

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR :

GEOGRAPHY HG

PAPER 1

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

GEOGRAPHY HG

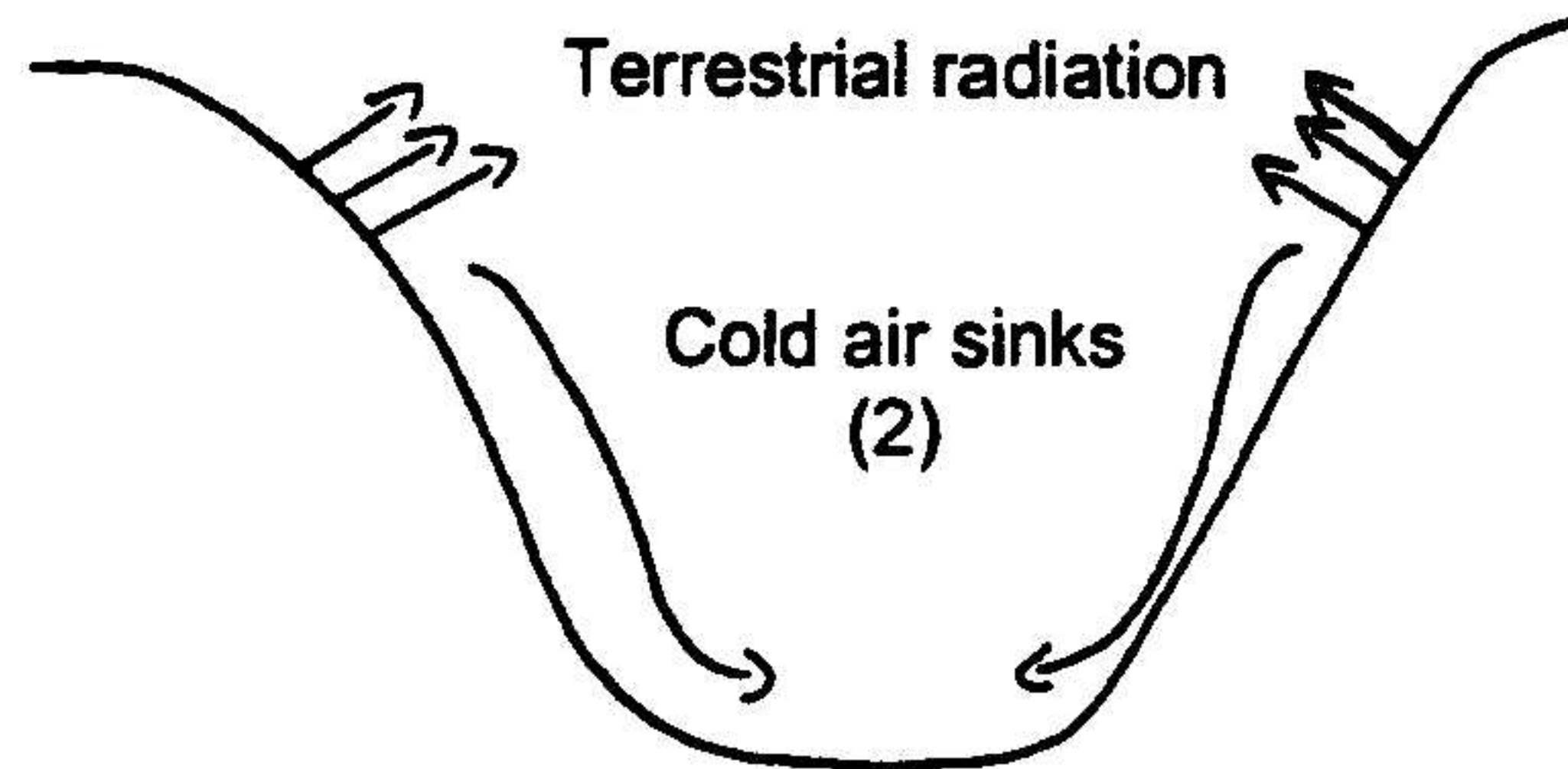
QUESTION 1			
1.1.1	(a)	Kalahari HP (1)	(1)
	(b)	1016hPa (1) or +1016hPa	(1)
	(c)	Anti-cyclone (1)	(1)
	(d)	Winter (1)	(1)
1.1.2	(a)	Air descends (1), rotates anti-clockwise in the southern hemisphere (1) and diverges (1) Could reverse for N.H.	
	(b)	Warm: air descends thus warming up (2) Clear: descending air does not allow for condensation (2) Dry: (2) Evaporation as air sinks if heats.	3x2=(6)
	(c)	Station models show temperatures between 25°C – 34°C (2) Dew point temperatures are very low, i.e. air is dry (2) There is no cloud cover (2)	[ANY TWO] 2X2=(4)
1.1.3	(a)	Mid-latitude / temperate / extra-tropical cyclone / frontal depression (2)	1x2=(2)
	(b)	Low pressure (2)	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Clockwise (2)	1x2=(2)
	(d)	Wind direction behind the cold front is from the SW (2)	1x2=(2)
	(e)	The air behind the mid-latitude cyclone is the cold sector (2) Air from SW originates from the polar regions and is thus cold (2)	[ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
1.2.1		Line joining places of equal temperature (1)	[CONCEPT] (1)
1.2.2		11°C (1)	(1)
1.2.3		Temperature decreases (1)	(1)
1.2.4	(a)	Heat generated by cars, industries and people (2) Fewer sources of evaporation to disperse the heat (2) More CO ₂ emission which absorbs heat (2) Heat trapped below pollution layer – less terrestrial radiation (2) Greater reflection of sun's rays off glass surfaces (2) Buildings provide larger surface area that can be heated (2) Sun's rays strike sides of buildings vertically in morning and afternoon thus heating the sides of buildings (2) Heat trapped inside glass buildings (2) Artificial surfaces e.g. tar / concrete absorb more heat (2) less veg.	[ANY THREE] 2x2=(4)
	(b)	Urban heat island / pollution dome (2)	1x2=(2)
1.2.5		Plant more vegetation to disperse heat (2) Build more water features to disperse heat (2) Limit the amount of reflective building materials e.g. glass (2) Promote public transport to reduce the number of cars entering the city (2) Relocate industries to the outskirts of cities (2)	[ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
1.3.1	(a)	Cuesta (1) Hogsback (1)	(2)
	(b)	Cuesta less inclined (1) up to 25° Hogsback more inclined (1) 45°	(2)
1.3.2		Rock structure is <u>layered</u> / stratified (2) Rock structure is <u>tilted</u> / inclined (2)	
1.3.3		Laccolith (2) Dyke (2) Lopolith (2)	[ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
1.3.4	(a)	C – dip slope (2) D – scarp slope (2)	2x2=(4)
	(b)	C (2)	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Because it is less steep (2) / more gradual and soil can accumulate (2)	2x2=(4)
	(d)	C: denser vegetation / some bush / grass (2) D: little vegetation / rocky / scattered bush (2)	2x2=(4)
	(e)	Deeper soil along slope C can support more vegetation (2) Easier for vegetation roots to anchor in deeper soil (2) More fertile to support more vegetation (2)	1x2=(2) 2x2=(4)
	(f)	Cultivation (2) Settlements (2)	[ANY 2] 2x2=(4) [ANY ONE]

- 1.3.5 Ridges shift in the direction which layers have been tilted / dip slope (2)
- While gradually being lowered (2)
- Homoclinal ridges and valleys in between are lowered simultaneously (2)
- Relative heights of ridges and valleys remain the same (2)
- Homoclinal ridges undergo a positional change (2)

[ANY FOUR]

4x2=(8)
[80]

- 2.1.1 (a) Southern Hemisphere (1) (1)
 (b) Sun's rays are striking the north facing slope (1) (1)
- 2.1.2 (a) X – summer (1) (1)
 Y – winter (1) (2)
 (b) Summer: sun's rays are more direct / vertical (1) (2)
 Winter: sun's rays are more inclined / oblique (1) (2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Katabatic / down slope wind (1) (1)
 (b) Night (1) (1)
 (c) At night the slopes cool due to terrestrial radiation (2)
 The cold air sinks down the slopes (2)



- [ANY THREE – Sketch must be included in answer] 3x2=(6)
- (d) The cold air drains down the slopes and into the valley (2)
 It displaces the warmer air in the valley upwards (2)
 The warm air is forced to rise and reaches halfway up the slope (2)
 This results in a temperature increase with an increase in height (2) [ANY THREE] 3x2=(6)
- 2.1.4 (a) Well located (2)
 Located in the warm inversion layer, half way up the slope (2) Thermal belt above floodline.
OR 2x2=(4)
 Located on the warm north-facing slopes (2) [ANY ONE reason] 2x2=(4)
- (b) Well located (2)
 On the cooler south facing slope where ground water is available (2)
- 2.1.5 (a) Respiratory / lung diseases – or give example (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Solar radiation is reduced: sun's rays do not reach the surface due to scattering from pollution particles (2)
 Temperatures increase: due to heat generation (2)
 Humidity is reduced: natural landscape is covered by tar (2)
 Precipitation increases: pollution creates more condensation nuclei (2)
 Winds blow strong and gusty: channelled by buildings (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- (c) Fog would form more easily readily (2)
 Large amounts of pollution particles now present (2)
 More condensation nuclei closer to Earth's surface to aid condensation and fog formation (2) 3x2=(6)
- (d) Discharge would increase as artificial urban surfaces increase run-off (2) Decrease if industrial use. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Building dams in the upper reaches of the valley (2)
 Lining the section of the channel passing the town with concrete (2) Plant riverine veg.
 Straightening the bends of the river to make it flow faster (2) Protect veg upstream.
 Increasing the height of the levees where the river passes through the town (2) 3x2=(6)
 Build above floodline. Deepening channel. [ANY THREE – Accept other]
- 2.2.1 River capture / Stream piracy (1) (1)
- 2.2.2 (a) A (1) (1)
 (b) River A is on a steeper gradient (1) / lower lying (1)
- 2.2.3 (a) Watershed: a high lying area (1) separating two drainage basins (1) [CONCEPT] (2)
 (b) Watershed will retreat (2) and will be lowered (2) 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.4 Headward erosion (2) 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.5 Rectangular (2) 1x2=(2)

- 2.2.6 (a) A's drainage basin will increase in size (2)
 A section of drainage basin B has been added to drainage basin A (2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) A's discharge will increase (2)
 Water from stream B is flowing into stream A (2) 2x2=(4)
- (c) A's vertical erosion will increase (2)
 Stream volume of stream A increased as stream B flowed into stream A (2) 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.7 1 = elbow of capture (1)
 2 = misfit stream / beheaded stream (1)
 3 = captured stream (1) captive pirated.
 4 = wind gap / gravel beds (1)
 5 = captor / captor / pirate / rejuvenated stream (1) (5)

[80]

QUESTION D

- 3.1.1 (a) Exact piece of land occupied by the settlement (1) [CONCEPT] (1)
- (b) River / availability of water (1) Arable land (1)
- 3.1.2 (a) Rectangular / elongated (1) Square (1)
- (b) Access to water (2) Water frontage 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.3 (a) Wet-point settlement (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Settlement developed around a source of water (2) [CONCEPT] 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.4 It is situated in the town and not on the outskirts where expected (2) Use discretion. 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.5 (a) Flowers (2) Market gardening
Vegetables (2) Fruit
Horticulture (2) [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Small pieces of land available (2) / fertile / flood plain 1x2=(2)
- (c) Intensive (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Owners have small pieces of land only (2)
Entire piece of land is farmed (2)
River can be used for irrigation (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.1 Grid iron / block / rectangular (1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Easy to lay out (2)
Easy to subdivide (2)
Easy to find way around (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.3 Many intersections (2)
Prevent traffic flowing / traffic congestion (2)
Steep roads where gradient is uneven (2)
Boring (2) (ANY TWO) 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Roads parallel to the river (2)
Roads follow the direction of the river (2) 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.1 Urban profile (1) (1)
- 3.3.2 1 = CBD (1)
2 = Zone of decay / transition zone (1) (2)
- 3.3.3 (a)
- Drawing graph correctly (1)**
- Use discretion if learner identified 2 as industrial. (6)
- (b) Few people live in CBD and zone of decay therefore low density (2)
Many people live in surrounding high rise buildings therefore high density (2) 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.4 (a) Most accessible section of city (2)
High order services want to locate here (2)
Competition for land (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
- (b) Building height: many high buildings / skyscrapers (2)
Building density: high building density / buildings close to one another (2) 2x2=(4)

- 3.3.5 (a) Old buildings (1)
 Old buildings on state of decay (1)
 Often grid iron street plan (1)
 Mixed functions (1)
 Many social problems (1)
 Host new immigrants to city / low income groups (1)
 Slum conditions prevail (1) [ANY TWO – Accept other] (2)
- (b) Older residential (1) low order functions or give an example.
 Industries (1)
 Warehouses (1)
 Commercial (1) [ANY ONE – Accept other] (1)
- (c) Overcrowding (2)
 Social problems such as drug abuse (2) crime (2) unemployment (2)
 Street children / homeless people (2)
 Derelict / old buildings in state of decay (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- (d) Demolition and redevelopment can lower building densities (2)
 Restoration of buildings (2)
 Develop open spaces into recreation areas (2)
 Visible / regular policing (2)
 Crisis centres for abused people (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- (e) High land values (2) (2)
- (f) Little room for expansion in CBD (2)
 CBD will expand into zone of decay (2)
 Competition for land in zone of decay will increase land values (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
 Accessible
- 3.3.6 (a) Low income residential (2)
- (b) Cannot afford high transport cost therefore live close to CBD (2)
 Close to place of work therefore low transport cost (2)
 High rise buildings close to CBD (2) [ANY ONE – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- (c) Existed as older residential zone in settlement (2)
 Developed close to CBD to save on transport costs (2) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Create recreation facilities (2)
 Develop parks where open spaces are available (2)
 Plant more trees along roads / on top of buildings (2)
 Restore old buildings (2)
 Paint buildings colourful (2) [ANY ONE – Accept other] 1x2=(2)

[80]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 Pinelands: dispersed / isolated (1) scattered
Riverside: nucleated / clustered (1) compact
Emkuze: nucleated / clustered (1) compact (3)
- 4.1.2 (a) Riverside: linear (1)
Emkuze: round / circular (1) (2)
(b) Riverside: follows the shape of the river (2)
Emkuze: around kraal (2)
Protection of animals (2)
Safety (2) [ANY ONE] 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.3 (a) Easy access to water / river (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) Danger of flooding (2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Pinelands (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) Large tracts / pieces of land (2) (2)
- 4.1.5 (a) Farmer farms for the survival of his family only (1) without a profit motive (1)
[CONCEPT] (2)
(b) Emkuze (2) 1x2=(2)
(c) Traditional settlement (2)
No farm boundaries (2)
Small pieces of cultivated land (2) mixed farming [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.6 { Traditional farming methods / subsistence farming do not allow for large yields (2)
Nothing to fall back on during times of drought (2) No dams (2) Livestock dies (2)
Most likely single crop farming therefore no back up agricultural products (2) more difficult to
replace cattle
No insurance to pay out when crops fail (2) overgrazing (2) Can't purchase fodder (2) 3x2=(6)
No profit motive therefore no nest egg to fall back on (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other]
- 4.1.7 { Could refer to
riverside { Could experience food shortages (2)
Water shortages for domestic / gardening purposes (2)
Water restrictions (2) Less tourism due to nature reserve being impacted.
Increase in water prices (2) therefore less income. [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.1 (a) Rural-urban migration (1) Rural depopulation. (1)
(b) Young adults (1) (1)
(c) Population ages (2) Empty farms (2)
Many people remaining behind are economically inactive (2)
Farming activities decreases (2)
Food shortages for people remaining behind (2)
Older people remaining behind are no longer cared for (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
(d) Overcrowding (2)
Housing shortages (2)
Development of squatter settlements (2) Informal settlement
Unemployment (2)
Crime (2)
Pressure to provide services e.g. sanitation, water, electricity (2)
[ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
(e) Industries are encouraged to relocate in rural areas (2)
Provide incentives e.g. tax rebates (2)
cheap land (2)
rail rebates (2)
loans at low interest rates (2)
cheap services: water, electricity, etc. (2)
transport equipment at low cost / free (2)
[ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- Tourism
Game farms
Craft skills
Commuters } Use discretion

- 4.2.2 (a) An area of trees / natural vegetation (1) that are preserved in a city (1) (2)
 [CONCEPT]
- (b) Reduce carbon dioxide resulting from pollution (2)
 Creates recreation areas (2)
 Scenic beauty (2) Noise (2) [ANY ONE – 1x2=(2)
- Accept other]
- (c) High and middle income residential areas are located close to the green belt (2) 1x2=(2)
 (d) Close proximity of the industrial area (2) 1x2=(2)
 (e) Pollution fall-out kills trees (2)
 Growth of trees are influenced negatively by pollution (2)
 Acid rain pollutes groundwater and impacts on plant growth (2)
 Acid rain burns trees (2) Water pollution (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
 (f) Filters in chimneys to trap pollution particles (2)
 Taller chimneys to release pollutants higher into the atmosphere for more efficient dispersion (2)
 Limited industrial activities at night when pollution dome is closer to Earth (2)
 Fines if pollution limits are exceeded (2)
 Relocation of industries / industrial decentralisation (2) [ANY ONE – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.3 (a) People set up one-person businesses selling goods (1) from small stands set up on the pavement or selling at traffic lights (1) Non-tax paying/unregistered. [CONCEPT] (2)
- (b) Selling fruit, vegetables, sweets etc. (1)
 Hair cutting (1)
 Food stands selling "take-aways" (1)
 Selling hangers, refuse bags, cell phone accessories, sun shields, etc. (1) [ANY ONE – Accept other] (1)
- (c) Little room for movement on pavements (2) Keep customers away from shops (2)
 Creating unsanitary conditions (2)
 Nagging people to buy goods (2)
 Other a smoke screen for selling drugs (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- (d) Create / develop working locations in the CBD (2)
 Limit operators selling specific products (2)
 More visible policing in areas where people set up enterprises (2)
 Educate operators to keep records (2)
 Educate operators to manage their enterprises more profitably (2)
 Help them to obtain loans at better interest rates (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- (e) Reduces unemployment (2)
 People are provided with a basic income (2)
 Provide goods cheaply to passers by (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)

[80]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1.1 Any substance that can be put to use to increase the wealth of a country (1) (1)
- 5.1.2 P – Cold (1) Benguela (1)
Q – Warm (1) Mozambique (1) (4)
- 5.1.3 Durban (1) (1)
- 5.1.4 Durban next to warm ocean current (2) High moisture content (2)
Port Nolloth next to cold ocean current (2) Low moisture content (2) 4x2=(8)
- 5.1.5 Little rainfall (2)
Unreliable rainfall (2)
High rainfall variability (2) Erratic 2x2=(4)
- [ANY TWO]
- 5.1.6 A (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.7 During winter months cold fronts pass over the south western Cape (2)
Cold front forces warm, moist air to rise (2)
Rising air cools down, condenses and results in precipitation (2) Planetary migration north with sun. (2) 2x2=(6)
- 5.1.8 Rainfall decreases from east to west (2) Stock farming west (2)
Drought resistant crops grown in the west (2)
Crops needing high rainfall grown in the east (2) Fruit in Mediterranean region. 4x2=(8)
Extensive farming in dry areas (2) Winter rainfall area = wheat (2)
- 5.2.1 (a) River flows throughout the year (1) (1)
(b) River flows during rainy season (1) (1)
(c) River only flows after heavy rainfall (1) (1)
- 5.2.2 (a) Olifants, Komati, Pongola, Tugela, Umzimvubu, Vaal, Orange, Caledon, Breë, Berg [ANY ONE] (1)
(b) Kei, Great Fish, Sundays, Gamtoos [ANY ONE] (1)
(c) Nossob, Kuruman, Molopo [ANY ONE] (1)
- 5.2.3 Areas of high rainfall will have permanent rivers (2) East
Areas with seasonal rainfall will have periodic rivers (2) Central
Areas with a very low rainfall will have episodic rivers (2) West 3x2=(6)
- 5.2.4 Rivers of eastern plateau slopes receive high rainfall throughout the year (2)
Orange river system drain westwards through area of low rainfall (2) More human activities using water.
Soils in western half of country absorb large volumes of water (2) 4x2=(8)
High evaporation rate in western half of country (2)
- 5.3.1 Irrigation and stock watering/Agriculture (1) (1)
- 5.3.2 Mining/Power generation (1) (1)
- 5.3.3 Large population to feed (2)
Farming in dry areas only successful if irrigated (2)
Large areas cultivated (2) Farming results in water loss due to very high evaporation (2)
Large number of stock to be watered (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- 5.3.4 Population numbers are increasing (2)
Greater demand for water in urban areas/urbanisation (2)
Rapid industrialisation (2) Wastage in cities (2)
More water needed for industrial purposes (2) Mining (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- 5.3.5 Gauteng (2)
Shows greatest industrial growth (2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.6 Lesotho Highlands Scheme (2) (Drakensberg scheme)
Tugela-Vaal Water Transfer Scheme [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 5.3.7 Sprinkler irrigation (2)
Drip irrigation (2)
Use groundwater (2)
Recycling (2) / Cloud seeding (2)
Desalination (2)
More dams in eastern half of country where evaporation is less (2)
Public awareness (2) School programmes (2)
Fines when quotas are exceeded/sliding scales / Deeper and narrower dams
[ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)

[80]

- 6.1.1 (a) Gauteng (1) (1)
 (b) 7 048 million (1) (1)
 (c) 374,7 people/km² (1) (1)
 (d) Gauteng most industrialised province (2)
 Provides large scale employment opportunities (2)
 Many people migrate to Gauteng (2)
 Highly urbanised (2) Minerals (2) Two large cities close to one another
 [ANY THREE] 3x2=(6)
 (e) Not enough fresh water for domestic use (2)
 Water must be imported from other drainage basins (2)
 Increase in water prices (2)
 Housing shortages (2)
 Development of squatter camps (2)
 [TWO for water and TWO for housing] 4x2=(8)
- 6.1.2 Contribution of different provinces to GDP varies greatly (2)
 Gauteng contributes more than one third to GDP (2)
 Contribution of Northern Cape to GDP as little as 2,2% (2)
 Wealth concentrated in provinces with major industrial cores (2)
 [ANY THREE – Accept other logical points of discussion] 3x2=(6)
- 6.1.3 Decentralisation of industries (2)
 Employment thus created in areas with high rate of employment (2)
 Local development will be stimulated (2)
 Attract industrialists/ entrepreneurs with attractive incentives (2)
 Development of infrastructure to stimulate economic growth (2)
 [ANY THREE – Accept other logical answers] 3x2=(6)
- 6.2.1 Platinum (1) (1)
 6.2.2 Gold (1) (1)
 6.2.3 Unique geology of SA with wide variety of minerals (2) Stable geology (2)
 Many minerals situated close to the Earth's surface and easy to extract (2)
 Large labour pool (2) Dry climate therefore little influence by rain (2)
 Skill and ingenuity to improve mining methods (2)
 Mining is a highly organised industry (2)
 Foreign investments facilitate the acquisition of machinery (2)
 Government support and protection (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- 6.2.4 Development of industries (2)
 Stimulates the development of transport routes and other infrastructure (2)
 Stimulates agricultural growth (2)
 Development of power stations (2)
 Play an important role in the development of towns and cities (2)
 Gold is exported and earn foreign income (2)
 International trade is stimulated (2)
 Provision of employment (2)
 Mines pay taxes to the government (2) Infrastructure (2)
 Mining is a major contributor to the South African GDP (2) Harbours (2) [ANY THREE] 3X2=(6)
- 6.2.5 Huge industrial output in Gauteng (2) Large cities therefore tertiary (2)
 Mining output small in comparison to industrial output (2)
 Gold mining sector large in comparison to other mining sectors in S.A. (2) 3x2=(6)
- 6.2.6 Hardly any minerals in Eastern and Western Cape (2) 1x2=(2)
- 6.2.7 (a) Gold mines attract many migrant labourers (2) low literacy rates therefore lack of understanding
 Many migrant labourers infected with HIV/Aids (2) 2x2=(4)
 Being away from home many miners turn to prostitutes (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other]
 (b) Labour force will decrease (2) sick therefore lower productivity (2)
 Gold production will decrease (2) 2x2=(4)
 (c) Provision of condoms for mine workers (2) maintaining family units (2)
 Sex education for mine workers (2)
 Public information campaigns on mines (2)
 Invest money in research projects to find a cure for Aids (2)
 [ANY TWO – Accept other logical steps] 2x2=(4)

6.3.1	Precious stones and jewellery (1)	
	Base metals (1)	
	Mineral products (1)	(3)
6.3.2	Comparison between the value of exported goods and imported goods (2)	
	[CONCEPT]	(2)
6.3.3	(a) Positive (2) favourable	1x2=(2)
	(b) Exports more valuable than imports (2)	1x2=(2)
6.3.4	Value of primary goods less than secondary goods (2) finished/processed	
	SA therefore earns less by exporting primary products (2)	
	We pay a lot for importing secondary products (2)	
	This has a negative/adverse influence on our balance of trade (2)	4x2=(8)
		[80]
	TOTAL:	320

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR :

AARDRYKSKUNDE HG

VRAESTEL 1

VRAAG 1

- 1.1.1 a) Kalahari HD (1) (1)
 b) 1016hPa (1) of meer (1)
 c) Antisikloon (1) (1)
 d) Winter (1) (linksom) (1)
- 1.1.2 a) Lug daal (1), roteer antikloksgewys in die suidelike halfmond (1) en divergeer (1) (3)
 b) Warm, droog, wolkloos (3)
 Warm: lug daal en word warmer (2)
 Wolkloos: dalende lug laat nie kondensasie plaasvind nie (2)
 Droog: verdamping vind plaas (2) 3x2 = (6)
 c) Weerstasies toon temperature tussen 25°C - 34°C (2)
 Doupunttemperatuur is baie laag en lug is dus droog (2)
 Daar is geen wolkbedekking nie (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.1.3 a) Middelbreedte / gematigde / buite-tropiese sikloon / frontale depressie (2) 1x2 = (2)
 b) Laagdruk (2) 1x2 = (2)
 c) Kloksgewys (2) Regsom 1x2 = (2)
 d) Windrigting agter die koue front is SW (2) 1x2 = (2)
 e) Lug agter die koue front is deel van die koue sektor (2)
 Lug vanuit die SWte kom vanaf die polêre gebiede en is dus koud (2)
 [ENIGE EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 'n Lyn wat plekke met dieselfde temperatuur verbind (1)
 [KONSEP] (1)
- 1.2.2 11°C (1) (1)
- 1.2.3 Temperatuur neem af (1) (1)
- 1.2.4 a) Hitte geskep deur motors, nywerhede en mense (2)
 Minder bronne van verdamping om hitte te versprei (2)
 Meer CO₂ vrystelling wat hitte absorbeer (2) besoedelingskoepel
 Hitte vasgekeer onder die besoedelingslaag – minder aardstraling (2)
 Meer refleksie van sonstrale vanaf glasoppervlaktes (2)
 Geboue verskaf groter oppervlaktes wat verhit kan word (2)
 Sonstrale tref geboue amper loodreg soggens en laatmiddag en kante van geboue word verhit. (2) minder plantegroei (2)
 Hitte word binne geboue vasgekeer (2)
 Kunsmatige oppervlaktes soos teer / sement absorbeer meer hitte (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
 b) Stedelike hitte-eiland / besoedelingskoepel (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.5 Plant meer plantegroei om hitte te versprei (2)
 Bou meer waterkenmerke om hitte te versprei (2)
 Beperk die gebruik van reflekerende voorwerpe soos glas (2)
 Bevorder openbare vervoer om aantal voertuie wat stad toe kom te verminder (2)
 Hervestig nywerhede na die buitewyke van die stad (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 1.3.1 a) Cuesta (1)
 Skerprugbult / Hogsback (1) (2)
 b) Cuesta het 'n kleiner helling (1) minder gekantel (10° - 25°)
 Skerprugbult het 'n groter helling (1) meer gekantel (45° en meer) (2)
- 1.3.2 Rotsstruktuur is gelaagd (2)
 Rotsstruktuur toon induiking / helling (2) Skuins (2) Lae (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.3.3 Lakkoliet (2) Dyk (2)
 Lopoliet (2)
 [ENIGE EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.3.4 a) C - duikhelling / laagvlakhang (2) D - eskarphelling (2) 2x2 = (4)
 b) C (2) 1x2 = (2)
 c) Meer geleidelik / nie styl (2) en grond kan daarop versamel (2) 2x2 = (4)
 d) C: digter plantegroei / bossies / gras (2)
 D: min plantegroei / rotsagtig / verspreide bossies (2) 2x2 = (4)
 e) Dieper grondprofiel by C (2) en kan meer plantegroei onderhou (2)
 OF
 Vlakker grondprofiel by D (2) en kan min plantegroei onderhou (2) 2x2 = (4)
 f) Landbou (2)
 Nedersettings (2)
 [ENIGE EEN] 1x2 = (2)

- 1.3.5 Rûens skuif in die rigting waarin lae ingedruk het / duikhelling (2)
terwyl dit geleidelik laer word (2)
Homoklinale rûens en valleie tussen in verlaag gelyktydig (2)
Relatiewe hoogte van rûens en valleie bly dieselfde (2)
Homoklinale rûens verander posisioneel (2)
[ENIGE VIER]

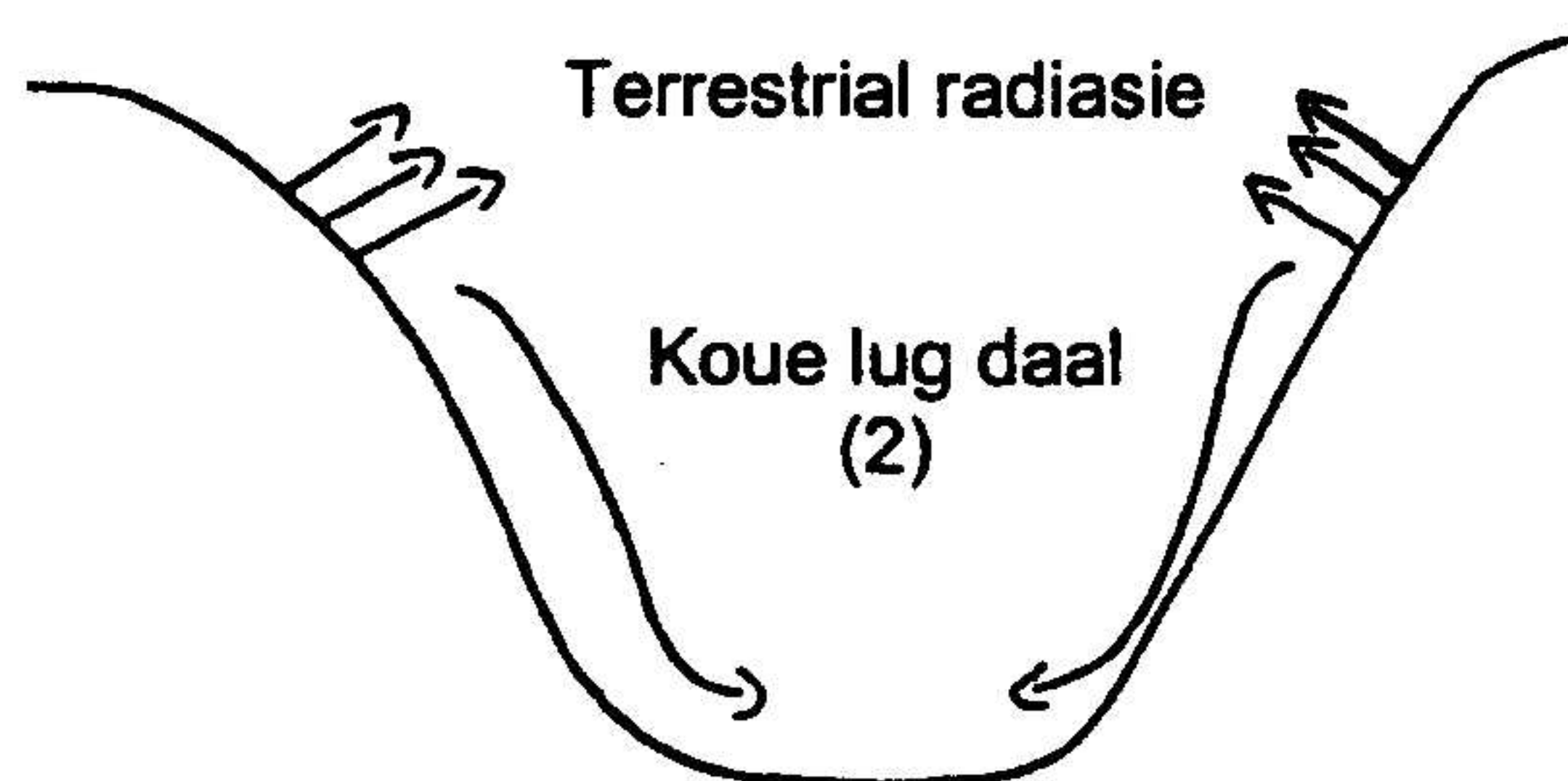
4x2 = (8)

[80]

(Benoemde skets is ook aanvaarbaar)
Beskrywing van erosieprosesse bv. meer erosie op steil hang (D) (2)
en minder erosie op geleidelike hang (2)

VRAAG 2

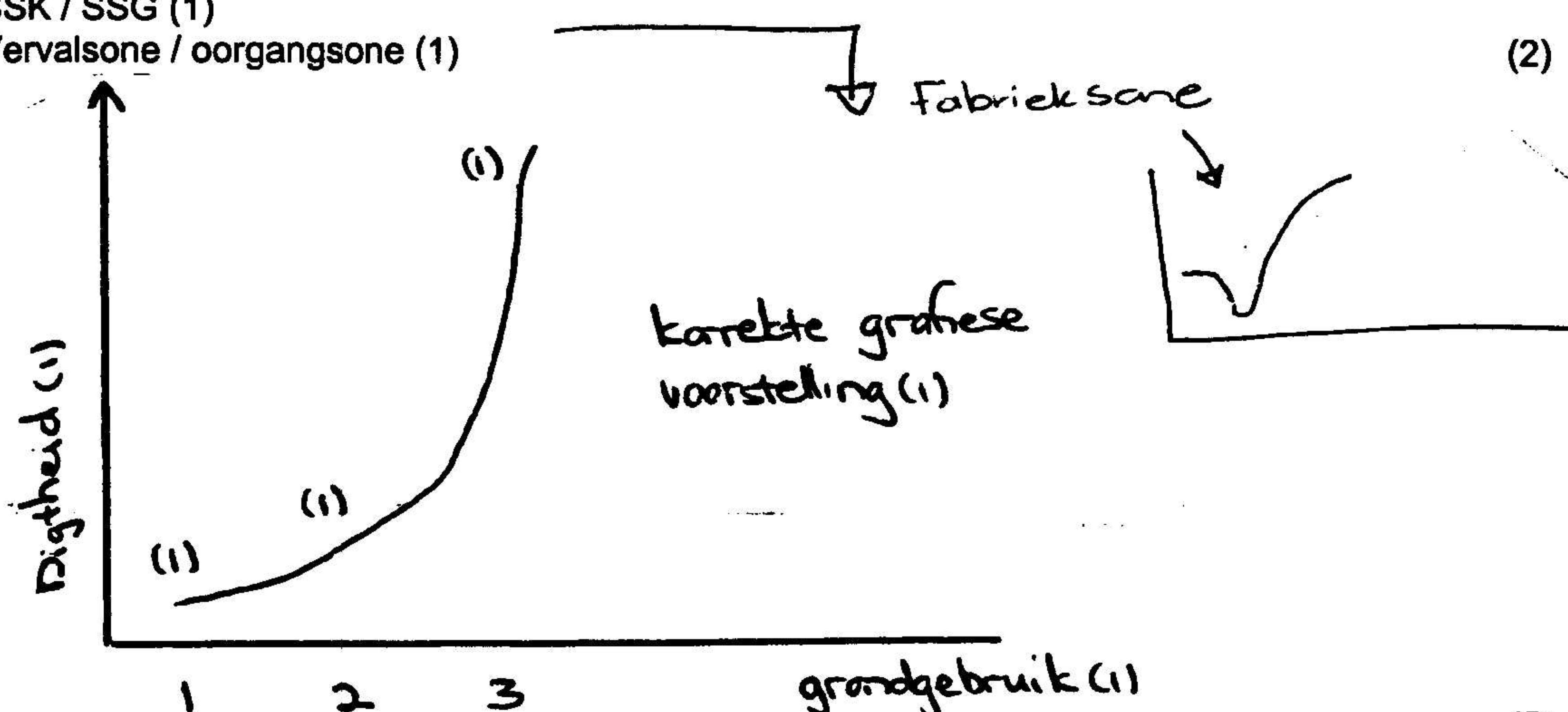
- 2.1.1 a) Suidelike halfrond (1) (1)
 b) Sonstrale skyn direk op noordwaartsgerigte hang (1) (1)
- 2.1.2 a) X - somer (1) (1)
 Y - winter (1) (2)
 b) Somer: sonstrale meer direk / vertikaal (1) (2)
 Winter: sonstrale tref aarde met kleiner hoek / skuins (1) (2)
- 2.1.3 a) Katabatiese / hellingdaalwind (1) bergbries (1)
 b) Snags (1) (1)
 c) Snags koel hellings af as gevolg van aardstraling (2)
 Koue lug daal teen die helling af (2)



- d) [ENIGE DRIE – skets moet by antwoord ingesluit wees] 3x2 = (6)
 Koue lug daal teen die helling af na die valleibodem toe (2)
 Dit verplaas die warm lug in die vallei hoër op (2)
 Warm lug word gedwing om te styg tot halfpad op teen die helling (2)
 Dit lei tot 'n toename in temperatuur met 'n toename in hoogte (2)
- 2.1.4 a) [ENIGE DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
 Goed geleë (2)
 Lê in die warm termiese gordel halfpad teen die helling op (2)
OF
 Lê op die warm noordwaartsgerigte helling (2) of buite vloedgevaar
 [ENIGE EEN rede] swak geleë : Hutte tussen landerye en water 2x2 = (4)
- b) Goed geleë (2)
 Op die koeler suidwaartsgerigte helling waar grondwater teenwoordig is (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.1.5 a) Asemhalings- / longsiektes of gee voorbeeld (2) 1x2 = (2)
 b) Insolasievlakke verlaag: sonstrale bereik nie die oppervlakte nie omdat dit deur besoedelingsdeeltjies weerkaats word (2)
 Temperatuur neem toe: meer kunsmatige verhitting (2)
 Humiditeit verminder: natuurlike oppervlakte deur teer bedek (2)
 Neerslag neem toe: besoedeling skep meer kondensasie kerne (2)
 Winde waai sterker en rukkerig: gekanaliseer deur geboue (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE - Aanvaar ander] Bewaring van plantegroei in opvangsgebied/ Bou bokant vloedlyn / Vermyn laeliggende gebiede / Plant plante langs rivier/ in dorp 3x2 = (6)
- c) Mis sal makliker vorm (2)
 Groot hoeveelhede besoedelingsdeeltjies teenwoordig (2)
 Meer besoedelingskerne nader aan die aardoppervlakte wat kondensasie en misvorming vergemaklik (2) 3x2 = (6)
- d) Vloei neem toe omdat meer kunsmatige oppervlakte afloop verhoog (2) OF afloop neem af a.g.v. die nywerhede wat water gebruik / Neem toe want neerslag neem toe a.g.v. besoedelingskema 1x2 = (2)
- e) Bou damme in die bolope van die vallei (2)
 Lê die gedeelte van die rivier wat deur die dorp vloei met sement uit (2)
 Maak kronkels in die rivier reguit sodat water vinniger sal vloei (2) vergroot rivierkanaal
 Verhoog die oewerwalle waar die rivier deur die dorp vloei (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 2.2.1 Stroomroef (1) (1)
- 2.2.2 a) A (1) (1)
 b) Rivier A het 'n steiler gradiënt (1) laer geleë (1)

- 2.2.3 a) Waterskeiding: 'n hoogliggende gebied (1) wat twee dreineeromme skei (1) [KONSEP] (2)
- b) Waterskeiding sal terugskuif (2) en sal verlaag (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.2.4 Terugwaartse erosie / terugsnyding (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.5 Reghoekig (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.6 a) A se dreineerom sal groter word (2)
- 'n Gedeelte van dreineerom B is by dreineerom A gevoeg (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) A se afloop sal toeneem (2)
- Water van stroom B vloei nou in stroom A in (2) 2x2 = (4)
- c) A se vertikale erosie sal toeneem (2)
- Stroomvolume A neem toe omdat van stroom B se water in stroom A invloei (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.2.7 1 = roofoelmsboog (1)
- 2 = verarmde stroom (1) beroofde (1) onthoofde (1) misfit
- 3 = geroofde stroom (1)
- 4 = windsaal / riviergruise (1)
- 5 = rowende / verjongde stroom (1) (5)
- [80]

VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 a) Presiese stuk grond waarop die nedersetting geleë is (1) [KONSEP] (1)
 b) Rivier / beskikbaarheid van water (1) bewerkbare grond (1)
- 3.1.2 a) Reghoekig / langwerpig (1) vierkantig (1)
 b) Toegang tot water (2) Front / Grens aan water
 $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.1.3 a) Waterpuntnedersetting (2) $1 \times 2 = (2)$
 b) Nedersetting het a.g.v. waterbron ontstaan (2) $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.1.4 Dit kom in die nedersetting voor en nie aan die buitewyke soos wat verwag word nie (2) $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.1.5 a) Blomme (2) OF dit is ver van water
 Groente (2)
 Tuinbou (2) Vrugte (2)
 [ENIGE EEN] $1 \times 2 = (2)$
 b) Klein stukkie grond beskikbaar (2) Vrugbare grond/ vloedvlakte $1 \times 2 = (2)$
 c) Intensief (2) $1 \times 2 = (2)$
 d) Eienaars het elk slegs 'n klein stukkie grond (2)
 Elke stukkie grond word bewerk (2)
 Rivier kan gebruik word vir besproeiing (2) vrugbare grond
 [ENIGE EEN] $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.2.1 Rooster / ruit / blok / reghoekig (1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Maklik om uit te lê (2)
 Maklik om te onderverdeel (2)
 Maklik om jou weg te vind (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.2.3 Baie kruisings (2)
 Belemmer verkeervloei / verkeersopeenhopings (2)
 Steil paaie waar gradiënt ongelyk is (2)
 Vervelig (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.2.4 Paaie parallel aan rivier (2)
 Paaie volg die rigting van die rivier (2) (Volg vorm van kronkel) $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.3.1 Stedelike profiel (1) (1)
- 3.3.2 1 = SSK / SSG (1)
 2 = Vervalsone / oorgangsones (1) (2)
- 3.3.3 a) 
 b) Min mense woon in die SSK en vervalsone daarom lae digtheid (2)
 Meeste mense woon in die omliggende hoë geboue daarom hoë digtheid (2) $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.3.4 a) Mees toeganklikste deel van die stad (2)
 Hoë orde dienste word hier gevind (2)
 Kompetisie vir grond (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] $2 \times 2 = (4)$
 b) Gebouhoogte: baie hoë geboue / wolkekrabbers (2)
 Geboudigtheid: hoë geboudigtheid / geboue naby aan mekaar (2) $2 \times 2 = (4)$

- 3.3.5 a) Ou geboue (1)
 Ou geboue in vervalte toestand (1)
 Dikwels rooster straatpatroon (1)
 Vermenging van funksies (1)
 Baie sosiale probleme (1)
 Nuwe immigrante in stad / lae inkomstegroepe woon hier (1)
 Agterbuurttoestande (1)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] (2)
- b) Ouer residensieel (1)
 Nywerhede (1)
 Pakhuise (1)
 Kommersieel (1) of lae orde funksies (of vb. Soos kafee)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] (1)
- c) Oorbevolking (2)
 Sosiale probleme soos dwelmmisbruik (2), misdaad (2) en werkloosheid (2)
 Straatkinders / hawelose mense (2)
 Vervalte / ou geboue in 'n swak toestand (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Vernietiging en herontwikkeling kan digtheid verlaag (2)
 Restorasie van ou geboue (2)
 Ontwikkel oop gebiede as ontspanningsgebiede (2)
 Sigbare / gereelde polisiëring (2)
 Hulpentrums vir mishandelde persone (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- e) Hoë grondwaardes (2) 1x2 = (2)
- f) Beperkte spasie vir uitbreiding in die SSK (2)
 SSK sal in die vervalte in uitbrei (2)
 Kompetisie vir grond in die SSK sal grondwaardes verhoog (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE] Toeganklik 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.6 a) Lae inkomste residensieel (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Kan nie hoë vervoerkoste bekostig en bly daarom naby aan SSK (2)
 Naby aan werkplek daarom lae vervoerkoste (2)
 Hoë geboue naby aan die SSK (2)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Was die ouer residensieel gebiede in die nedersetting (2)
 Het naby aan die SSK ontwikkel om vervoerkoste te beperk (2) 2x2 = (4)
- d) Ontwikkel onspanningsfasiliteite (2)
 Ontwikkel parke in oop gebiede (2)
 Plant meer bome langs paaie / bo-op geboue (2)
 Restoreer ou geboue (2)
 Verf geboue kleurvol (2)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)

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VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 Pinelands: verspreid / geïsoleerd (1)
Riverside: kern / kompak (1)
Emkuze: kern / kompak (1) (3)
- 4.1.2 a) Riverside: lineêr (1)
Emkuze: rond / sirkelvormig (1) (2)
b) Riverside: volg vorm van rivier (2)
Emkuze: rondom kraal (2)
beskerming van diere (2)
veiligheid (2)
[ENIGE EEN] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.1.3 a) Maklik toegang tot water / rivier (2) 1x2 = (2)
b) Gevaar van oorstromings (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.4 a) Pinelands (2) 1x2 = (2)
b) Groot stukke grond (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.5 a) Boer vir die voortbestaan van eie gesin (1) sonder 'n winsmotief (1) [KONSEP] (2)
b) Emkuze (2) 1x2 = (2)
c) Tradisionele nedersetting (2)
Geen plaasgrense (2)
Klein lappies bewerkte landerye (2)
[ENIGE EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.6 Tradisionele boerderymetodes / bestaansboerdery lei nie tot groot oeste nie (2)
Niks om op terug te val tydens droogtes nie (2) vee word nie verminder tydens droogtes.
Boer waarskynlik net met een gewas dus geen ander beorderyprodukte om op terug te val nie (2) geen damme om water te berg
Geen versekering wat uitbetaal as oes misluk nie (2) Veesterftes kos baie
Geen winsmotief nie daarom geen neseier om op terug te val nie (2)
[ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] Oorbeweiding (Kan ook uit oogpunt van Pinelands en Riverside beantwoord word.) 3x2 = (6)
- 4.1.7 Moonlike voedseltekorte (2)
Watertekorte vir huishoudelike / tuingebruik (2)
Waterbeperkings (2)
Waterpryse verhoog (2) Toerisme sal afneem; inkomste van inwoners verlaag
[ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.2.1 a) Landelik-stedelike migrasie (1) verstedeliking (1) ontvolking van platteland (1)
b) Jong volwassenes (1) (1)
c) Bevolking verouder (2)
Mense wat agterbly is ekonomies onaktief (2)
Boerderybedrywighede neem af (2)
Voedseltekorte vir mense wat agterbly (2)
Daar word nie meer omgesien na ouer mense wat agterbly nie (2)
[ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
d) Oorbevolking (2)
Behuisingstekorte (2)
Informeel nedersettings ontwikkel (2)
Werkloosheid (2)
Misdad (2)
Druk om dienste te verskaf bv. Sanitasie, water, elektrisiteit (2)
[ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
e) Nywerhede word aangemoedig om in landelike gebiede te hervestig (2)
Aansporingsmaatreëls: belastingvermindering (2)
goedkoop grond (2)
spoorvervoerafslag (2)
lenings teen lae rentekoerse (2)
goedkoper dienste bv. Water, elektrisiteit, ens. (2)
vervoer masjinerie goedkoop / gratis (2)
[ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] (Bv. jagplase, toerisme, pendelaars / net NIE nywerhede nie) 3x2 = (6)
- 4.2.2 a) 'n Boomryke gebied / natuurlike plantegroei (1) wat binne 'n stedelike gebied beskerm word (1) [KONSEP] (2)

- b) Verminder koolstofdiksied a.g.v. besoedeling (2)
 Skep ontspanningsgebiede (2) Verminder geraasbesoedling
 Natuurlike skoonheid (2)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Hoë en middelinkomste woongebiede is naby aan die groengordel (2) 1x2 = (2)
- d) Nabyheid van die nywerheidsgebied (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) Besoedelingsuitval maak bome dood (2) waterbesoedeling
 Groei van bome word negatief beïnvloed deur besoedeling (2)
 Suurreën besoedel grondwater en beïnvloed groei van bome (2)
 Suurreën brand bome (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- f) Filters in skoorstene om besoedeling vas te vang (2)
 Hoër skoorstene om besoedeling hoër vry te stel vir effektiewe verspreiding (2)
 Beperk nywerheidsaktiwiteite snags wanneer besoedelingskoepel naby aan
 aardoppervlak is (2)
 Boetes wanneer besoedelingsperke oorskry word (2)
 Hervestiging van nywerhede / nywerheidsdesentralisasie (2)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.3 a) Mense skep eenman-besighede en verkoop goedere (1) vanaf stalletjies op
 die sypaadjie of by verkeersligte (1) ongeregistreerde besighede
 [KONSEP] (2)
- b) Verkoop vrugte, groente, lekkers, ens. (1)
 Sny hare (1)
 Kosstalletjies wat "wegneemetes" verkoop (1)
 Verkoop hangers, vullissakke, selfoonbykomstighede, sonskerms, ens (1)
 [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] (1)
- c) Min spasie om op sypaadjie te loop (2) onderskep winkels se klandisie
 Skep ongesonde toestande (2) Rommelstrooiing
 Verpes mense om goedere te koop (2)
 Dikwels 'n rookskerm om dwelms te verkoop (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Skep werksareas in die SSK (2)
 Beperk die aantal mense wat sekere goedere verkoop (2)
 Sigbare polisiëring in gebiede waar goedere verkoop word (2)
 Lei verkopers op om rekords te hou (2)
 Lei verkopers op om hulle besighede meer winsgewend te bestuur (2)
 Verleen hulp om lenings teen goeie rentekoerse te bekom (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- e) Verminder werkloosheid (2)
 Mense het 'n basiese verdienste (2)
 Verskaf produkte goedkoop aan verbygangers (2)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

[80]

VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 Enige middel wat gebruik kan word om die welvaart van 'n land te verbeter (1) (BEGRIP) (1)
- 5.1.2 P – Koue (1) Benguela (1)
Q – Warm (1) Mosambiek (1) (4)
- 5.1.3 Durban (1) (1)
- 5.1.4 Durban langs warm seestroom (2) Hoë voginhoud (2) Baie verdamping
Port Nolloth langs koue seestroom (2) Lae voginhoud (2) Min verdamping
Verwys na altwee plekke 4x2 = (8)
- 5.1.5 Lae reënval (2)
Onbetroubare reënval (2) Hoë neerslagveranderlikheid
Wisselvallige reënval (2)
[ENIGE TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.1.6 A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.7 Wintermaande beweeg koue fronte oor die suidwes Kaap (2) Middelbreedte siklone is verder noord
in die winter(2)
Koue front dwing warm, vogtige lug om te styg (2)
Stygende lug koel af, kondenseer en lei tot neerslag (2) 3x2 = (6)
- 5.1.8 Reënval neem af van oos na wes (2)
Gewasse wat droogtebestand is word in die weste verbou (2)
Gewasse wat 'n hoë reënval nodig het word in die ooste verbou (2)
Ekstensiewe veeboerdery in lae reënvalgebiede (2)
Kan ook verwys na vrugte van winterreënvalstreek (2) en graan in somerreënvalgebiede (2) 4x2 = (8)
- 5.2.1 a) Rivier vloei regdeur die jaar (1) (1)
b) Rivier vloei in die reënseisoen (1) (1)
c) Rivier vloei net na swaar reënval (1) reënbui (1)
- 5.2.2 a) Olifants, Komati, Pongola, Tugela, Umzimvubu, Vaal, Oranje, Caledon,
Breë, Berg
[ENIGE EEN] (Slegs op diagram) (1)
b) Sand, Modder, Riet, Harts, Kei, Groot Vis, Sondags, Gamtoos
[ENIGE EEN] (Slegs op diagram) (1)
c) Nossob, Kuruman, Molopo
[ENIGE EEN] Slegs die op diagram (1)
- 5.2.3 Gebiede met hoë reënval het permanente riviere (2) (Ooste)
Gebiede met seisoenale reënval het periodiese riviere (2) (Binneland)
Gebiede met 'n baie lae reënval het episodiese riviere (2) (Weste) 3x2 = (6)
- 5.2.4 Riviere van die oostelike randhelling het 'n hoë reënval regdeur die jaar (2)
Die Oranjerivier dreineer weswaarts deur 'n gebied met 'n lae reënval (2)
Grond in die westelike dele van die land absorber groot hoeveelhede water (2)
Hoë verdampingsvlakke in die westelike gedeelte van die land (2)
Meer water word deur menslike aktiwiteite uit die Oranjerivier gebruik 4x2 = (8)
- 5.3.1 Landbou (1) (1)
- 5.3.2 Mynbou / kragopwekking (1) (1)
- 5.3.3 Groot bevolking om te voed (2) Boerdery gee aanleiding tot hoë verdampingsvlakke
Landbou in droë gebiede is net suksesvol onder besproeiing (2)
Groot gebiede word verbou (2)
Groot hoeveelhede vee moet van water voorsien word (2)
[ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 5.3.4 Bevolkingsgetalle neem toe (2)
Groter behoefte aan water in stedelike gebiede / verstedeliking (2)
Snelle nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)
Meer water word benodig vir mynbou (2) watervermorsing in stede
[ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 5.3.5 Gauteng (2)
Toon die grootste nywerheids groei (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 5.3.6 Lesotho Hooglandskema (2)
Tugela-Vaal Wateroordragskema (2)

- 5.3.7 [ENIGE EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- Sprinkelbesproeiing (2)
 - Drupbesproeiing (2)
 - Gebruik grondwater (2)
 - Hersirkulasie (2)
 - Wolkbestrooiing / Wolkbesaaing (2)
 - Ontsooting (2)
 - Meer damme in die oostelike helfte van die land waar verdamping minder is (2)
 - Openbare bewusmaking (2)
 - Skoolprogramme (2)
- [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander]
- Glyskaaltariewe vir groot verbruikers
 - Diep damme met klein oppervlaktes
- 3x2 = (6)
[80]

VRAAG 6

- 6.1.1 a) Gauteng (1) (1)

- b) 7 048 miljoen (1) (1)
 c) 374,7 mense/km² (1) (1)
 d) Gauteng die mees geïndustrialiseerde provinsie (2) Pta en Jhb belangrikste stede
 Verskaf grootskaalse werksverskaffingsgeleenthede (2)
 Baie mense migreer na Gauteng toe (2)
 Hoogs verstedelik (2) baie minerale/ mynbou
 [ENIGE DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
 e) Nie genoeg vars water vir huishoudelike gebruik nie (2)
 Water moet vanaf ander dreineerbekke ingevoer word (2)
 Toename in waterpryse (2)
 Behuisingstekorte (2)
 Plakkerskampe ontwikkel (2)
 [TWEЕ vir water en TWEЕ vir behuising] 4x2 = (8)
- 6.1.2 Bydrae van verskillende provinsies tot BBP verskil baie (2)
 Gauteng dra meer as een derde by tot die BBP (2)
 Bydrae van die Noordkaap tot die BBP so min as 2,2% (2)
 Welvaart is gekonsentreer in provinsies met groot nywerheidskerne (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander logiese besprekingspunte] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.1.3 Desentralisasie van nywerhede (2)
 Werk word geskep in gebiede met 'n hoë werkloosheidskoers (2)
 Plaaslike ontwikkeling word gestimuleer (2)
 Lok nyweraars / entrepreneurs met aantreklike trekpleisters (2)
 Ontwikkel die infrastruktuur om ekonomiese groei te stimuleer (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander logiese antwoorde] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.2.1 Platinum (1) (1)
 6.2.2 Goud (1) (1)
 6.2.3 Unieke geologie van SA met 'n verskeidenheid minerale (2)
 Baie minerale naby aan die aardoppervlak en kan maklik onttrek word (2)
 Groot arbeidsmag (2) Min klimatologiese uiterstes
 Vaardigheid en kundigheid om mynboumetodes te verbeter (2)
 Mynbou is 'n hoogs georganiseerde bedryf (2) Stabiele grond
 Buitelandse beleggings maak dit moontlik om masjinerie aan te koop (2)
 Regeringsondersteuning en -beskerming (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.2.4 Ontwikkeling van nywerhede (2)
 Stimuleer die ontwikkeling van vervoerroeies en ander infrastruktuur bv. hawens (2)
 Stimuleer landbou-ontwikkeling (2)
 Ontwikkeling van kragstasies (2)
 Speel belangrike rol in die ontwikkeling van dorpe en stede (2)
 Goud word uitgevoer en verdien buitelandse valuta (2)
 Internasionale handel word bevorder (2)
 Verskaf werk (2)
 Myne betaal belasting aan die regering (2)
 Mynbou dra grootliks by tot die Suid-Afrikaanse BBP (2)
 [ENIGE DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.2.5 Groot nywerheidsuitsette en tersiêre bedrywigheide in Gauteng (2)
 Mynbou-uitsette klein in vergelyking met nywerheidsuitsette (2)
 Goudmynbedryf groot in vergelyking met ander mynbousektore in SA (2) 3x2 = (6)
- 6.2.6 Feitlik geen minerale in die Oos- en Weskaap nie (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.7 a) Goudmyne lok trekarbeiders (2) Ongeletterde mense verstaan nie die gevare van/ veldtogte teen Vigs nie
 Baie trekarbeiders besmet met MIV/Vigs (2)
 Omdat hulle ver van hulle huise is maak hulle gebruik van prostitute (2)
 [ENIGE TWEЕ – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
 b) Arbeidsmag neem af (2)
 Goudproduksie neem af (2) 2x2 = (4)
 c) Verskaf kondome aan mynwerkers (2)
 Seksonderrig vir mynwerkers (2)
 Openbare bewusmakingsprogramme by myne (2)
 Belê geld in navorsingsprojekte om 'n geneesmiddel vir Vigs te vind (2)
 Bevordering van familie/ eenhede
 [ENIGE TWEЕ – Aanvaar ander logiese oplossings] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.3.1 Edelgesteentes en juweliersware (1)

	Basismetale (1)	
	Mineraalprodukte (1)	(3)
6.3.2	Vergelyking tussen die waarde van uitgevoerde en ingevoerde produkte (2)	
	[KONSEP]	1x2 = (2)
6.3.3	a) Positief (2)	1x2 = (2)
	b) Uitvoere meer as invoere (2)	1x2 = (2)
6.3.4	Waarde van primêre produkte minder as sekondêre produkte (2)	
	SA verdien dus minder deur primêre produkte uit te voer (2)	
	Ons betaal baie om sekondêre produkte in te voer (2)	
	Dit het 'n negatiewe invloed op die handelsbalans (2)	4x2 = (8)
		[80]
	TOTAAL:	320