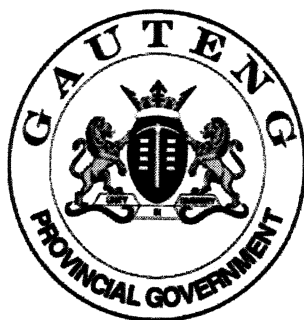


SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN



OCTOBER / NOVEMBER
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER

2004

GEOGRAPHY

AARDRYKSKUNDE

(First Paper)
(Eerste Vraestel)

HG

502-1/1

15 pages
15 bladsye

GEOGRAPHY HG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Diagram Book



502 1 1

HG

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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE HG
(Eerste Vraestel)

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 320

INSTRUKSIES:

- Beantwoord VIER vrae: EEN uit Afdeling A
EEN uit Afdeling B
EEN uit Afdeling C
Die VIERDE vraag mag uit ENIGE van die oorblywende vrae gekies word.
 - Alle diagramme is in Diagramboek 502-1/X ingesluit.
 - Nommer al die vrae wat jy beantwoord in die **middel** van jou antwoordboek.
 - Laat 'n **lyn oop** tussen onderafdelings van jou antwoorde op 'n vraag.
 - Begin elke antwoord op 'n nuwe vraag **boaan** 'n nuwe bladsy.
 - Moenie in die kantlyne van die antwoordboek skryf nie.
 - Moenie die vraagnommers verander nie.
 - **Omkring** die vraagnommers wat jy beantwoord het, op die voorblad van jou antwoordboek.
 - Skryf **duidelik** en **leesbaar**.
 - Verduidelik jou antwoorde waar moontlik aan die hand van benoemde sketse.
 - Krediet sal vir insig gegee word.
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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY HG
(First Paper)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 320

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer FOUR questions: ONE from Section A
ONE from Section B
ONE from Section C
The FOURTH question may be chosen from ANY of the remaining questions.
 - All diagrams are included in the Diagram Book 502-1/X.
 - Number all questions you are answering down the **centre** of your answer book.
 - Leave a **line open** between parts of your answers to a question.
 - Start each answer to a new question **at the top** of a new page.
 - Do not change the question numbers.
 - Do not write in the margins of your answer book.
 - **Encircle** the question numbers that you have answered on the front page of your answer book.
 - Write **clearly** and **legibly**.
 - Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
 - Credit will be given for insight.
-
-

AFDELING A
FISIESE AARDRYKSKUNDE

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 1

Madagaskar is 'n diverse ekologiese gebied wat bestaan uit berglandskappe in die sentrale streke, kusvlaktes aan die oos- en weskus-streke, tropiese woude, savannagraskvlaktes en woestyne in die westelike streke van die land. Verder suid is die "stekelrige woud", ook bekend as die "stekelrige woestyn". Tans word die ekologiese diversiteit van hierdie eiland konstant bedreig.

Gronderosie is die gevolg van ontbossing en oorbeweiding wat toenemend tot verwoestyning lei. Oppervlakwater word besoedel met onverwerkte riool en organiese afvalstowwe. Verskeie flora- en faunaspesies wat eie aan die eiland is, word bedreig.

Madagaskar lê direk in die pad van tropiese siklone wat voortdurend 'n bedreiging vir hierdie eiland inhou. Wanneer hierdie tropiese siklone oor die eiland beweeg, veroorsaak dit grootskaalse skade aan die natuurlike en mensgemaakte omgewing. Swaar reënval wat met hierdie tropiese siklone gepaardgaan, verander die riviere van die sentrale hoogliggende gebiede in verwoestende strome wat oor die landskap swiep.

- 1.1 Bestudeer **Figuur 1.1.B**, wat 'n deursnit deur 'n tropiese sikloon direk oos van Madagaskar (**Figuur 1.1.A**) voorstel, versigtig en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.
- 1.1.1 (a) Benoem wolktipe A op die diagram. (1)
- (b) Identifiseer gedeelte **C – D** op die diagram. (1)
- (c) Noem TWEE weerstoestande wat kenmerkend van gebied **C – D** in hierdie diagram is. (2)
- (d) Verduidelik waarom die bogenoemde weerstoestande hier ervaar word. 3x2=(6)
- 1.1.2 Meeste van die skade wat deur tropiese siklone aangerig word, word veroorsaak deur die 'gevaarlike halwe sirkel' wat die vasteland eerste bereik.
- (a) Teken 'n eenvoudige, benoemde diagram van 'n tropiese sikloon in die suidelike halfmond om aan te dui hoe dit op 'n weerkaart voorgestel word. Toon die posisie van die 'gevaarlike halwe sirkel' aan. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Verduidelik hoedat die 'gevaarlike halwe sirkel' ontwikkel. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Beskryf DRIE maniere waarop tropiese siklone die natuurlike en mensgemaakte omgewing kan beskadig of selfs kan vernietig. 3x2=(6)

SECTION A
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 1

Madagascar is a diverse ecological area consisting of mountain highlands in the central region, coastal plains on the east and west coast regions, tropical forests, savannah grasslands and deserts in the western region of the island. To the south lies the "spiny forest", also known as the "spiny desert". At present the ecological diversity of this island is under constant threat.

Soil erosion results from deforestation and overgrazing, which leads to increasing desertification. Surface water is also contaminated with raw sewage and organic wastes. Several species of flora and fauna unique to the island are endangered.

Madagascar lies directly in the track of tropical cyclones, which constantly threatens this island. When these tropical cyclones pass over the island large scale damage is caused to the natural and human environment. Heavy rainfall associated with these tropical cyclones turn the many rivers draining from the central high lying areas across the coastal regions into raging torrents that sweep across the landscape.

- 1.1 Carefully examine **Figure 1.1.B**, which illustrates a cross-section through a tropical cyclone just east of Madagascar (**Figure 1.1A**), then answer the questions that follow.
- 1.1.1 (a) Name the cloud type labelled **A** on the diagram. (1)
- (b) Identify the section labelled **C – D** on the diagram. (1)
- (c) List **TWO** weather conditions that are characteristic of the area marked **C – D** on the diagram. (2)
- (d) Explain why the weather conditions mentioned above are experienced here. 3x2=(6)
- 1.1.2 Most devastation caused by tropical cyclones is the result of the existence of the 'dangerous semicircle/quadrant' which reaches land first.
- (a) Draw a simple, labelled diagram of a tropical cyclone in the Southern Hemisphere to show how it is illustrated on a synoptic map. Clearly show the position of the 'dangerous semicircle/quadrant'. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Explain how the 'dangerous semicircle/quadrant' develops. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Describe **THREE** ways in which tropical cyclones could damage or even destroy the natural and human environment. 3x2=(6)

- 1.1.3 Bestudeer **Figuur 1.1A**. Verduidelik, deur na sy ligging te verwys, waarom Madagaskar gereeld deur tropiese siklone geteister word. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.4 (a) Watter nedersetting, Mananjary of Morondava, sal die meeste verwoes word wanneer 'n tropiese sikloon die kuslyn van Madagaskar bereik? Verwys na **Figuur 1.1A**. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.4(a). 2x2=(4)
- 1.2 Die grootskaalse vernietiging deur tropiese siklone sal vererger, wanneer riviere wat in vloed is op pad na die oseaan deur die talle nedersettings swiep wat langs Madagaskar se talle riviere geleë is.
- 1.2.1 (a) Wat is 'n vloed? (2)
- (b) Noem enige TWEE oorsake van vloede. (2)
- 1.2.2 Ontbossing het plaatvloei, weens swaar reënval wat met tropiese siklone gepaardgaan, laat toeneem.
- (a) Definieer die term ontbossing. (2)
- (b) Wat is plaatvloei? (2)
- (c) Verduidelik waarom ontbossing plaatvloei sal laat toeneem. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Hoe beïnvloed die volume plaatvloei die volume water in stroomkanale? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Verduidelik hoe ontbossing die vloedpieke van die riviere beïnvloed het wat Madagaskar se kusvlaktes dreineer. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 Die erosievermoë van riviere verhoog tydens vloede. Dit is tydens hierdie kort oorstromingstydperke dat erosie Madagaskar se landskap sal verander, eerder as tydens normale vloeytydperke. Verduidelik waarom dit so is. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.4 Stel vloedvoorkomingsmaatreëls voor wat deur die regering van Madagaskar ingestel kan word om oorstroming van die nedersettings op die rivieroewers van Madagaskar se talle riviere te voorkom. 3x2=(6)
- 1.2.5 Wat sal waarskynlik die regering se grootste struikelblok wees wat betref die instelling van vloedvoorkomingsmaatreëls? Neem in ag dat Madagaskar 'n Derde Wêreld-land is. 1x2=(2)
- 1.3 Heelwat inwoners van Madagaskar is bestaansboere en boer met lewende hawe om 'n bestaan uit die grond te maak. Dit lei tot oorbeweiing wat gronderosie en verwoestyning veroorsaak.
- 1.3.1 Wat is verwoestyning? (2)

- 1.1.3 Study **Figure 1.1A**. With reference to its location, explain why Madagascar is often battered by tropical cyclones. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.4 (a) Which settlement, Mananjary or Morondava, will suffer the greatest destruction when a tropical cyclone reaches the coastline of Madagascar? Refer to **Figure 1.1A**. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.4(a). 2x2=(4)
- 1.2 The large-scale destruction from tropical cyclones will escalate once the flooding rivers rushing towards the ocean sweep through the settlements situated along Madagascar's many rivers.
- 1.2.1 (a) What is a flood? (2)
- (b) List any TWO causes of floods. (2)
- 1.2.2 Deforestation increases sheet flow which results from the heavy rainfall associated with tropical cyclones.
- (a) Define the term deforestation. (2)
- (b) What is sheet flow? (2)
- (c) Explain why deforestation would increase sheet flow. 3x2=(6)
- (d) How does the volume of sheet flow affect the volume of water present in the stream channel? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain how deforestation has influenced the flood peaks of the rivers draining Madagascar's coastal plains. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 The erosive power of rivers increases during times of flooding. It is during these short periods of flooding that erosion will change Madagascar's landscape, rather than during times of normal flow. Explain why this so. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.4 Suggest flood prevention methods that could be introduced by the government of Madagascar to prevent flooding of the settlements along the banks of its many rivers. 3x2=(6)
- 1.2.5 Taking into account that Madagascar is a Third World country, what would be the government's greatest obstacle to introduce flood prevention methods? 1x2=(2)
- 1.3 Many inhabitants of Madagascar are subsistence farmers and raise live-stock to make a living off the land. This results in overgrazing which leads to soil erosion and desertification.
- 1.3.1 What is desertification? (2)

- 1.3.2 Waarom lei oorbeweiding tot gronderosie? 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 Watter maatreëls kan daar in Madagaskar ingestel word om oorbeweiding van hierdie eiland te verminder? 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.4 Verduidelik waarom dit so belangrik is om Madagaskar se natuurlike plantegroei te beskerm. 2x2=(4)
- [80]**

VRAAG 2

- 2.1 Verwys na **Figuur 2.1** wat 'n aantal dreineerbekke / -komme en die dreineringspatrone aantoon wat elkeen aangeneem het. Die struktuurlandskappe wat in die diagram waarneembaar is, het 'n belangrike rol in die ontwikkeling van hierdie dreineringspatrone gespeel.
- 2.1.1 (a) Verduidelik die betekenis van die term dreineerbekke. (2)
- (b) Hoeveel dreineerbekke is in **Figuur 2.1** sigbaar? (1)
- (c) Identifiseer die dreineringspatrone wat dreineerbekke **B** en **C** respektiewelik aangeneem het. (2)
- (d) Verduidelik kortliks waarom verskillende dreineerpatrone in dreineerbekke **B** en **C** respektiewelik ontwikkel het. 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.2 (a) Identifiseer die landvorm by **D** wat uit 'n vroeëre intrusiewe landvorm ontwikkel het. (1)
- (b) Waarom is landvorm **D** nou op die aardoppervlak sigbaar? (1)
- (c) Uit watter rotstipe bestaan landvorm **D**? (1)
- (d) Beskryf die ontwikkeling van die intrusiewe landvorm waaruit landvorm **D** ontwikkel het kortliks. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Landvorm **D** kan met verloop van tyd in stapelrotse ontwikkel. Verduidelik hoe stapelrotse ontwikkel. 3x2=(6)
- 2.1.3 (a) Identifiseer die landvorm by **F**. (1)
- (b) Identifiseer hange **G** en **H**. (2)
- (c) Beskryf die ontwikkeling van landvorm **F** kortliks. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Verduidelik, met redes, hoe die vlakte tussen die twee rûens (heuwels) benut kan word. 2x2=(4)

- 1.3.2 Why does overgrazing result in soil erosion? 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 What methods can be introduced in Madagascar to reduce overgrazing on this island? 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.4 Explain why it is so important to protect Madagascar's natural vegetation. 2x2=(4)
- [80]**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Refer to **Figure 2.1**, which shows a number of drainage basins and the drainage patterns developed by these drainage basins. The structural landforms visible in this diagram played an important role in the development of these drainage patterns.
- 2.1.1 (a) Explain the meaning of the term drainage basin. (2)
- (b) How many drainage basins are visible in **Figure 2.1**? (1)
- (c) Identify the drainage patterns developed by drainage basins **B** and **C** respectively. (2)
- (d) Give a brief explanation why different drainage patterns developed in drainage basins **B** and **C** respectively. 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.2 (a) Identify the landform at **D**, which developed from a previously intrusive landform. (1)
- (b) Why is landform **D** now visible above the Earth's surface? (1)
- (c) Of what rock type does landform **D** consist? (1)
- (d) Briefly describe the development of the intrusive landform from which landform **D** develops. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Landform **D** could, within time, develop into a tor. Explain how a tor develops. 3x2=(6)
- 2.1.3 (a) Identify the landform at **F**. (1)
- (b) Identify slopes **G** and **H**. (2)
- (c) Briefly describe the development of landform **F**. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Explain, with a reason, how the plain between the two ridges can be used. 2x2=(4)

2.2 Verwys na **Figuur 2.2**, wat 'n vallei in die suidelike halfgrond aantoon waarin twee nedersettings, **J** en **K**, geleë is.

- 2.2.1 (a) Verduidelik waarom hang **L** hoër temperature as hange **M** en **P** gedurende die dag sal bereik. (3)
- (b) Watter hang, **M** of **P**, sal oor die algemeen die hoogste temperature in die oggend bereik? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.2.1(b). 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.2 Veronderstel 'n veldbrand ontstaan op hang **L**.
- (a) Sal nedersetting **K** tydens die dag of die nag die meeste deur rook vanaf die veldbrand beïnvloed word? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.2.2(a). 3x2=(6)
- (c) Die konsentrasie van rook weens 'n veldbrand sal in die winter erger wees as in die somer. Verduidelik waarom dit die geval is. 3x2=(6)
- 2.2.3 Verduidelik, vanuit 'n klimatologiese oogpunt, waarom nedersetting **K** nie op die valleibodem naby aan die Dawval-rivier ontwikkel het nie. 3x2=(6)

2.3 **Figuur 2.3** is 'n skets van die natuurlike omgewing aan voet van hang **M**. Verskeie voedselkettings kan in die skets waargeneem word.

- 2.3.1 (a) Wat is 'n voedselketting? (2)
- (b) Teken 'n eenvoudige vloeiagram van 'n voedselketting wat in hierdie ekosisteem sigbaar is. Die voedselketting moet uit minstens DRIE trofiese vlakke bestaan. (3)
- (c) Wat noem ons die organismes wat die produseerders en verbruikers tot abiotiese komponente afbreek aan die einde van hierdie voedselketting? (1)
- 2.3.2 (a) Plantegroei speel 'n belangrike rol by instandhouding van grondvrugbaarheid in hierdie ekosisteem. Verduidelik waarom dit die geval is. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Verduidelik watter invloed boerdery op die stabiliteit van hierdie ekosisteem kan hê. 3x2=(6)

[80]

- 2.2 Refer to **Figure 2.2**, which shows a sketch map of a valley in the southern hemisphere in which two settlements, **J** and **K**, are situated.
- 2.2.1 (a) Explain why slope **L** will record higher temperatures during the course of the day than slopes **M** and **P**. (3)
- (b) Which slope, **M** or **P**, will generally record the highest temperatures in the morning? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 2.2.1(b). 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.2 Assume that a veld fire occurs on slope **L**.
- (a) Will settlement **K** be most affected by smoke from this veld fire during the day or during the night? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 2.2.2(a). 3x2=(6)
- (c) Smoke concentration resulting from a veld fire will be worse during winter than during summer. Explain why this so. 3x2=(6)
- 2.2.3 Explain, from a climatical point of view, why settlement **K** did not develop on the valley floor close to the Dawval River. 3x2=(6)
- 2.3 **Figure 2.3** is a sketch of the natural environment at the foot of slope **M**. Various food chains are visible in this sketch.
- 2.3.1 (a) What is a food chain? (2)
- (b) Draw a simple flow diagram of a food chain visible in this ecosystem. The food chain must consist of at least THREE trophic levels. (3)
- (c) What do we call the organisms that break down producers and consumers to abiotic components at the end of this food chain? (1)
- 2.3.2 (a) Vegetation plays an important role in maintaining the fertility level of this ecosystem. Explain why this so. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Explain the impact farming could have on the stability of this ecosystem. 3x2=(6)

[80]

AFDELING B
NEDERSETTINGSAARDRYKSKUNDE

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 3

Lees die storie “*’n Storie Oor Twee Stede*” (**Figuur 3**) aandagtig en beantwoord dan die daaropvolgende vrae.

3.1 Verwys na **Raam 1**.

- 3.1.1 Waarheen trek die mense in hierdie raam? (1)
- 3.1.2 Waarvandaan kom hierdie mense? (1)
- 3.1.3 Wat word hierdie beweging genoem? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.1.4 Verskaf DRIE redes waarom die mense wegtrek vanaf die gebied wat in Vraag 3.1.2 geïdentifiseer is. $3 \times 2 = (6)$
- 3.1.5 Bespreek DRIE aantrekkingskragte (trekfactore) wat mense na die nuwe omgewing lok wat in Vraag 3.1.1 genoem is. $3 \times 2 = (6)$

3.2 Verwys na **Raam 3**.

- 3.2.1 Waarom word die stad as ’n “*belangrike sentrum*” beskou? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.2.2 (a) Watter orde dienste bied die stad in **Raam 3** aan? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Bespreek die grootte van die drempelbevolking van die dienste wat in **Raam 3** voorgestel word. $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (c) Bespreek die grootte van die invloedsfeer van die dienste wat in **Raam 3** voorgestel word. $1 \times 2 = (2)$

3.3 Verwys na **Raam 4**.

- 3.3.1 Identifiseer TWEE probleme wat dié stad ondervind. (2)
- 3.3.2 Verduidelik wat hierdie probleme veroorsaak het. $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.3.3 Verskaf TWEE moontlike oplossings vir die probleme wat in Vraag 3.3.1 geïdentifiseer is. $2 \times 2 = (4)$

3.4 Verwys na **Raam 5**.

- 3.4.1 Gee ’n ander naam vir die term “*Blikkiesdorp*”. $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 3.4.2 Waarom sê die mense wat in die Blikkiesdorp woon: “Ons is tuis”? $1 \times 2 = (2)$

SECTION B
SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

Carefully read the story A Tale of Two Cities (**Figure 3**), then answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to **Frame 1**.

- 3.1.1 Where are the people in the picture moving to? (1)
- 3.1.2 Where have the people come from? (1)
- 3.1.3 What is this movement called? 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.4 Provide THREE reasons why the people are moving away from the area identified in Question 3.1.2. 3x2=(6)
- 3.1.5 Discuss THREE attractions (pull factors) why the people are moving to the new environment as mentioned in Question 3.1.1. 3x2=(6)

3.2 Refer to **Frame 3**.

- 3.2.1 Why is the city considered to be an "important centre"? 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.2 (a) What order of services does the city in **Frame 3** offer? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Discuss the size of the threshold population of the services illustrated in **Frame 3**. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Discuss the size of the sphere of influence of these services illustrated in **Frame 3**. 1x2=(2)

3.3 Refer to **Frame 4**.

- 3.3.1 Identify the TWO "headaches" (problems) that the city is experiencing. (2)
- 3.3.2 Explain what has caused these "headaches". 1x2=(2)
- 3.3.3 Provide TWO possible solutions to the problems identified in Question 3.3.1 2x2=(4)

3.4 Refer to **Frame 5**.

- 3.4.1 Give another name for the term "Shantytown"? 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.2 Why do the people living in Shantytown say: "We are home"? 1x2=(2)

- 3.5 Verwys na **Rame 6** en **7**.
- 3.5.1 Identifiseer die stedelike probleem wat in **Raam 6** uitgebeeld word. (1)
- 3.5.2 Identifiseer DRIE negatiewe sosio-ekonomiese toestande van die inwoners van Blikkiesdorp. 3x2=(6)
- 3.5.3 Identifiseer EEN positiewe sosiale implikasie wat in **Raam 7** uitgebeeld word. 1x2=(2)
- 3.6 Verwys na **Rame 8, 9** en **10**. Watter bewyse dui daarop dat Blikkiesdorp as 'n tydelike nedersetting beskou was? (4)
- 3.7 Verwys na **Raam 12**.
- 3.7.1 Verduidelik die konsep van 'n steeds groeiende Blikkiesdorp met verwysing na die volgende:
- (a) Stedelike groei (2)
- (b) Stedelike uitbreiding (2)
- 3.7.2 (a) **Raam 12** toon 'n sy-aansig van die stad. Wat word hierdie sy-aansig genoem? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Die Stad bly egter steeds hoër. Beskryf waar die hoogste geboue geleë is. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Verduidelik waarom die Stad hierdie sy-aansig ontwikkel. 2x2=(4)
- 3.8 Verwys na **Rame 13, 14, 15** en **16**. Bespreek die redes waarom die Stad nie langer die inwoners van Blikkiesdorp kon weghou nie. 1x2=(2)
- 3.9 Verwys na **Rame 17** en **18**, wat die idees van die Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsplan (HOP (RDP)) reflekteer.
- 3.9.1 Identifiseer DRIE bydraes, sigbaar in **Raam 18**, wat deur die HOP (RDP) gelewer is. (3)
- 3.9.2 Wat is die algemene doelstelling van die HOP (RDP)? 1x2=(2)
- 3.9.3 Waarom is dit in "*almal se belang om hulle geriewe te verbeter*"? 1x2=(2)
- 3.10 Verwys na **Raam 19**.
- 3.10.1 Vergelyk **Rame 6** en **19** en lewer kommentaar op die invloed wat die HOP (RDP) op die stedelike nedersetting gehad het. 2x2=(4)
- 3.10.2 Waarom eindig die storie met die byskrif: "Die Begin"? 1x2=(2)

- 3.5 Refer to **Frames 6 and 7**.
- 3.5.1 Identify the urban problem depicted in **Frame 6**. (1)
- 3.5.2 Identify THREE negative socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of Shantytown. 3x2=(6)
- 3.5.3 Identify ONE positive social implication depicted in **Frame 7**. 1x2=(2)
- 3.6 Refer to **Frames 8, 9 and 10**. What evidence is there that Shantytown was regarded as a temporary settlement? (4)
- 3.7 Refer to **Frame 12**.
- 3.7.1 Explain the concept of Shantytown growing larger with reference to:
- (a) Urban growth (2)
- (b) Urban expansion (2)
- 3.7.2 (a) **Frame 12** shows the city from the side. What is this side view called? 1x2=(2)
- (b) The City, however, still remains taller. Describe where the tallest buildings are located. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Explain why the City develops this side view. 2x2=(4)
- 3.8 Refer to **Frames 13, 14, 15 and 16**. Discuss reasons why the City could no longer keep the inhabitants of Shantytown away. 1x2=(2)
- 3.9 Refer to **Frames 17 and 18**, which reflect concepts of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).
- 3.9.1 Identify THREE contributions made by the RDP, which are evident in **Frame 18**. (3)
- 3.9.2 What is the general aim of the RDP? 1x2=(2)
- 3.9.3 Why is it in “everyone’s best interest to develop their facilities”? 1x2=(2)
- 3.10 Refer to **Frame 19**.
- 3.10.1 Compare **Frames 6 and 19** and comment on the influence that the RDP has had on the urban settlement. 2x2=(4)
- 3.10.2 Why does the story end with the caption “The Beginning”? 1x2=(2)

- 3.10.3 Die HOP (RDP) is een voorstel om die “Storie Oor Twee Stede” op te los. Bespreek TWEE ander maatreëls, buiten die HOP, wat toegepas kan word om die beweging van mense, soos uitgebeeld in die storie, te verhoed.

2x2=(4)
[80]

VRAAG 4

Figuur 4A en 4B toon die verandering wat 'n nedersetting oor 'n tydperk van 30 jaar ondergaan het.

- 4.1 Verwys na **Figuur 4A** en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.
- 4.1.1 Identifiseer die tipe nedersetting wat in **Figuur 4A** uitgebeeld word. (1)
- 4.1.2 Watter nedersettingspatroon word in **Figuur 4A** uitgebeeld? (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) Definieer die term standplaas. (2)
- (b) Beskryf die standplaas wat vir die nedersetting in **Figuur 4A** gekies is. (1)
- (c) Beskryf die standplaas wat vir die bewerkte landerye gekies is. (1)
- (d) Watter voordeel hou die standplaas van die nedersetting in? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Watter nadeel hou die standplaas van die bewerkte landerye in? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Beskryf die buitelynvorm van die nedersetting. (1)
- (b) Gee 'n rede vir hierdie buitelynvorm. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Wat is die sosiale voordeel van hierdie buitelynvorm? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.5 Verwys na die standplaas en grootte van die bewerkte landerye en noem die landbou-ekonomiese faktore wat in hierdie diagram sigbaar is onder die volgende opskrifte:
- (a) Grondbesit 1x2=(2)
- (b) Tipe landboustelsel 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.6 Beskikbaarheid van water is 'n probleem vir die boere van hierdie nedersetting. Lewer kommentaar op hierdie stelling. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.7 Die meeste van die natuurlike plantegroei is vervang met bewerkte landerye.
- (a) Watter bewys is daar dat nie alle boere goeie landboupraktyke toepas nie? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Tot watter omgewingsprobleem kan dit lei? 1x2=(2)

- 3.10.3 The RDP has been one proposal to solve the “Tale of Two Cities”. Besides the RDP, discuss TWO other measures that could be applied to prevent the movement of people, as depicted in this story. 2x2=(4)
[80]

QUESTION 4

Figures 4A and 4B show the transformation of a settlement over a period of 30 years.

- 4.1 Refer to **Figure 4A** and answer the questions that follow.
- 4.1.1 Identify the type of settlement depicted in **Figure 4A**. (1)
- 4.1.2 What settlement pattern is represented in **Figure 4A**? (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) Define the term site. (2)
- (b) Describe the site chosen for the settlement in **Figure 4A**. (1)
- (c) Describe the site chosen for the cultivated lands. (1)
- (d) What is the advantage of the settlement’s site? 1x2=(2)
- (e) What is the disadvantage of the site for the cultivated lands? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Describe the shape of the settlement. (1)
- (b) Give a reason to account for this shape. 1x2=(2)
- (c) What is the social advantage of this shape? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.5 With reference to the site and size of the cultivated land, mention the agronomic factors visible in this settlement under the following headings:
- (a) Land ownership 1x2=(2)
- (b) Type of agricultural system 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.6 Availability of water is a problem for the farmers of this settlement. Comment on this statement. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.7 Most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by cultivated land.
- (a) What evidence is there that not all the farmers are undertaking good farming practices? 1x2=(2)
- (b) What environmental problem can this lead to? 1x2=(2)

- 4.1.8 (a) Lewer kommentaar op die toeganklikheid van hierdie nedersetting. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Hoe beïnvloed hierdie toeganklikheid die ekonomiese welvaart van die boere? 2x2=(4)

4.2 Verwys na **Figuur 4B** en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.

4.2.1 Dertig jaar later is nedersetting **A** nie meer so dig bewoon nie. Waarheen, dink jy, het al die mense getrek? (1)

4.2.2 Verwys na nedersetting **H**.

(a) Identifiseer die nedersettingspatroon van dié nedersetting. (1)

(b) Gee EEN voordeel wat hierdie nedersettingspatroon bo dié van nedersetting **A** het. 1x2=(2)

(c) Beskryf die ligging van die plaasopstal in nedersetting **H** met betrekking tot die plaasgrense. 1x2=(2)

(d) Identifiseer EEN voordeel en EEN nadeel van die ligging wat in Vraag 4.2.2(c) beskryf is. 2x2=(4)

4.2.3 Verwys na gebiede **B** en **C**. Beskryf wat die boere gedoen het om die omgewingsprobleem wat jy in Vraag 4.1.7(b) geïdentifiseer het op te los. 1x2=(2)

4.2.4 Verwys na die dam by **D** en die landerye by **E**.

(a) Waarom was dit nodig om die dam te bou? 2x2=(4)

(b) Hoe het die landerye by **E** direk voordeel getrek uit die bou van die dam? 1x2=(2)

4.2.5 Verwys na die hotel by **F**. Lewer kommentaar op die geskiktheid van die standplaas wat vir die bou van die hotel gekies is. 1x2=(2)

4.2.6 Byskrif **G** verteenwoordig 'n verhewe pad oor die damwal. Bespreek TWEE gevolge, sou die damwal hiér breek. 2x2=(4)

4.2.7 Byskrif **I** stel 'n swaar nywerheid voor.

(a) Bespreek enige TWEE voordele van die standplaas wat vir die plasing van hierdie nywerheid gekies is. 2x2=(4)

(b) Bespreek EEN nadeel van dié nywerheid se standplaas. 1x2=(2)

4.2.8 Byskrif **J** is bewys van verbeterde vervoer.

(a) Hoe sal **J** handel in die gebied beïnvloed? 1x2=(2)

- 4.1.8 (a) Comment on the accessibility of the settlement. 2x2=(4)
- (b) In what way does this accessibility affect the economic prosperity of the farmers? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2 Refer to **Figure 4B** and answer the questions that follow.
- 4.2.1 Thirty years later the settlement labelled **A** is now less crowded. Where, do you think, the people have moved to? (1)
- 4.2.2 Refer to settlement **H**.
- (a) Identify the settlement pattern of this settlement. (1)
- (b) Provide ONE advantage that this settlement pattern has over the one labelled **A**. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Describe the location of the farmstead in settlement **H** in relation to the farm boundaries. 1x2=(2)
- (d) Identify ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of the location described in Question 4.2.2(c). 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.3 Refer to areas **B** and **C**. Describe what the farmers have done in order to solve the environmental problem that you have identified in Question 4.1.7(b). 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.4 Refer to the dam labelled **D** and the fields labelled **E**.
- (a) Why was it necessary to build the dam? 2x2=(4)
- (b) How have the fields at **E** benefited directly from the construction of the dam? 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.5 Refer to the hotel labelled **F**. Comment on the suitability of the site chosen for the location of the hotel. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 Label **G** is an elevated road over the dam wall. Discuss TWO consequences that would occur should the dam wall collapse at this point. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.7 Label **I** indicates a heavy industry.
- (a) Discuss any TWO advantages of the site chosen for the location of this industry. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Discuss ONE disadvantage of the site of the industry. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.8 Label **J** is evidence of improved transport.
- (a) How will **J** affect trade in the area? 1x2=(2)

- (b) Op watter manier hou **J** 'n nadeel vir die nedersettings in hierdie gebied in? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 Dertig jaar later kan nedersetting **A** nie meer as 'n enkelfunksionele landelike nedersetting beskou word nie.
- (a) Wat het nedersetting **A** nou geword? (1)
- (b) Watter **TWEE** alternatiewe tipes werksgeleenthede is daar nou vir die inwoners van nedersetting **A** beskikbaar? (2)
- (c) Nedersetting **A** kan ook as 'n sentraleplek-nedersetting beskou word. Verduidelik hierdie stelling. 1x2=(2)
- (d) Hoe het **J** nedersetting **A** se reikwydte as 'n sentrale plek beïnvloed? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 4.2.9(d). 1x2=(2)
- [80]

AFDELING C
SUID-AFRIKAANSE AARDRYKSKUNDE

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 5

Handel speel 'n belangrike rol in die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika. Suid-Afrika se geografiese ligging speel ook 'n sleutelrol in internasionale handel tussen Europa en Asië. Groot tenkskepe wat nie deur die Suez-kanaal kan vaar nie, gebruik ons hawens as belangrike oornagpunte. Suid-Afrika se hawens speel ook 'n belangrike rol in die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van ons buurlande wat land-ingeslote is.

Baie van Suid-Afrika se hawens was spesifiek ontwikkel om grondstowwe na ons internasionale handelsvennote uit te voer. Dit is 'n jammerte dat Suid-Afrika so baie grondstowwe uitvoer, aangesien dit ons handelsbalans beïnvloed.

Binne ons landsgrense is ekonomiese ontwikkeling nie eweredig deur Suid-Afrika versprei nie. Deur Suid-Afrika se BBP per provinsie en die vernaamste bydraers tot ons BBP te bestudeer, kan mens duidelik kerngebiede van ekonomiese ontwikkeling identifiseer.

- 5.1 Verwys na **Figuur 5.1A** en **Figuur 5.1B** en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.
- 5.1.1 (a) Noem DRIE Suid-Afrikaanse hawens wat ekonomies bevoordeel is deur internasionale handel tussen Europa en Asië. (3)
- (b) Verduidelik waarom ons hawens ekonomies bevoordeel word deur internasionale handel tussen Europa en Asië. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Ons hawens kan verdere voordeel trek uit die politieke onrus in die Midde-Ooste wat tot grootskaalse oorlogvoering in hierdie onrusgeteisterde streek kan lei. Verduidelik waarom dit die geval is. 2x2=(4)

- (b) In what way is **J** a disadvantage to the settlements in the area? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 Thirty years later settlement **A** can no longer be considered a unifunctional rural settlement.
- (a) What has settlement **A** become? (1)
- (b) What **TWO** alternative forms of employment are now available to the inhabitants of settlement **A**? (2)
- (c) Settlement **A** can also be regarded as a central place settlement. Explain this statement. 1x2=(2)
- (d) How has **J** influenced settlement **A**'s range as a central place? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain your answer to Question 4.2.9(d). 1x2=(2)
- [80]**

**SECTION C
SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 5

Trade plays an important role in the economic development of South Africa. South Africa's geographical position also plays a key role in international trade between Europe and Asia. Large tankers that cannot pass through the Suez canal use our ports as important stopover points. South Africa's ports also play an important role in the economic development of our landlocked neighbours.

Many of South Africa's ports were developed specifically to export raw materials to our international trading partners. It is unfortunate that South Africa exports so many raw materials as it influences our balance of trade.

Within the boundaries of our country economical development is not evenly spread throughout South Africa. In studying South Africa's GDP per province, and the major contributors to our GDP, one can clearly identify the core areas of economic development.

5.1 Refer to **Figure 5.1A** and **Figure 5.1B**, then answer the questions that follow.

- 5.1.1 (a) Name **THREE** South African ports that were advantaged economically by international trade between Europe and Asia. (3)
- (b) Explain why our ports are economically advantaged by international trade between Europe and Asia. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Our ports could benefit economically even more as a result of political unrest in the Middle East, which might lead to large-scale warfare in this troubled region. Explain why this is so. 2x2=(4)

- 5.1.2 (a) Wat is 'n land-ingeslote staat? (2)
- (b) Noem TWEE van Suid-Afrika se land-ingeslote bure wat waarskynlik goedere deur ons hawens sal uit- en invoer. (2)
- (c) Waarom is dit belangrik dat die lande wat in Vraag 5.1.2(b) genoem is goeie betrekkinge met Suid-Afrika moet handhaaf? 3x2=(6)
- 5.1.3 Baie van Suid-Afrika se hawens is met 'n spesifieke doel ontwikkel.
- (a) Hawens is vrugverbreking-punte. Wat beteken dit? (2)
- (b) Watter Suid-Afrikaanse hawe is ontwikkel om ystererts uit te voer? (1)
- (c) Watter Suid-Afrikaanse hawe is ontwikkel om steenkool uit te voer? (1)
- (d) Waarom is hierdie twee hawens in (b) en (c) ontwikkel om die bogenoemde grondstowwe onderskeidelik uit te voer? 2x2=(4)
- (e) Word ystererts en steenkool as hernieubare hulpbronne of nie-hernieubare hulpbronne geklassifiseer? 1x2=(2)
- (f) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 5.1.3(e). 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.4 Suid-Afrika maak baie staat op die uitvoer van ystererts en steenkool as grondstowwe. Dit het 'n tasbare invloed op Suid-Afrika se handelsbalans.
- (a) Definieer die term handelsbalans. (2)
- (b) Sal die uitvoer van ystererts en steenkool as grondstowwe eerder as verwerkte produkte Suid-Afrika se handelsbalans begunstig of nie? (1)
- (c) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 5.1.4(b). 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.5 In 2002 het Suid-Afrika se uitvoere 30,8 biljoen Rand beloop, terwyl ons invoere 27,6 biljoen Rand beloop het.
- (a) Het Suid-Afrika 'n gunstige of ongunstige handelsbalans in 2002 getoon? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 5.1.5(a). 1x2=(2)
- (c) Wat kan Suid-Afrika doen om sy handelsbalans te verbeter? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Hoe sal Suid-Afrikaners baat by 'n gunstige handelsbalans? 2x2=(4)

- 5.1.2 (a) What is a landlocked country? (2)
- (b) Name TWO of South Africa's landlocked neighbours that will most likely use our ports to export and import goods. (2)
- (c) Why is it important that those countries mentioned in Question 5.1.2(b) maintain good relationships with South Africa? 3x2=(6)
- 5.1.3 Many of South Africa's ports were developed for specific purposes.
- (a) Ports are break-of-bulk points. What does this mean? (2)
- (b) Which South African port was developed to export iron ore? (1)
- (c) Which South African port was developed to export coal? (1)
- (d) Why were the two ports referred to in (b) and (c) developed to export the above-mentioned raw materials respectively? 2x2=(4)
- (e) Are iron ore and coal classified as renewable resources or non-renewable resources? 1x2=(2)
- (f) Explain your answer to Question 5.1.3(e). 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.4 South Africa relies heavily on the export of iron ore and coal as raw materials. This has a profound influence on South Africa's balance of trade.
- (a) Define the term balance of trade. (2)
- (b) Does the exporting of iron ore and coal in a raw material state, as opposed to a processed state, benefit South Africa's balance of trade or not? (1)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 5.1.4(b). 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.5 In 2002 South Africa's exports were 30,8 billion Rand while imports totalled 27,6 billion Rand.
- (a) Did South Africa show a favourable or an unfavourable balance of trade in 2002? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 5.1.5(a). 1x2=(2)
- (c) What can South Africa do to improve its balance of trade? 2x2=(4)
- (d) How will South Africans benefit from a favourable balance of trade? 2x2=(4)

- 5.2 Verwys na **Tabel 5.2**, wat Suid-Afrika se BBP per provinsie vir die tydperk 2001/2 voorstel.
- 5.2.1 (a) Waarvoor staan die letters BBP? (1)
- (b) Watter inligting word deur 'n land se BBP weergegee? (2)
- 5.2.2 Vanuit **Tabel 5.2**, gee EEN voorbeeld elk van 'n primêre, sekondêre en tersiêre aktiwiteit. (3)
- 5.2.3 (a) Watter provinsie het die meeste bygedra tot Suid-Afrika se BBP? (1)
- (b) Verduidelik, deur na vervaardiging en die finansiële sektor te verwys, waarom hierdie provinsie die meeste tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bydra. 3x2=(6)
- 5.2.4 Verduidelik waarom Mpumalanga die grootste bydrae lewer tot die elektrisiteitsektor. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.5 (a) Watter provinsie het die minste tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bygedra? (1)
- (b) Verwys na **Tabel 5.2** en verduidelik waarom die provinsie (geïdentifiseer in Vraag 5.2.5) so min tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bydra. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Hoe sal die bostaande die lewenstandaard van mense beïnvloed wat in hierdie provinsie woon? 1x2=(2)
- [80]**

VRAAG 6

Gauteng is Suid-Afrika se kleinste, rykste en mees digbevolkte provinsie. Na die ontdekking van die Witwatersrand-goudrif in 1886 het Johannesburg die middelpunt van alle ekonomiese aktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika geword. Werksgeleenthede wat deur die goudmyne en verwante sekondêre en tersiêre aktiwiteite geskep is, het baie mense gelok om in Gauteng te vestig. Tans dra ekonomiese aktiwiteite in hierdie streek, bekend as die PWV Nywerheidskompleks, soveel as 44% by tot Suid-Afrika se BBP.

Die samedromming van mense in Gauteng het ook tot ernstige ekonomiese en sosiale probleme in hierdie provinsie gelei. Die instroming van mense na Gauteng toe het watertekorte in hierdie provinsie vererger. As gevolg hiervan is twee groot wateroordrag-skemas ontwikkel om vars water na Gauteng toe in te voer. Een van hierdie wateroordrag-skemas, die Lesotho Hoogland-waterskema, is tans nog in aanbou.

- 6.1 Verwys na **Figuur 6.1**.
- 6.1.1 (a) Noem die hoofstad van Gauteng. (1)
- (b) Noem Gauteng se buurprovinsies A tot D. (4)

- 5.2 Refer to **Table 5.2** that shows South Africa's GDP per province for the period 2001/2.
- 5.2.1 (a) What do the letters GDP stand for? (1)
- (b) What information is reflected by a country's GDP? (2)
- 5.2.2 From **Table 5.2**, identify ONE example each of a primary, secondary and tertiary activity. (3)
- 5.2.3 (a) Which province contributed the most to South Africa's GDP? (1)
- (b) With reference to manufacturing and the finance sectors, explain why this province contributes greatly to South Africa's GDP. 3x2=(6)
- 5.2.4 Explain why Mpumalanga makes the greatest contribution towards the electricity sector. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.5 (a) Which province contributed the least towards South Africa's GDP? (1)
- (b) With reference to **Table 5.2**, explain why the province identified in Question 5.2.5(a) contributes the least towards South Africa's GDP. 3x2=(6)
- (c) How does the above affect the standard of living of people living in this province? 1x2=(2)
- [80]

QUESTION 6

Gauteng is South Africa's smallest, wealthiest and most densely populated province. After the discovery of the Witwatersrand gold reefs in 1886, Johannesburg became the focal point of all economic activities in South Africa. Employment opportunities created by the gold mines and related secondary and tertiary activities attracted many South Africans to settle in Gauteng. Today the economic activity in this region, referred to as the PWV industrial complex, accounts for 44% of our country's GDP.

The concentration of people in Gauteng has also led to serious economic and social problems in this province. An influx of people into Gauteng has also increased water shortages in this province. As a result of this, two major water transfer schemes were introduced to import fresh water to Gauteng. One of these water transfer schemes, the Lesotho Highlands Project, is still under construction.

- 6.1 Refer to **Figure 6.1**.
- 6.1.1 (a) Name the capital city of Gauteng. (1)
- (b) Name Gauteng's neighbouring provinces labelled **A** to **D**. (4)

- 6.1.2 (a) Noem TWEE faktore wat 'n hoë bevolkingsdigtheid in Gauteng aanmoedig. (2)
- (b) Gee TWEE voorbeelde van natuurlike hulpbronne wat onder groot druk geplaas word weens die groot getal mense wat in Gauteng woon. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Verduidelik kortliks hoe hierdie hulpbronne wat jy in Vraag 6.1.2(b) genoem het, weens 'n groter vraag daarna beïnvloed word. 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.3 Suid-Afrika se ekonomie is hoogs gesentraliseerd.
- (a) Verduidelik die betekenis van die term sentralisasie. (2)
- (b) Noem EEN voordeel van sentralisasie vir Gauteng. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Noem TWEE nadele van sentralisasie vir Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.4 Sentralisasie moedig nywerheidsontwikkeling aan.
- (a) Noem die nywerheidstreek wat in Gauteng voorkom. (1)
- (b) Noem TWEE tipies nywerhede wat in Gauteng aangetref word. (2)
- (c) Bespreek DRIE faktore wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in Gauteng aangemoedig het. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Bespreek TWEE faktore wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in Gauteng belemmer. 2x2=(4)
- 6.2 Nywerheidsontwikkeling in Gauteng het baie landelike inwoners na die groot stede in dié provinsie gelok. Heelwat van dié mense beskik nie oor die nodige vaardighede om sinvolle werk te kry nie. Hulle woon in informele nedersettings en werk in die informele sektor van die ekonomie om te kan oorleef.
- 6.2.1 Verduidelik die betekenis van die volgende terme:
- (a) Informele nedersetting (2)
- (b) Informele sektor van die ekonomie (2)
- 6.2.2 (a) Gee TWEE voorbeelde van werk wat binne die informele sektor van die ekonomie beskikbaar is. (2)
- (b) Waarom is dit so moeilik vir die regering om die informele sektor van die ekonomie te reguleer? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Watter negatiewe finansiële gevolge hou dit vir die regering in omdat hulle nie die informele sektor van die ekonomie kan reguleer nie? 1x2=(2)

- 6.1.2 (a) List TWO factors that favour a high population density in Gauteng. (2)
- (b) Give TWO examples of natural resources that are placed under pressure as a result of the large number of people living in Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Briefly explain how the resources that you have mentioned in Question 6.1.2(b) are influenced as a result of the greater demand for them. 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.3 South Africa's economy is highly centralised.
- (a) Explain the meaning of the term centralisation. (2)
- (b) List ONE advantage of centralisation for Gauteng. 1x2=(2)
- (c) List TWO disadvantages of centralisation for Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.4 Centralisation promotes industrial development.
- (a) Name the industrial region found in Gauteng. (1)
- (b) List TWO types of industries found in Gauteng. (2)
- (c) Discuss THREE factors that promoted industrial development in Gauteng. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Discuss TWO factors that hamper industrial development in Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- 6.2 Industrial development in Gauteng attracted many rural inhabitants to the major cities of this province. Many of these people do not have the necessary skills to find gainful employment. They live in many informal settlements and are engaged in the informal sector of the economy to survive.
- 6.2.1 Explain the meaning of the following terms:
- (a) Informal settlement (2)
- (b) Informal sector of the economy (2)
- 6.2.2 (a) List TWO examples of employment that are available in the informal sector of the economy. (2)
- (b) Why is it difficult for the government to regulate the informal sector of the economy? 1x2=(2)
- (c) What are the negative financial implications for the government of not being able to regulate the informal sector of the economy? 1x2=(2)

- (d) Noem EEN voordeel daaraan verbonde om die voortbestaan van die informele sektor van die ekonomie toe te laat. 1x2=(2)

6.3 Die toename in die aantal nywerhede wat na Gauteng toe gelok word, plaas groot druk op die waterhulpbronne van die provinsie. Dit het die aanlê van wateroordrag-skemas noodsaaklik gemaak. Die jongste wateroordrag-skema, wat nog voltooi moet word, is die Lesotho Hoogland-waterskema. Verwys na **Figuur 6.3** en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae:

- 6.3.1 (a) Noem die TWEE groot riviere betrokke by dié projek. (2)

- (b) Noem die vernaamste bergreeks wat met die projek verbind word. (1)

- (c) Gee nog EEN rede, buiten nywerheidsgebruik, waarom dit nodig was om die Lesotho Hoogland-waterskema te ontwikkel. 1x2=(2)

- 6.3.2 Watter voordele hou die projek vir Lesotho in? 3x2=(6)

6.3.3 Elektrisiteit word deur die Lesotho Hoogland Projek opgewek en hoofsaaklik tydens spitsstye in die nasionale netwerk ingevoer.

- (a) Watter tipe elektrisiteit word deur hierdie projek opgewek? 1x2=(2)

- (b) Onder watter ekonomiese sektor word elektrisiteit geklassifiseer? 1x2=(2)

- (c) Verskaf 'n rede vir jou antwoord op Vraag 6.3.3(b). 1x2=(2)

- (d) Waarom word die tipe elektrisiteit wat in Vraag 6.3.3(a) genoem is as omgewingsvriendelik beskou? 2x2=(4)

- (e) Waarom is die tipe elektrisiteit wat in Vraag 6.3.3(a) genoem is nie die dominante energiebron in Suid-Afrika nie? 2x2=(4)

6.4 Desentralisasie word aangemoedig om druk op natuurlike hulpbronne in Gauteng te verlig en om sommige van die probleme wat met sentralisasie verband hou op te los.

- 6.4.1 Wat is desentralisasie? (2)

- 6.4.2 Watter tipe ekonomiese aktiwiteit word aangemoedig om te desentraliseer? (1)

- 6.4.3 Noem TWEE aansporingsmaatreëls wat aan dié ekonomiese aktiwiteite voorgehou word om desentralisasie aan te moedig. 2x2=(4)

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- (d) Name ONE advantage of allowing the existence of the informal sector of the economy. 1x2=(2)

6.3 An increase in the number of industries attracted to Gauteng exerts tremendous pressure on the water resources of this province. As a result water transfer schemes became a necessity. The most recent water transfer scheme, yet to be completed, is the Lesotho Highlands Project. Refer to **Figure 6.3**, then answer the questions that follow.

- 6.3.1 (a) Name the TWO main rivers involved in this project. (2)

- (b) Name the main mountain range associated with this project. (1)

- (c) Excluding industrial use, give ONE other reason why it was necessary to develop the Lesotho Highlands Project. 1x2=(2)

- 6.3.2 What are the advantages of this project to Lesotho? 3x2=(6)

6.3.3 Electricity is generated by the Lesotho Highlands Project and fed into the national grid mainly at peak hours.

- (a) What type of electricity is produced by this project? 1x2=(2)

- (b) Under which economic sector can electricity be classified? 1x2=(2)

- (c) Give a reason for your answer to Question 6.3.3(b). 1x2=(2)

- (d) Why is the type of electricity mentioned in Question 6.3.3(a) considered as environmentally friendly? 2x2=(4)

- (e) Why is the type of electricity mentioned in Question 6.3.3(a) not the dominant energy source of South Africa? 2x2=(4)

6.4 Decentralisation has been encouraged to relieve pressure on the natural resources in Gauteng and to solve some of the problems associated with centralisation.

- 6.4.1 What is decentralisation? (2)

- 6.4.2 What type of economic activity is encouraged to decentralise? (1)

- 6.4.3 List TWO incentives offered to these economic activities to promote decentralisation. 2x2=(4)

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