basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

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

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 1.1.1 Z (1)

1.1.2 Y (1)

1.1.3 Z (1)

1.1.4 Y (1)

1.1.5 Z (1)

1.1.6 Y (1)

1.1.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 C (1)

1.2.2 B (1)

1.2.3 C (1)

1.2.4 D (1)

1.2.5 B (1)

1.2.6 B/D (1)

1.2.7 B (1)

1.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)

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1.3 1.3.1 Decrease/decline in the population of rural areas (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Name TWO social services

Healthcare (1)
Education (1)
Water (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Give TWO possible reasons for lack of social services in the Alfred Nzo District

Not viable because of low population density/ Few people (over a vast area) (2)
Insufficient municipal budgets/ No money (2)
Poor infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Lack of skilled/professional personnel (Brain drain) (2)
Corruption (in municipalities) (2)
Theft / vandalism of existing infrastructure (2)
Most impoverished rural area/ live below the poverty line (accept examples) (2)
Lack of (private) investment/ Rural areas not a priority/ not attractive to investors (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Why do rural settlements experience a negative <u>economic</u> impact?

Young adults move (2)
Decrease in the available labour pool (2)
Skilled people leave / Brain drain (2)
There are more old people left behind (2)
Reduces food production (2)
Reduces income from exports (2)
Basic services close (accept examples) (2)
There is a reduction in the value of property (2)
Fewer economic activities (accept examples) (2)
Decrease in employment opportunities (2)
Reduced buying power (lower salaries) / less customers (2)
Resources are under-utilised (accept examples) (2)
Lack of investments (2)
Farms will be abandoned (2)
[**ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest <u>sustainable measures</u> by municipalities to reduce the negative economic impact

They could provide more basic services (accept examples) (2)
They could provide more infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Create more job opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Attract industries to rural areas (2)
Stimulate the development of home industries (2)
Stimulate the ecotourism/tourism sector (accept examples) (2)
Promote sporting and cultural events (accept examples) (2)
Provide incentives/subsidies (accept examples) (2)
Accelerate the process of land reform (accept examples) (2)
Upskilling of farmers and labourers (accept examples) (2)
Integrated Rural Development (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4 1.4.1 Definition

Movement of businesses out of the CBD and into the suburbs/outlying business centres (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Movement of businesses out of the CBD (1)

1.4.2 One factor evident in CBD that encourages commercial decentralisation

High building density (1)
Lack of space (1)
Lack of aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 How do high rentals and crime lead to increasing commercial decentralisation?

High rent:
Cannot afford rentals (2)
Decrease profits of businesses (2)
Crime:
Insurance is more expensive (2)
Customers feel unsafe (2)
Reduced customer base (accept examples) (2)
Alarms/security is costly (2)
Loss of stock (2)
Damage to businesses (2)
Decrease profits (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO – MUST INCLUDE HIGH RENT AND CRIME] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Explain why neighbourhood shopping centres are an attractive option for location of businesses

A variety of shops under one roof makes shopping convenient (2)
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) saves time/cost (2)
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) making it a pleasant shopping experience (2)
Available parking space makes shopping more convenient (accept examples) (2)
Effective security/surveillance makes it safer for customers (accept examples) (2)
More affordable rentals/cheaper land results in greater profits (2)
More easily accessible (to customers/employees) due to less traffic congestion (2)
Few shops offering the same service results in less competition (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM TWO MARK
A variety of shops under one roof (1)
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) (1)
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)
Available parking space (1)
Effective security/surveillance (1)
More affordable rentals/cheaper land (1)
More easily accessible (to customers/employees)/less traffic congestion (1)
Small number of shops offering the same service (1)

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1.4.5 How can the increase in the number of neighbour-hood shopping centres have a negative impact on businesses in the CBD?

Businesses close down (2)
Owners lose profits (2)
The value of property decreases (2)
Buildings become vacant (2)
Decrease local consumers/buying power (2)
Increased costs (for security / insurance) (2)
Buildings become dilapidated (2)
Occupied by illegal immigrants (2)
Increase in crime (2)
Increase in informal sector /increased competition (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Cars/ Private vehicles (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 There are more cars being used (to transport 60 people) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 How can improved public transport systems decrease traffic congestion?

Fewer cars on the road (2)
Availability of public transport (accept examples) (2)
More efficient public transport (accept examples) (2)
Increasing accessibility (accept examples) (2)
Dedicated public transport lanes (accept examples) (2)
Making public transport more affordable (2)
[ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 PARAGRAPH Explain why the use of public transport such a minibus taxis and buses could be an economic injustice to commuters

It is costly and has a negative influence on people's budgets (accept examples) (2)
Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes of transport to get to work/costs (2)
Petrol price increases affects the budgets of commuters (2)
Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters lives which negates (personal) insurance claims (2)
The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles can cause accidents/injuries (to commuters necessitating medical bills) (accept examples) (2)
Commuters will be late which results in job losses (accept examples) (2)
Violence/strikes in the public transport industry results in loss of income (accept examples) (2)
Inflexible operating hours restrict commuters from working overtime (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS
It is costly (1)
Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes (1)
Petrol price increases (1)
Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters' lives (1)
The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles (1)
Commuters will be late (1)
Violence/strikes in the public transport industry (1)
Inflexible operating hours (1)

[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	primary (1)	
	2.1.2	foreign exchange (1)	
	2.1.3	Geothermal gradient (1)	
	2.1.4	Non-renewable (1)	
	2.1.5	North West (1)	
	2.1.6	jewellery (1)	
	2.1.7	Labour unrest (1)	(7 x 1) (7)
2.2	2.2.1	B (1)	
	2.2.2	C (1)	
	2.2.3	C (1)	
	2.2.4	A (1)	
	2.2.5	C (1)	
	2.2.6	D (1)	
	2.2.7	B (1)	
	2.2.8	D (1)	(8 x 1) (8)
2.3	2.3.1	Free State (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.3.2	More is produced than is exported (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.3.3 Why does SA have a large domestic market for maize?	Staple food of most South Africans/Great demand (2) It is cheap (2) Accessible/Available to the poor (2) Raw material for industrial production (accept examples) (2) Source of food for livestock (accept examples) (2) Contributes to food security (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2) (4)
	2.3.4 How will climatic factors <u>reduce maize production</u>?	Growth of crops is stunted (2) Crops will be washed away (2) Crops will be destroyed/damaged (2) Crops will be burnt (2) Crops will dry out/wilt (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2) (4)

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2.3.5 Explain the economic importance of maize production to the SA economy

Export of maize brings in foreign currency (accept examples) (2)
There is a large domestic market for maize (2)
Maize is used as a raw material in the secondary economic sector (accept examples) (2)
Maize makes a significant contribution to the GDP of South Africa (2)
Maize is the leading agricultural product in South Africa (2)
It creates employment (accept examples) (2)
Link industries are encouraged (accept examples) (2)
Decreases import of food (2)
It improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Multiplier effect encourages the growth of all other sectors (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Harbour (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Secondary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Volkswagen (VW) (1)
Isuzu (1)
Beijing Automotive Group (BAIC) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Quote two headlines from the timeline

'Solar cell factory (to open in Coega IDZ') (1)
'Aquaculture: (Coega's new fish farm zone progresses') (1)
'New 1 000 MW gas power (plan for Coega') (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 How will diversification benefit the labour force?

More employment opportunities (2)
A variety of employment opportunities available (accept examples) (2)
Labour force is exposed to a variety of skills (accept examples) (2)
Upskilling of labour/Fourth industrial revolution skills (2)
It would create opportunities for the migration of skilled labour nationally and internationally to transfer skills (2)
Improved quality of life /better standard of living (accept examples) (2)
Multiplier effect (2)
Improved infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.6 Explain why the Coega IDZ would be attractive for overseas investment

The deep-water harbour can handle large (container) ships (2)
The deep-water harbour facilitates export of goods (2)
There are large tracts of available land for construction of (specialised) industries (2)
Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) to other parts of South Africa (2)
The zone provides incentives (accept examples) which encourage overseas industries (2)
Access to services (accept examples) ensures an efficient production process (2)
Cheap labour reduces production costs and increases profits (2)
Skilled/unskilled labour force available to work in industries (2)
Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) creates effective production (2)
Availability of linked industries to enhance the production process (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM THREE MARKS
The deep-water harbour (1)
There are large tracts of available land (1)
Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
The zone provides incentives (1)
Access to services (accept examples) (1)
Cheap labour (1)
Skilled/unskilled labour force (1)
Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) (1)
Availability of linked industries (1)

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2.5	2.5.1	20 (1) %	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.5.2 Give economic reasons that have led to such a large informal sector in South Africa	Economic recession (accept examples) (1) Unemployment (accept examples) (1) Less expensive (1) Non-payment of additional costs (accept examples) (1) It is accessible (1) Make use of informal labourers (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1) (2)
	2.5.3 Explain the economic importance of the informal sector	It provides employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) It reduces government responsibility for providing grants (2) Demand for goods will increase production (accept examples) (2) They pay VAT (2) Access to more affordable goods (2) Creates economically sustainable (accept examples) entrepreneurial ideas/skills (2) It provides a bigger market for goods (accept examples) (2) Goods can be bought at an affordable price (2) Regular income reduces crime (2) Contributes to the GDP (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2) (4)
	2.5.4 PARAGRAPH Suggest strategies that could be implemented to improve the informal sector	Regulate the sector (accept examples) (2) Allocate designated areas for them to trade (accept examples) (2) Supply basic services (accept examples) (2) Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Increased security for their goods (2) Create partnerships with the private sector (accept examples) (2) Upskilling of entrepreneurs (2) Access to funding (accept examples) (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Distance
14 (1) cm x 100 (Range – 13,9 cm – 14,1 cm)
1 400 metres (1) (Range – 1 390 metres – 1 410 metres) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 Orthophoto map has a bigger scale (5 times larger) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Magnetic declination
Mean annual change: 12' (1) westwards
Total annual change: 2 x 12' = 24' (1) westwards
MD for 2023: 29°00' + (1) 24' = 29°24' west of true north (1) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.6 Purpose
To determine the position of true north (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) Y (1) (1 x 1) (1)

Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer
(b) Smaller plots/stands (2)
Higher density housing (2)
It is closer to the industries (2)
Close to railway line (2)
Close to the airport (2)
Close to cemetery (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 Example of ONE type of greenbelt
(a) Golf courses (1)
Woodland (1)
Nature reserve/protected area (1)
Recreation ground (accept sports grounds) (1)
Parks (1)
Row of trees (1)
Bakens River Valley (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

How do green belts reduce environmental injustices ?
(b) Reduces noise pollution (2)
Reduces air pollution (2)
It will provide a habitat for ecosystems (2)
Absorbs carbon dioxide (2)
Increases oxygen (2)
Controls greenhouse gases (2)
Reduce temperatures/cooling effect (2)
Promotes biodiversity (2)
Reduces erosion (2)
Flood control (2)
Aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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3.2.3 Evidence **H** is heavy industry

(a) Accessibility to the harbour (1)
Near railway line (1)
Accessible to main roads (1)
Horizontal development of buildings/ Large buildings (1)
High density of buildings (1)
Large tracts of land (1)
On the outskirts (1)
Flat land (1)
Close to water source (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

Identify human-made feature that limits expanding

(b) (North End) cemetery (1)
Built-up area/Sydenham/Residential area (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

How would employment opportunities created by industrial area be of <u>economic</u> benefit to local area

(c) Reduce unemployment/people would earn salaries (2)
Increase in buying power (2)
Provide people with new skills (2)
Multiplier effect (2)
Improved infrastructure (2)
Improvement of basic services (2)
Tax base broadened (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Why airport located in the rural-urban fringe

Space for expansion (2)
Noise pollution (2)
Less urban development (2)
Safety concerns (2)
Flat land (2)
Cheaper land (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Evidence of buffering

Firebreak (1)
Golf course (1)
Woodland (1)
Protected area (1)
Open space (1)
Row of trees (1)
Bakens River Valley (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Purpose of buffering

It controls fire from spreading (2)
Reduces noise/air/water pollution (accept examples) (2)
Limits flooding (2)
Reduces expansion of the residential area (2)
Limits development along the streams (2)
Protects the local community (accept examples) (2)
Protects river from soil erosion (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Data-layer

A layer of information based on a specific theme (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING-ONE MARK
A layer of information (1)

3.3.4 Transport layer in block **B1**

Roads (accept examples) (1)
(accept Track and hiking trail) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Why would the data layer cause traffic congestion ?

Grid-iron pattern/many intersections (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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