.2.3 The difference in value between a country's imports and exports.	**Y** balance of trade **Z** balance of payment
2.2.4 Goods traded within a country.	**Y** local trade **Z** international trade
2.2.5 An arrangement between countries with respect to trade.	**Y** trade blocs **Z** trade agreement
2.2.6 The value of imports is greater than the value of exports.	**Y** negative balance of trade **Z** positive balance of trade
2.2.7 Refers to legal, registered businesses.	**Y** formal sector **Z** informal sector
2.2.8 Transport and communication links between major industrial areas.	**Y** SDI **Z** RDP

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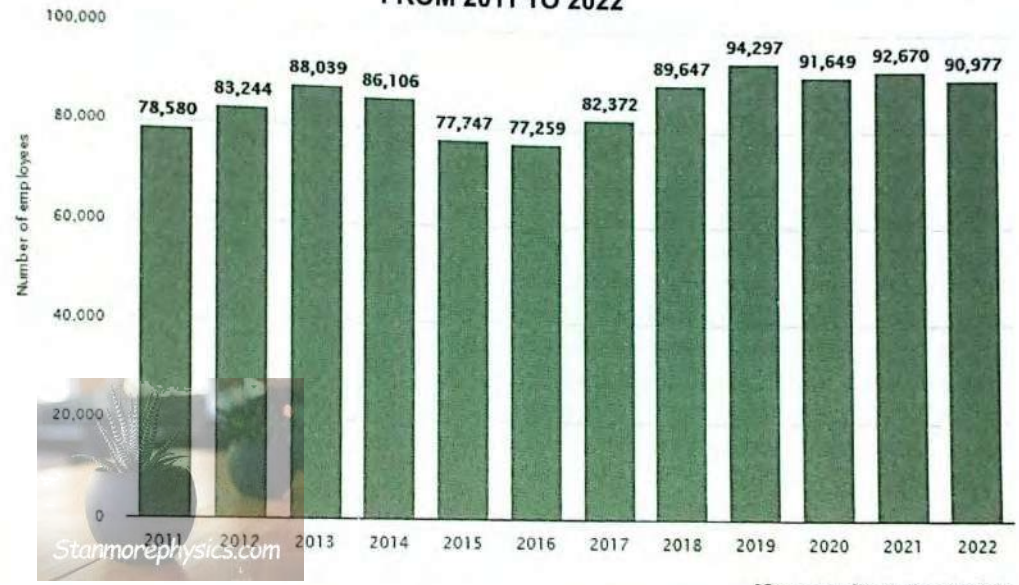
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2.3 Refer the infographic on coal mining in South Africa.

COAL MINED



NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY SOUTH AFRICA'S COAL MINING INDUSTRY FROM 2011 TO 2022



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[Source: Statistica 2024]

Calls to decrease the world's dependence on coal as an energy source are well intentioned. Lower use would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and less demand would lower the environmental risk of coal mining. However, as the world moves away from coal, South Africa will need to consider the implications. The country depends heavily on the mineral as a source of economic value, employment and energy. With an estimated 116 years of proven coal reserves remaining, the mineral is set to remain a valuable resource for South Africa's economy for as long as demand remains. South Africa is the world's seventh-largest producer of coal with an output up by 12% in 2023 and is expected to rise by 0.74% between 2023 and 2026. More than a quarter of coal mined in South Africa is exported, most of which leaves the country via Richards Bay. Coal is South Africa's third largest source of foreign exchange; platinum being the largest and gold second. Around 15% of the country's GDP is spent on energy. Coal is South Africa's dominant energy source. 77% of South Africa's energy needs are provided by coal, according to the Department of Energy. Eskom produces 95% of electricity used in South Africa, and its coal-fired stations produce about 90% of electricity produced by the utility. It must be noted, however, that global output through 2030 will be impacted by coal phase-out by top miners.

Source:https://www.mining-technology.com/data-insights/coal-in-south-africa/?cf-view

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2.3.1 Refer to the map above, which province accounts for the highest coal production? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Calculate the difference in the number of people employed in the coal mining sector between 2019 and 2022. (1 x 2) (2)

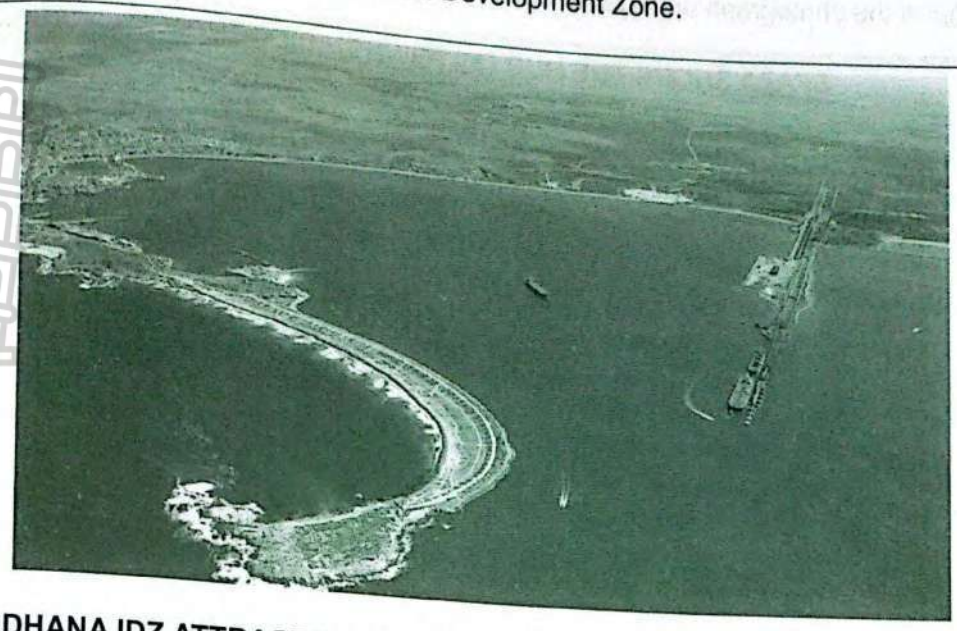
2.3.3 Explain ONE economic benefit of coal mining to the people of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Discuss TWO social reasons for a fluctuating labour force, that has impacted the coal mining industry from 2011 to 2022. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Quote evidence from the extract that suggests that coal mining may be replaced by alternative sources of energy. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.6 Explain how the environmental advantage of global coal phase out from 2030 would have a negative economic impact on South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone.



SALDHANA IDZ ATTRACTS INVESTMENTS: A BOOST FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION 17 September 2023

The Saldanha Bay Municipality (SBM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) sets out targets for a variety of actions, covering education, social welfare, housing, sanitation, economic development and other services. The Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone has to date attracted over R34 billion worth of investments. These investments will lead to permanent and sustainable jobs that the country needs to create for its citizens. Infrastructure investment is crucial for sustainable development outcomes and key to economic growth. In a development which is set to greatly benefit the Saldanha Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), the Western Cape Provincial Department of Infrastructure recently completed the access road to the IDZ, at a cost of R24 million. The access road is expected to boost economic activity and revenue for the area. The IDZ is crucial for the economic development of the Western Cape, given its location. The area has been specifically designated for new investment by export-oriented industries and related services and will contribute significantly to economic growth, trading and manufacturing as well as access to job opportunities, not only for the Western Cape but also for the national economy. Budgeted against R529 million, the project is earmarked to create nearly 220 job opportunities and 37 small, medium, and micro enterprises opportunities. The project is set to be completed at the end of 2025.

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2.4.1 According to the extract, state ONE aim of the Saldana Bay Industrial Development Zone. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Explain ONE physical (natural) factor that would make Saldanha Bay an ideal location for industrial development. (1 x 2) (2)

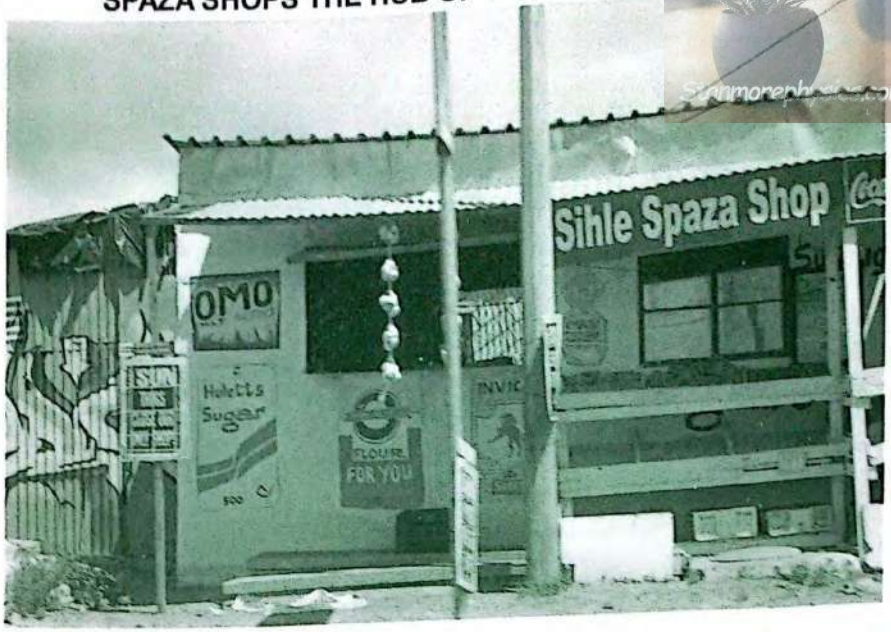
2.4.3 Discuss the negative impact that these new investment agreements could have on the people of Saldanha Bay. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain ways in which the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone has contributed positively to the South Western Cape industrial region. (4 x 2) (8)

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2.5 Refer to the photograph and extract below on the informal sector.

SPAZA SHOPS THE HUB OF TOWNSHIP ECONOMY



The tuck shops or "spazas", a slang word that connotes (means) "just getting by", is an informal convenience shop business in South Africa, usually run from home. They also serve the purpose of supplementing household incomes of the owners, selling small everyday household items. Research from Accenture Africa found that there are over 150,000 spaza shops in South Africa, and the sector could be a goldmine for traditional retailers and fast-moving consumer goods companies. Around 80% of South Africa's population visits spaza shops daily, representing about 40% of total yearly food spend. The market size of this sector is estimated to be R178 billion – far larger than the country's largest retailer, Shoprite's, R149.55 billion market cap. Tiger Brands, South Africa's largest food company, recently announced its intentions to tap into this market by partnering with 130,000 spaza shops. They have created an online store just for traders and spaza-store owners, and it gives them the ability to quickly order, pay and then collect bulk purchases from their nearest Boxer store. Government would like to see South African-owned spaza shop owners working together and better coordinated.

Source:https://zbinworld.com/lessons-learnt--spaza-shops-in-south-africa

2.5.1 According to the extract, what percentage support does the spaza shop business enjoy in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Explain the main benefit of the spaza shop to the business entrepreneur. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Explain TWO social advantage of spaza shop business to the local people living in the townships in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Discuss TWO ways how large business in South Africa are supporting the spaza shop operators. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Highlight any ONE challenge spaza shop owners experience and suggest how the South African government can assist them in overcoming this challenge. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

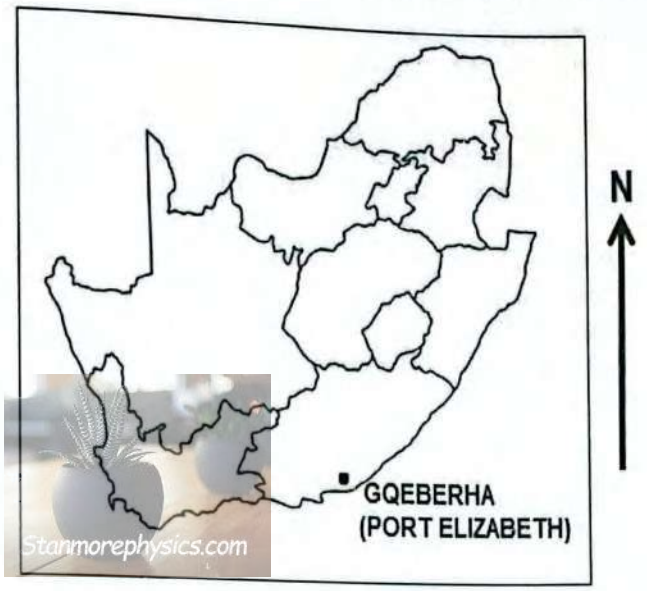
TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON GQEBERHA (PORT ELIZABETH)



Coordinates: 33°57'S; 25°36'E

Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) is a major seaport (harbour) and a densely populated city in the Eastern Cape in South Africa. It lies at Algoa Bay in the Indian Ocean.

The residential area is on flat land, with an industrial sector at North End. Gqeberha is characterised by a large number of greenbelts.

The Coega Industrial Development Zone is located close to Gqeberha. It has a world-class infrastructure which provides for the increased accessibility of services and industries to the rest of the world.

[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q Port Elizabeth]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographical map:

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
International airport	Internasionale lughawe
River	Rivier
Bridge	Brug
Furrow	Voor
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Firebreak	Voorbrandstrook

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3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The approximate coordinates of the reservoir in block **E4** on the topographical map are ...

A 33°59'36"S and 25°34'25"E
B 35°59'36"S and 25°36'25"E
C 33°58'36"S and 25°37'25"É
D 33°59'36"S and 25°37'25"É

(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.2 In which direction must one travel from point **7** in block **E5** to reach point **6** in block **B3** on the orthophoto map?

A South east (SE)
B North east (NE)
C South west (SW)
D North west (NW)

(1 x 1)(1)

3.1.3 Calculate the area in m^2 of the orthophoto map as demarcated on the topographical map in red. Use the following measurements:

length = 4.2 cm
breadth = 3.8 cm.

Formula: **Area = length(L) x Breadth(B)**

(3 x 1)(3)

3.1.4 Calculate the average gradient between spot height **59** in block **B2** and spot height **57** in block **E5 on the** orthophoto map.

Formula: $\textbf{Gradient} = \frac{\textbf{Vertical Interval (VI)}}{\textbf{Horizontal Equivalence (HE)}}$

(5 x 1)(5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the street patterns (plans) **I (B1)** and **G (E2/3)** on the topographical map.

3.2.1 Identify the street patterns (plans) **I** and **G.** (2 x 1)(2)

3.2.2 Why is the street pattern **I** associated with traffic congestion? (1 x 2)(2)

3.2.3 How has topography influenced the layout of the street pattern **I**? (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to the Settler's Park Nature Reserve in block **D3** and **D4** on the topographical map.

3.2.4 (a) The Settler's Nature Reserve act as a green belt to prevent (urban sprawl/ urban depopulation) (1 x 1)(1)

(b) How does the local residents benefit from the location of this Nature Reserve? (1 x 2)(2)

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Refer to the hospital in block **A4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 (a) The hospital is located in the ...

A transition zone.
B rural urban fringe.
C commercial zone.
D industrial zone (1 x 1)(1)

(b) Forest Hill is a residential area located near the hospital. How does the location of the hospital increase the property value of Forest Hill? (1 x 2) (2)

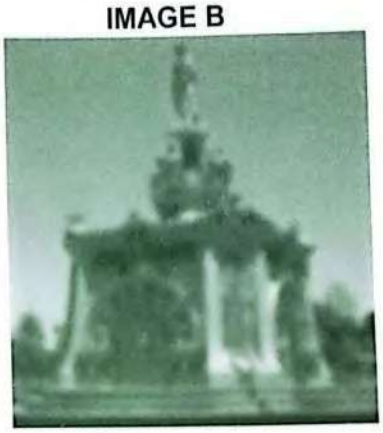
3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the images **A** and **B** of the Prince Alfred's Guard Memorial in Queenstown.

IMAGE A



IMAGE B



3.3.1 Images **A** and **B** are stored as (pixels/symbols). (1 x 1)(1)

3.3.2 Which image, **A** or **B**, has a higher resolution? (1 x 1)(1)

3.3.3 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.3.2. (1 x 2)(2)

Refer to the runway labelled **6** to **7** on the orthophoto map.

3.3.4 Define the concept *data layering*. (1 x 2)(2)

3.3.5 How did the topography layer influence the construction of the Chief Dawid Stuurman International Airport? (1 x 2)(2)

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: 150