

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR :


GEPGRAPHY SG

PAPER 1

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

GEOGRAPHY SG

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 (a) **Kalahari** HP (1) (1)
 (b) **1016hPa** (1) accept mb. (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) away outwards** [ANY TWO] (2)
 (b) **Stable – descending air is heavier**
Warm: air descends thus warming up (2)
Clear: descending air does not allow for condensation (2)
Dry: air mass lies over land (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
 (c) **Station models show temperatures between 25°C and 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) MLD (2)** 1x2=(2)
 (b) **Low pressure (2)** 1x2=(2)
 (c) **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] 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.1 **Line joining places of equal temperature** (2) [CONCEPT] (2)
- 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) Wind is blocked by bldgs ∴ warmer**
Fewer sources of evaporation to disperse the heat (2)
Absence of trees/dams → less evap
More CO₂ 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. black tar / concrete absorb more heat (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
 (b) **Urban heat island / Heat dome / pollution dome (2)** 1x2=(2)
- 1.3.1 (a) **Cuesta (1)**
Hogsback (1) (2)
- 1.3.2 (a) **Sedimentary (2)** 1x2=(2)
 (b) **Tilted / inclined (2)** 1x2=(2)
- 1.3.3 (a) **C - dip slope (2)** **D - scarp slope (2)** 2x2=(4)
 (b) **C - gradual (2)** **D - steep (2)** 2x2=(4)
 (c)  (2)
 (d) **C (2)** 1x2=(2)
 (e) **Because it is less steep / more gradual and soil can accumulate (2) Concept: gradient.** 1x2=(2)

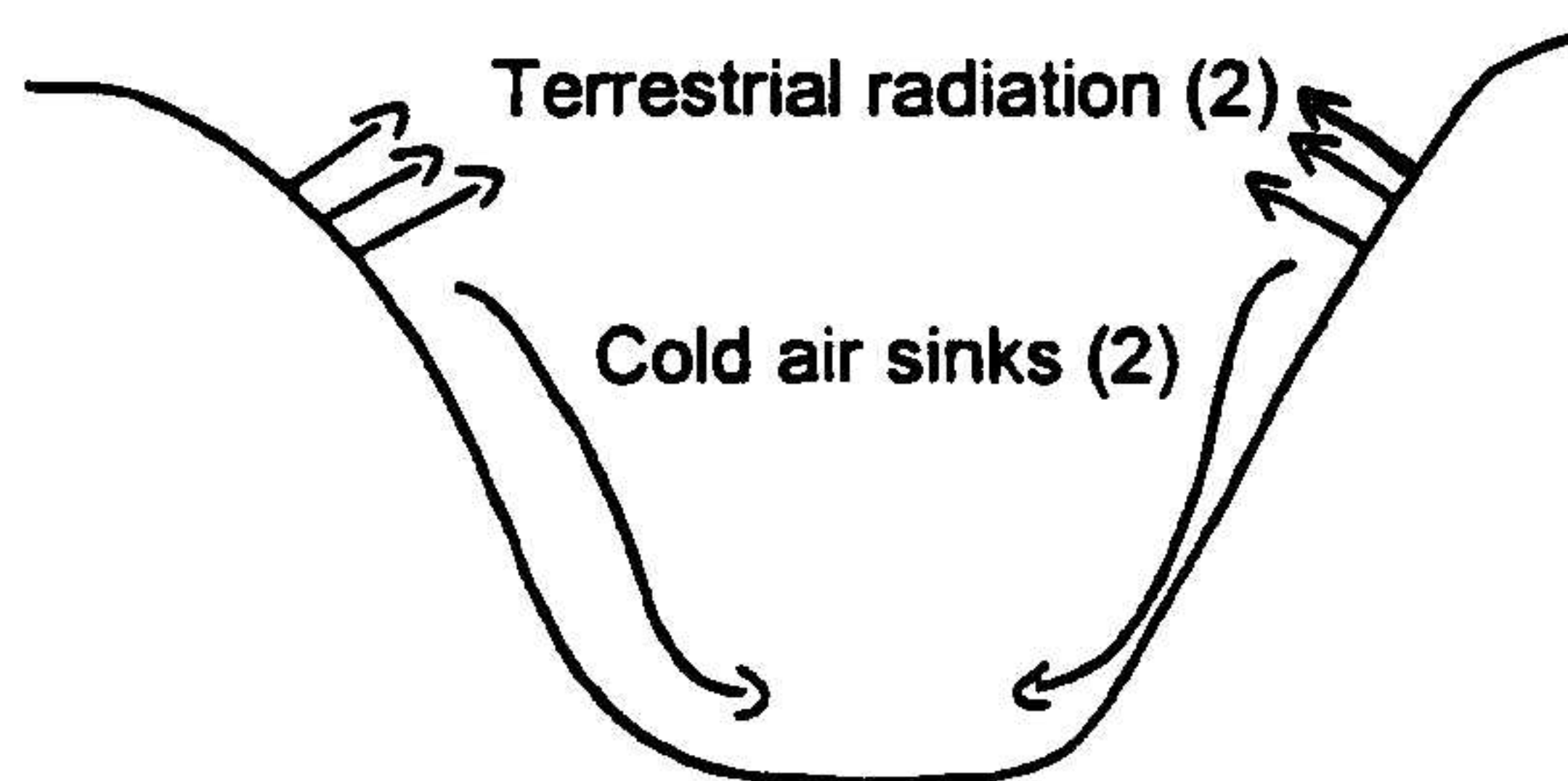
- (f) Cultivation (2)
Settlements (2)
Recreation – skydiving cable car
Defensibility [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
[60]

QUESTION 2

- 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)
Y - winter (1) (2)
(b) Summer: sun's rays are more direct / vertical (2)
Winter: sun's rays are more inclined / oblique (2) 2x2=(4)

- 2.1.3 (a) Night (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) At night the slopes cool due to terrestrial radiation (2)
The cold air sinks down the slopes (2)



- (c) [Sketch must be included in answer] 2x2=(4)
Frost (2) Dew / (Frost pocket) / Mist / Fog 1x2=(2)

- 2.1.4 (a) • Located in the warm inversion layer / thermal belt, halfway up the slope (2)
OR
• Located on the warm north-facing slopes (2) [ANY ONE reason] 1x2=(2)
(b) On the cooler / south-facing slope / where ground water is available (2) 1x2=(2)

- 2.1.5 (a) Flat (1)
Availability of water (1) raw materials – forest (2)
(b) Respiratory / lung diseases – or give example (2) AIDS → increased population / loss of sight? 1x2=(2)
(c) Large amounts of pollution particles now present (2) Mixing of air temp's (cold and warm) (2)
More condensation nuclei closer to Earth's surface to aid condensation and fog formation (2) 2x2=(4)
(d) Volume would increase (2) Discharge would ↑ / speed increase (velocity) 2x2=(4)
Artificial urban surfaces increase run-off (2)
(e) Building dams in the upper reaches of the valley (2) Increased vegetation (2)
Lining the section of the channel passing the town with concrete (2)
Terracing slopes (2)
Straightening the bends of the river to make it flow faster (2) retaining walls
Increasing the height of the levees where the river passes through the town (2)
Redirecting flow via canals

[ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)

- 2.2.1 (a) A (1) (1)
(b) River A is on a steeper gradient (1) (1)

- 2.2.2 (a) Watershed: a high-lying area (1) separating / divides / two drainage basins / systems(1) [CONCEPT] (2)
(b) Watershed has retreated (2) Move back / lower – abstraction 1x2=(2)

- 2.2.3 Headward erosion (2) Erosion at source / Backwasting 1x2=(2)

- 2.2.4 1 = elbow of capture (2)
 2 = misfit stream / beheaded stream (2)
 3 = captured stream (2)
 4 = wind gap / gravel beds (2)
 5 = capturing stream / captor / pirate / rejuvenated stream (2) 5x2=(10)
- 2.2.5 (a) A's drainage basin will increase in size (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) A's discharge will increase (2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) A's rate vertical erosion will increase (2) 1x2=(2)
[60]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 (a) Exact piece of land / Physical location (2) occupied by the settlement (1) [CONCEPT] (2)
 (b) River / availability of water (1) / Fertile soil (1) Flat land (1) River crossing (1)
- 3.1.2 (a) Rectangular / elongated (1) (1)
 (b) Access to water (2) Square / Flat land / Road access 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.3 (a) Farmer's own small sections of land (1) and all the available land is farmed (1) [CONCEPT] (2)
 (b) Only small pieces of land is available (2)
 Only land next to the river are fertile (2) [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
 (c) Flowers (2) Fruit e.g. strawberries
 Vegetables (2)
 Horticulture (2) [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.1 Grid iron / block / rectangular (1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Easy to lay out (2) Easy to expand (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) / Monotonous [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Irregular (2) / Haphazard [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
 Spiderweb (2) / Radial / Concentric
- 3.3.1 (a) True (2)
 (b) True (2)
 (c) False (2)
 (d) True (2)
 (e) False (2) 5x2=(10)
- 3.3.2 (a) Most accessible section of city (2)
 High order services want to locate here (2) large no. / variety of services
 Competition for land (2) / Limited space ∴ skyscrapers [ANY TWO] 2x2=(4)
 (b) Building height: many high buildings / skyscrapers (2) higher
 Building density: high building density / buildings close to one another (2) 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.3 (a) Old buildings (1) / Empty bldgs
 Old buildings in state of decay (1) Invasion and Succession
 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) / ghettos [ANY TWO – Accept other] (2)
 (b) Older residential (1)
 Industries (1) (Light) e.g. panelbeating (Accept examples that are logical)
 Warehouses (1)
 Commercial (1) [ANY ONE – Accept other] (1)
 (c) Overcrowding (2) Unsafe bldgs (2) Litter! (2) / Pollution (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) Disease [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
 (d) Demolition and redevelopment can lower building densities (2)
 Restoration of buildings (2)
 Development of open spaces into recreation areas (2)
 Visible / regular policing (2)
 Crisis centres for abused people (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)

- 3.3.4 (a) 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) / Low rentals [ANY ONE – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Existed as older residential zone in settlement (2)
Developed close to CBD to save on transport costs (2) Lower owner occupations
- (c) Create recreation facilities (2)
Develop parks where open spaces are available (2) / Green belts
Plant more trees along roads / on top of buildings (2)
Restore old buildings (2)
Paint buildings colourfully (2) [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
[60]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 Pinelands: dispersed / isolated (1)
Riverside: nucleated / clustered (1)
Emkuze: nucleated / clustered (1) (3)
- 4.1.2 (a) Round / circular (1) (1)
(b) Around kraal (2)
Protection of animals (2)
Safety (2) / cultural [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.3 (a) Easy access to water / river (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) Danger of flooding (2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) False (2)
(b) True (2)
(c) True (2)
(d) False (2)
(e) True (2) 5x2=(10)
- 4.1.5 (a) Farmer farms for the survival of his family only (1) / "hand to mouth" (2) without a profit motive (1) [CONCEPT] (2)
(b) Emkuze (2) 1x2=(2)
(c) Traditional settlement (2) / Communal land ownership / huts
No farm boundaries (2)
Small pieces of cultivated land (2) [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.6 Crop failure (2) / Animals die (2)
No food (2)
Starvation (2)
Health of inhabitants deteriorates (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.7 Could experience food shortages (2)
Water shortages for domestic / gardening purposes (2)
Water restrictions (2)
Increase in water prices (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.1 (a) Rural-urban migration (1) (Not urbanization) (1)
(b) Unemployment (2)
Low wages (2) Poor services (2) Lack of facilities e.g. schools; hospitals
Low standard of living (2)
Soil becomes infertile (2)
Decreasing yields (2)
Uneconomical farming units (2)
High production costs (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)

- 5.2.1 (a) River flows throughout the year (1) all-year round (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) Sand, Modder, Riet, Harts, Kei, Great Fish, Sundays, Gamtoos [ANY ONE] (1)
 (c) Nossob, Kuruman, Molopo [ANY ONE] (1)
- 5.2.3 (a) Orange River system (1) (Gariep) (1)
 (b) Westwards (1) Towards the West / From East to West / towards the Atlantic Ocean (1)
 (c) Flows through low rainfall area (desert) in its lower reaches and always loses water to the groundwater (1) but high rainfall at its source ensures that the river flows throughout the year (1) [CONCEPT] (1)
- | | <u>(Tugela) river 4</u> | <u>river 13 (Orange)</u> | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 5.2.4 (a) | short (1) | long (1) | |
| (b) | steep (1) | gradual (1) | |
| (c) | fast (1) | slow (1) | |
| (d) | highly erosive (1) | less erosive (1) | 4x2=(8) |
- 5.2.5 Drakensberg (2) 1x2=(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) Hi pop density
 Farming in dry areas only successful if irrigated (2)
 Large areas cultivated (2)
 Large number of stock to be watered (2) [ANY THREE – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- 5.3.4 Gauteng (2)
 Shows rapid industrial growth (2) due to increased population growth (2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.5 Lesotho Highlands Scheme (2)
 Tugela-Vaal Water Transfer Scheme / TUVA scheme [ANY ONE] 1x2=(2)
- 5.3.6 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)
 Water from neighbouring countries [ANY TWO – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
[60]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1.1 Gauteng (1) (1)
 6.1.2 7,048 million (1) 7,048 million / 7 048 000 (1)
 6.1.3 374,7 people/km² (1) (1)
 6.1.4 Gauteng most industrialised province (2) Mining stimulated and attracted industry and people
 Provides large scale employment opportunities (2)
 Many people migrate to Gauteng (2)
 Highly urbanised (2) / More services – variety and better [Any THREE] 3x2=(6)

6.1.5	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)
6.1.6	Areas with mineral wealth have high population densities	1x2=(2)
6.2.1	Platinum (1)	(1)
6.2.2	Gold (1)	(1)
6.2.3	Stable geology or Unique geology of SA with wide variety of minerals (2) Water from Vaal River Many minerals situated close to the Earth's surface and easy to extract (2) Large labour pool (2) Power 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 TWO – Accept other]	2x2=(4)
6.2.4	(a) More people had to be fed (2) Agriculture started growing (2)	2x2=(4)
	(b) Mines provided raw materials for industries (2) Industries started growing (2)	2x2=(4)
6.2.5	Hardly any minerals in Eastern and Western Cape (2)	1x2=(2)
6.2.6	(a) Gold mines attract many migrant labourers (2) Many migrant labourers infected with HIV/Aids (2) Being away from home many miners turn to prostitutes / social problems (2) [ANY TWO – Accept other]	2x2=(4)
	(b) Labour force will decrease (2) Gold production will decrease (2)	2x2=(4)
	(c) Provision of condoms for mine workers (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) Relocate families to mines [ANY TWO – Accept other logical steps]	2x2=(4)
6.3.1	Precious stones and jewellery (1) Base metals (1)	(2)
6.3.2	Machinery and electrical goods (1) Mineral products (1)	(2)
6.3.3	Comparison between the value of exported goods and imported goods (2) [CONCEPT]	(2)
6.3.4	(a) More (1)	(1)
	(b) Favourable/positive (2)	1x2=(2)
6.3.5	Better (2) South Africa would earn more money (2) Finished goods have a higher value Job creation is stimulated.	2x2=(4)
		[60]
	TOTAL:	240

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR :

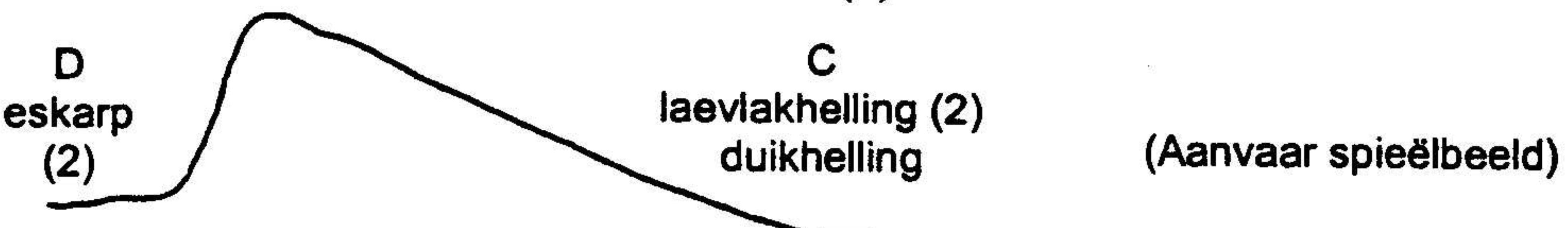
AARDRYKSKUNDE SG

VRAESTEL 1

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

AARDRYKSKUNDE SG

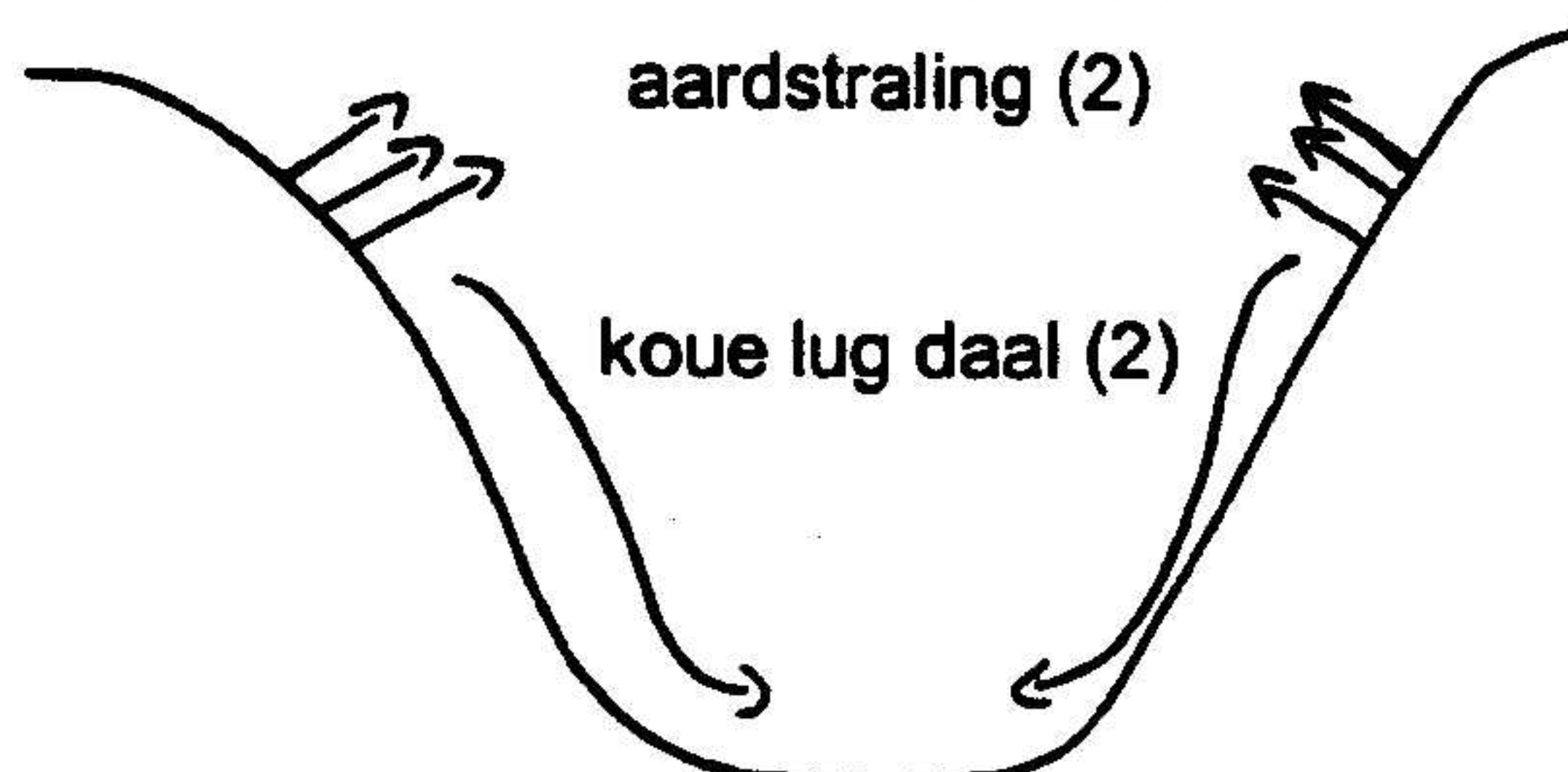
VRAAG 1

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|--------------|
| 1.1.1 | (a) | Kalahari HP (1) binnelandse hoogdruk | (1) |
| | (b) | 1016hPa (1) 1016 mb | (1) |
| | (c) | Antisikloon (1) | (1) |
| | (d) | Winter (1) | (1) |
| 1.1.2 | (a) | Lug daal (1), roteer antikloksgewys in die suidelike halfrond (1)
en divergeer (1) uiteenbeweeg van wind | |
| | | [ENIGE TWEE] | (2) |
| | (b) | Warm: lug daal en word warmer (2)
Wolkloos: dalende lug laat nie kondensasie plaasvind nie (2) / geen opstyging
Droog: lugmassa lê oor die land (2) Stabiele lug – geen opstyging | |
| | | [ENIGE TWEE] | 2x2=(4) |
| | (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 / ekstra tropiese sikloon / frontale
depressie (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) | Laagdruk (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (c) | 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) | 2x2=(4) |
| 1.2.1 | | 'n Lyn wat plekke met dieselfde <u>temperatuur</u> verbind (2) | [KONSEP] (2) |
| 1.2.2 | | 11°C (1) | (1) |
| 1.2.3 | | Temperatuur neem af (1) / daal | (1) |
| 1.2.4 | (a) | Hitte geskep deur motors, nywerhede en mense (2)
Minder bronne van verdamping om hitte te versprei (2)
Meer CO ₂ vrystelling wat hitte absorbeer (2)
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)
Hitte word binne geboue vasgekeer (2)
Kunsmatige oppervlaktes soos teer / sement absorbeer meer hitte (2)
Afwesigheid van plantegroei. | |
| | | [ENIGE TWEE] | 2x2=(4) |
| | (b) | Stedelike hitte-eiland / besoedelingskoepel (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| 1.3.1 | (a) | Cuesta (1)
Skerprugbult / Hogsback (1) | (2) |
| 1.3.2 | (a) | Sedimentêr (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) | Gekantel (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| 1.3.3 | (a) | C - duikhelling / laagvlakhang (2) D - eskarphelling (2) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (b) | C - geleidelik (2) D - steil (2) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (c) |  | |
| | (d) | C (2) duikhelling | 1x2=(2) |

- (e) Meer geleidelik / nie steil en grond kan daarop versamel (2) 1x2=(2)
 (f) Verbouing (2)
 Nedersettings (2)
 Ontspanning
 Sweeftuie
 Verdedigbaarheid 2x2=(4)
 [60]

VRAAG 2

- 2.1.1 (a) Suidelike halfgrond (1) (1)
 (b) Sonstrale skyn direk op noordwaartsgerigte hang (1) (1)
- 2.1.2 (a) X - somer (1)
 Y - winter (1) (2)
 (b) Somer: sonstrale meer direk / vertikaal (1)
 Winter: sonstrale tref aarde met kleiner hoek / skuins (1) 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.3 (a) Snags (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Snags koel hellings af as gevolg van aardstraling (2)
 Koue lug daal teen die helling af (2)



- (c) [Skets moet by antwoord ingesluit wees] 2x2=(4)
 Ryp (2) / dou / mis 1x2=(2)
- 2.1.4 (a) • Lê in die warm termiese gordel halfpad teen die helling op (2)
 OF
 • Lê op die warm noordwaartsgerigte helling (2) / aspek [ENIGE EEN rede] 1x2=(2)
 (b) Op die koeler suidwaartsgerigte helling waar grondwater teenwoordig is (2) 1x2=(2)
- 2.1.5 (a) Gelyk (1)
 Besikbaarheid van water (1) / boumateriaal (2)
 (b) Asemhalings- / longsiektes of gee voorbeeld (2) gesondheidsrisiko ooginfeksie 1x2=(2)
 (c) Groot hoeveelhede besoedelingsdeeltjies teenwoordig (2)
 Meer besoedelingskerne nader aan die aardoppervlakte wat kondensasie en
 misvorming vergemaklik (2) rook, afname in temp a.g.v. stofdeeltjies. 2x2=(4)
 (d) Volume neem toe (2)
 Meer kunsmatige oppervlaktes sal afloop verhoog (2) 2x2=(4)
 (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)
 Verhoog die oewerwalle waar die rivier deur die dorp vloei (2)
 terrasse sementblokke (dolosse)
 [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.1 (a) A (1) (1)
 (b) Rivier A het 'n steiler gradiënt (1) (1)
- 2.2.2 (a) Waterskeiding: 'n hoogliggende gebied (1) wat twee dreineeromme skei (1) /
 rivierstelsels [KONSEP]. (2)
 (b) Waterskeiding het terug geskuif (2) / verlaag 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.3 Terugwaartse erosie / terug snyding / terugkerwing (2) 1x2=(2)

- 2.2.4 1 = roofoelmsboog (2)
 2 = verarmde stroom (2) onthoofde stroom
 3 = geroofde stroom (2)
 4 = windsaal / riviergruise (2)
 5 = verjongde stroom (2) / roofstroom / verrykte stroom 5x2=(10)
- 2.2.5 (a) A se dreineerkom sal groter word (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) A se afloop sal toeneem (2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) A se vertikale erosie sal toeneem (2) 1x2=(2)
 [60]

VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 (a) Presiese stuk grond (1) waarop die nedersetting geleë is (1) erf [KONSEP] (2)
 (b) Rivier / beskikbaarheid van water (1) gelyk oppervlak, vrugbare grond (1)
- 3.1.2 (a) Reghoekig / langwerpig (1) vierkantig (1)
 (b) Toegang tot water (2) gelyk oppervlak, paaie / toeganklik 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.3 (a) Boere besit klein stukkie grond (1) en alle beskikbare grond word bewerk (1) [KONSEP] (2)
 (b) Slegs klein stukkie grond is beskikbaar (2)
 Slegs grond langs die rivier is vrugbaar (2) [ENIGE EEN] 1x2=(2)
 (c) Blomme (2)
 Groente (2) vrugte bv. aarbeie ens. [ENIGE EEN] 1x2=(2)
 Tuinbou (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] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.3 Baie kruisings (2)
 Belemmer verkeervloei / verkeersopeenhopings (2)
 Steil paaie waar gradiënt ongelyk is (2)
 Vervelig (2) / ongelukke, tydwend [ENIGE TWEE] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Onreëlmatig (2)
 Spinnerak (2) / konsentries / radiaal [ENIGE EEN] 1x2=(2)
- 3.3.1 (a) Waar (2)
 (b) Waar (2)
 (c) Onwaar (2)
 (d) Waar (2)
 (e) Onwaar (2) 5x2=(10)
- 3.3.2 (a) Mees toeganklikste deel van die stad (2)
 Hoë orde dienste word hier gevind (2) / baie dienste
 Kompetisie vir grond (2) / klein oppervlak [ENIGE TWEE] 2x2=(4)
 (b) Gebouhoogte: baie hoë geboue / wolkekrabbers (2)
 Geboudigtheid: hoë geboudigtheid / geboue naby aan mekaar (2) 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.3 (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) ghetto's [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] (2)
 (b) Ouer residensieël (1)
 Nywerhede (1) / ligte nywerhede
 Pakhuise (1)
 Kommersieël (1) [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] voorbeelde – aanvaar as korrek (1)
 (c) Oorbevolking (2)
 Sosiale probleme soos dwelmmisbruik (2), misdad (2) en werkloosheid (2)
 Straatkinders / hawelose mense (2)
 Vervalte / ou geboue in 'n swak toestand (2)
 onveilige geboue / siektes / besoedeling [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
 (d) Vernietiging en herontwikkeling kan digthede 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)

- 3.3.4 (a) Kan nie hoë vervoerkoste bekostig en bly daarom naby aan SSK (2)
Naby aan werksplek daarom lae vervoerkoste (2)
Hoë geboue naby aan die SSK (2) / huurhuise [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Was die ouer residensiële gebiede in die nedersetting (2)
Het naby aan die SSK ontwikkel om vervoerkoste te beperk (2) / lae huisbesit
- (c) 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) / groengordel [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
[60]

VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 Pinelands: verspreid / geïsoleerd (1)
Riverside: kern / kompak (1)
Emkuze: kern / kompak (1) (3)
- 4.1.2 (a) Rond / sirkelvormig (1) (1)
(b) Rondom kraal (2)
Beskerming van diere (2)
Veiligheid (2) / sosiaal [ENIGE EEN] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.3 (a) Maklik toegang tot water / rivier (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) Gevaar van oorstromings (2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Onwaar (2)
(b) Waar (2)
(c) Waar (2)
(d) Onwaar (2)
(e) Waar (2) 5x2=(10)
- 4.1.5 (a) Boer vir die voortbestaan van eie gesin (1) sonder 'n winsmotief (1) / hand tot mond [KONSEP] (2)
(b) Emkuze (2) 1x2=(2)
(c) Tradisionele nedersetting (2) / kraal / stamgrond
Geen plaasgrense (2)
Klein lappies bewerkte landerye (2) [ENIGE EEN] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.6 Oeste misluk (2)
Geen voedsel (2)
Hongersnood (2)
Gesondheid van inwoners gaan agteruit (2) [ENIGETWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.7 Moonlike voedseltekorte (2)
Watertekorte vir huishoudelike / tuingebruik (2)
Waterbeperkings (2)
Waterpryse verhoog (2) [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.1 (a) Landelik-stedelike migrasie (1) / nie verstedeliking as korrek aanvaar (1)
(b) Werkloosheid (2)
Min vergoeding (2)
Swak dienste (2)
Lae lewenstandaard (2)
Grond word onvrugbaar (2)
Oeste verklein (2)
Onekonomiese plase (2)
Hoë produksiekostes (2) / misdaad gebrek aan dienste bv. skole, hospitale ens.
[ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)

- (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) / swak dienste.
[ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- (d) Skep werksgeleenthede bv. ontwikkeling van wildreservate (2)
Lok pensionarise om in landelike gebiede te gaan bly (2)
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 TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.2 (a) 'n Boomryke gebied / natuurlike plantegroei (1) wat binne 'n stedelike gebied
beskerm word (1) / verskaf suurstof / parke / ontspanning / klankdempers [KONSEP] (2)
- (b) Verminder koolstofdiksied a.g.v. besoedeling (2)
Skep ontspanningsgebiede (2)
Natuurlike skoonheid (2) / verskaf suurstof / beskerm fauna en flora / ekologiese
balans. [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
- (c) Nabyheid van die nywerheidsgebied (2) / uitbreiding / inname en opvolging. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.3 (a) Mense skep eenman-besighede en verkoop goedere (1) vanaf stalletjies op
die sygaardjie of by verkeersligte (1) / vlooiemark, straatverkope. [KONSEP] (2)
- (b) Verkoop vrugte, groente, lekkers, ens. (1)
Sny hare (1)
Kosstalletjies wat "wegneemetes" verkoop (1)
Verkoop hangers, vullissakke, selfoonbykomstighede, sonskerms, ens (1) / sjebeens /
skoemaker, herstel van motors. [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] (1)
- (c) Min spasie om op sygaardjie te loop (2) verkeersopeenhoping
Skep ongesonde toestande (2)
Verpes mense om goedere te koop (2)
Dikwels 'n rookskerm om dwelms te verkoop (2) / besoedeling / verlies van inkomste
vir eienaar. [ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
- (d) Verminder werksloosheid (2)
Mense het 'n basiese verdienste (2)
Verskaf produkte goedkoop aan verbygangers (2) / werkverskaffing.
[ENIGE EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
[60]

VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 Enige middel wat gebruik kan word om die welvaart van 'n land te verbeter (2) /
voorbeeld slegs 1 punt (2)
- 5.1.2 P - Koue (1) Benguela (1) / Betreklik warm Augulhas
Q - Warm (1) Mozambique (1) (4)
- 5.1.3 Durban (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.4 Durban langs warm seestroom (2) Hoë voginhoud (2) / hoë temperatuur
Port Nolloth langs koue seestroom (2) Lae voginhoud (2) / lae temperatuur 4x2=(8)
- 5.1.5 A (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.6 Hoë reënval – digte bevolking (2)
Lae reënval – yl bevolk (2) as kandidate sê hoë reënval – digte bevolking kry hulle 4 punte. 2x2=(4)

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)		(1)										
5.2.2	(a) Olifants, Komati, Pongola, Tugela, Umzimvubu, Vaal, Oranje, Caledon, Breë, Berg	[ENIGE EEN]	(1)										
	(b) Sand, Modder, Riet, Harts, Kei, Groot Vis, Sondags, Gamtoos	[ENIGE EEN]	(1)										
	(c) Nossob, Kuruman, Molopo	[ENIGE EEN]	(1)										
5.2.3	(a) Oranjerivierstelsel (1)		(1)										
	(b) Weswaarts (1) / na Atlantiese oseaan		(1)										
	(c) Vloei deur 'n lae reënvalgebied (woestyn) in sy benedelope en verloor altyd wat insyfer (1) maar die hoë reënval by sy bron verseker dat die rivier regdeur die jaar vloei (1)	[KONSEP]	(1)										
5.2.4	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <thead> <tr> <th>(Tugela) rivier 4</th> <th>rivier 13 (Oranie)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) kort (1)</td> <td>lank (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) steil (1)</td> <td>lae helling (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) vinnig (1)</td> <td>stadig (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) baie erosie (1)</td> <td>min erosie (1)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(Tugela) rivier 4	rivier 13 (Oranie)	(a) kort (1)	lank (1)	(b) steil (1)	lae helling (1)	(c) vinnig (1)	stadig (1)	(d) baie erosie (1)	min erosie (1)		
(Tugela) rivier 4	rivier 13 (Oranie)												
(a) kort (1)	lank (1)												
(b) steil (1)	lae helling (1)												
(c) vinnig (1)	stadig (1)												
(d) baie erosie (1)	min erosie (1)												
		Nie tabelvorm, gee steeds die punte	4x2=(8)										
5.2.5	Drakensberg (2)		1x2=(2)										
5.3.1	Landbou (1)		(1)										
5.3.2	Mynbou / kragopwekking (1)		(1)										
5.3.3	Groot bevolking om te voed (2) 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	Gauteng (2) Toon die grootste nywerheids groei (2) / bevolkings groei		2x2=(4)										
5.3.5	Lesotho Hooglandskema (2) Tugela-Vaal Wateroordragskema (2) / Tuva	[ENIGE EEN]	1x2=(2)										
5.3.6	Sprinkelbesproeiing (2) Drupbesproeiing (2) Gebruik grondwater (2) Hersirkulasie (2) Wolkbemesting (2) Ontsooting (2) Meer damme in die oostelike helfte van die land waar verdamping minder is (2) Openbare bewusmaking (2) Skoolprogramme (2) / water van naburige lande	[ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander]	2x2=(4) [60]										

VRAAG 6

6.1.1	Gauteng (1)		(1)
6.1.2	7,048 miljoen (1) 7,048 miljoen / 7 048 000		(1)
6.1.3	374,7 mense/km ² (1)		(1)
6.1.4	Gauteng die mees geïndustrialiseerde provinsie (2) Verskaf grootskaalse werksverskaffingsgeleenthede (2) / beter dienste Baie mense migreer na Gauteng toe (2) Hoogs verstedelik (2)	[ENIGE DRIE]	3x2=(6)
6.1.5	Nie genoeg vars water vir huishoudelike gebruik nie (2) Water moet vanaf ander dreineerbekkens ingevoer word (2) Toename in waterpryse (2) Behuisingstekorte (2) Plakkerskampe ontwikkel (2)	[TWEE vir water en TWEE vir behuising]	4x2=(8)

6.1.6	Gebiede met mineralerykdomme het hoë bevolkingsdigthede (2)	1x2=(2)
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) Vaardigheid en kundigheid om mynboumetodes te verbeter (2) Mynbou is 'n hoogs georganiseerde bedryf (2) Buitelandse beleggings maak dit moontlik om masjinerie aan te koop (2) Regeringsondersteuning en -beskerming (2) / krag – elektrisiteit , water – Vaalrivier [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander]	2x2=(4)
6.2.4	(a) Meer mense moet gevoed word (2) Landbousektor het begin groei (2)	2x2=(4)
	(b) Myne verskaf grondstowe aan nywerhede (2) Nywerhede begin groei (2)	2x2=(4)
6.2.5	Feitlik geen minerale in die Oos- en Weskaap nie (2)	1x2=(2)
6.2.6	(a) Goudmyne lok trekarbeiders (2) Baie trekarbeiders besmet met MIV/Vigs (2) Omdat hulle ver van hulle huise is maak hulle gebruik van prostitute (2) [ENIGE TWEE – 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) Verskuiwing van families na werkplek [ENIGE TWEE – Aanvaar ander logiese oplossings]	2x2=(4)
6.3.1	Edelgesteentes en juweliersware (1) Basismetale (1)	(2)
6.3.2	Masjinerie en elektriese goedere (1) Mineraalprodukte (1)	(2)
6.3.3	Vergelyking tussen die waarde van uitgevoerde en ingevoerde produkte (2) / uitvoere – invoere [KONSEP]	(2)
6.3.4	(a) Meer (1)	(1)
	(b) Gunstig / positief (2)	1x2=(2)
6.3.5	Beter (2) Suid-Afrika sal meer geld verdien (2) Vervaardigde produkte uitvoer – groter inkomste.	2x2=(4)
		[60]
	TOTAAL:	240