GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY HG
(First Paper)

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 (a) Cumulonimbus (1) (1)

(b) The eye (1) (1)

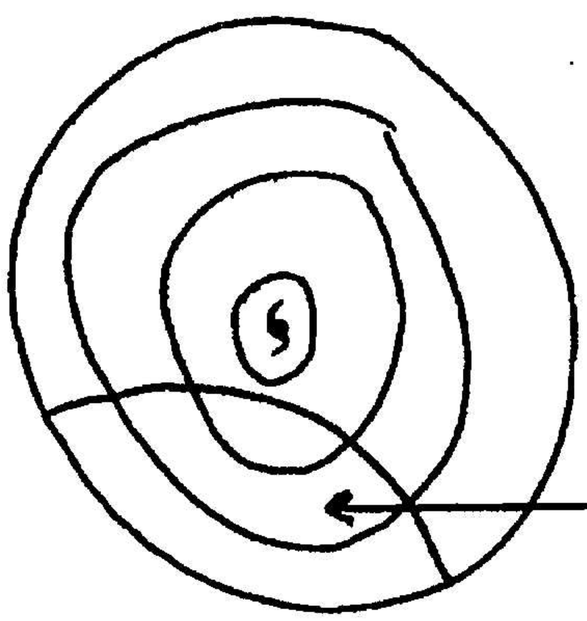
(c)

Cloudless	(1)	Sunshine	(1)
Windless	(1)	No precipitation	(1)
Calm	(1)	Warm	(1)
Low pressure	(1)		

(Any 2) (2)

(d) Column of air subsides in the eye (2)
No condensation will take place (2)
Therefore no cloud formation, precipitation (2)
Subsiding air heats up (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

1.1.2 (a)



2x2=(4)

(b) Forward movement of tropical cyclone combines (2) with the wind direction at this point (2)
Two forces work together (2) resulting in extremely strong winds (2)
(Any 2) 2x2=(4)

(c)

Vegetation destroyed (2)	Human only is acceptable
Top soil washed away (2)	Natural environment only is acceptable
Coastal towns flooded (2)	Mark any 3
Roads / bridges destroyed (2)	
Communication links destroyed (2)	
Sewage systems destroyed (2)	
Houses and personal property damaged (2)	
Crops / livestock destroyed (2)	(Any 3 – Accept other) 3x2=(6)

1.1.3 Between 5°S and 25°S (2)
In warm tropical ocean (2) Situated in Easterly windbelt
Situated along east coast of Africa (2) / East coast of continent **NOT** moves from east to west! (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

1.1.4 (a) Mananjary (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Mananjary along east coast (2)
East coast hit first by tropical cyclone (2)
Dies (decays / dissipates) when passes over land (2)
Not strong when it reaches Morondava (2)
Dissipates over land due to high friction / loss of latent heat and "fuel" for cyclone (2)
friction slows it down (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

TOTAL:

1.2.1 (a) When a river overflows its natural river banks (1) and the adjacent flood plane is covered / inundated by water (1) (concept) (2)

(b)

Exceptional high rainfall	(1)	Cut-off low pressures	(1)
Tropical cyclones	(1)	Melting ice in mountains	(1)
Dam wall that breaks	(1)	Removal of natural vegetation	(1)

(Any 2) (2)

1.2.2 (a) The removal of natural vegetation (1) through human intervention (1)
Removal of natural vegetation only (2) / Removal of forest (2)
(concept) (2)

(b) Water flows in layers (1) across the Earth's surface towards a stream (1)
(concept) (2)

(c) Less vegetation to retard the flow of water (2)
Little water infiltrates the soil (2)
More water flows across the Earth's surface (2) 3x2=(6)

(d) Increases volume of water in stream channel (2) 1x2=(2)

(e) Flood peak reached quicker (2)
Flood peak higher (2) / Greater volume of surface water (2) 2x2=(4)

1.2.3 Rivers flow stronger increasing erosive power (2) and capacity to transport its load (2)
Larger volume of water therefore more erosive (2) and capable of carrying a larger load (2)
More bed load can be transported and downward erosion takes place (2)
Greater energy due to greater volume of water ∴ more erosion (2)
(Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)

1.2.4 Small catchment dams in the upper reaches of the rivers (2)
Large storage dams in the lower reaches of the river (2) } Two different methods!!
Line rivers with concrete where it flows through settlements (2) / Build dams (2)
Straightening meanders (2) / Widening river channel (2)
Increase height of leveés / river banks (2) / Channelising / diverting water (2)
Protecting natural vegetation on river banks (2)
Prevent building below the flood water line (2) (Any 3 – Accept other) 3x2=(6)

1.2.5 Shortage of capital / money (2) 1x2=(2)

TOTAL:

1.3.1 The removal of natural vegetation and destruction of soil (1) leaves a region barren and it resembles / looks like a desert (1) (concept) (2)

1.3.2 Vegetation removed (2)
Sheet flow increases (2)
No plants to anchor the soil (2)
Soil washed away easily (2)
Soil exposed to raindrop splash (2)
Soil exposed to sun and dried out (2) (any 2) 2x2=(4)

1.3.3 Government legislation regarding farming methods
Reduce stock numbers (2) / Maintaining carrying capacity of the land (2)
Stock rotation (2) / Paddock farming (2)
Replant natural / indigenous vegetation (2)
Diversify agriculture (2) / Education of farmers (2)
Increase watering points (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)

1.3.4 Provide living environment for other living creatures (2)
Provide food for living creatures indigenous to the region (2)
Protection of biodiversity (2)
Maintaining balance in the ecosystem (2)
Protection of the soil (2) / Scenic beauty (2)
Medicinal value of certain plant species (2)
Vegetation plays important role in the provision of oxygen (2)
Flood protection (2) / Tourism (2) / Maintenance of water balance (2)
(Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
[80]

TOTAL:

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 (a) The entire area drained (1) by a main river and its tributaries (1) (Concept) (2)

(b) 3 (1) (1)

(c) B – radial (1) OR
C – trellis (1) Rectangular (1) / Angular (2)

(d) B – Around centrally placed dome (2)
C – Between two parallel lying homoclinal ridges (2)
OR river capture / stream piracy (2) / NOT underlying geology, then it is only surface feature that causes the 90° bend in channel. 2x2=(4)

2.1.2 (a) Dome (1) (1)

(b) Exposed through erosion (1) (1)

(c) Granite (1) (1)

(d) Solidification of magma took place below the Earth's surface (2)
Cooling process was slow resulting in a large rock mass (2)
Large amount of magma (2) which cools below the earth's surface (2) 2x2=(4)

(e) Dome exposed onto the Earth's surface (2)
Dome well jointed (2) Diagram with labels will be given full credit.
Chemical weathering takes place along the joints (2) (Annotated)
Weathered material removed through erosion (2)
Pile of core stones remain behind (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

2.1.3 (a) Homoclinal ridge (1) (1)

(b) G – dip slope (1)
H – scarp slope (1) (2)

(c) Laccolith causes horizontal layers to bulge upwards (2)
Tilted sedimentary layers are exposed onto the Earth's surface (2)
Sedimentary layers vary in resistance (2)
Resistant layers protrude above surface as ridges (2)
Softer layers erode away to form valleys (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

(d) Agriculture / farming (2) softer layers weather away /
Flat ∴ easy to mechanise / water for irrigation from the river.
Softer layers weather away forming fertile soil (2)
Settlements can develop (2)
Valleys flat and easy to build (2)
Ridges offer protection to settlements (2)
Development of communication links (2)
Flat and easy to develop communication links (2)
* MUST give one use and the reason to justify (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

TOTAL:

2.2.1 (a) L is north facing (1)
Receives direct sunlight (1)
Energy concentrated on small surface area (1)
* Accept reasons for P being cooler but NOT both for the same mark (3)

(b) P (2) 1x2=(2)

(c) P eastern side of hill (2)
Sun shines on P in the morning (2)
M in shadow early in the morning (2)
M western side of a hill (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

2.2.2 (a) Night (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Terrestrial radiation rapid at night from upper slopes (2)
Slopes cool down at night (2) * Sketch with annotations must get full credit
Air becomes heavy and dense (2)
Air subsides towards settlement K (2)
Smoke transported downslope (2)
Katabatic – <u>with</u> description gets credit. (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

(c) Atmosphere cool down more during winter (2) /
Heavier, denser cold air (2) subsides more (2)
nocturnal inversion more prevalent (2)
Smoke trapped closer to the Earth's surface (2) 3x2=(6)

2.2.3 Cold air collects on valley floor (2)
Frost pocket forms on valley floor (2)
Fog develops on the valley floor (2)
Valley floor damp (2)
Katabatic / downslope winds trap pollution on the valley floor (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

TOTAL:

2.3.1 (a) The flow of energy (1) through the various organisms in an ecosystem (1)
(concept) (2)

(b)

vegetation	(1)	buck	(1)	human	(1)	*Pyramid gets credit
vegetation	(1)	buck	(1)	eagle	(1)	(indicates upward
vegetation	(1)	locust	(1)	mole / human	(1)	energy flow)
vegetation	(1)	mole	(1)	eagle / human	(1)	(Any 1) (3)

(c) Decomposer (1) / A specific example will be given credit / bacteria (1) (1)

2.3.2 (a) Falling leaves and dead plant matter (2) is constantly decomposed and changed to humus (2) 2x2=(4)

(b) Ecosystem thrown into imbalance (2)
Natural vegetation removed (2)
Habitat of living creatures destroyed (2)
Food source of many living creatures destroyed (2)
Food chain disrupted (2)
Soil erosion sets in (2)
Soil becomes infertile (2)
Groundwater level drops as sheet flow increases (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)
[80]

TOTAL:

QUESTION 3

3.1.1 The cities (1) (1)

3.1.2 The rural areas (1) (1)

3.1.3 Rural-urban migration (2) / urbanisation (2) Rural depopulation (2)
(Concept understanding) 1x2=(2)

3.1.4 Lack of jobs (2) Mechanisation (2) Land claims (2)
Poor services (education / health care) (2) Redistribution of land (2)
Droughts (2) Natural disasters (2) Uneconomical farming units (2)
Overpopulation (2) Insecurity / farm murders (2)
Poor infrastructure (2) * Accept pull factors
Lack of entertainment opportunities (2)
Decreasing soil fertility (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

3.1.5 Improved education / health facilities (2)
More employment opportunities (2)
Better infrastructure / communication (2)
More entertainment opportunities (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

3.2.1 Cities offer more services and greater opportunities for people to improve their lifestyles (2) (concept) 1x2=(2)

3.2.2 (a) Higher order services (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Threshold population is large (because people do not come into the city every day) (2) Reason not necessary for full marks 1x2=(2)

(c) Sphere of influence is larger as people travel from far to obtain services in the city (2) 1x2=(2)

TOTAL:

3.3.1	Overcrowding (1) Environmental despoliation (1) Traffic congestion (1) Noise pollution (1) Air pollution (1) Pollution (1) Littering (1)	(Any 2)	(2)
3.3.2	Increased number of people (2) Increased number of cars (2) Industrialisation (2) Outdated street patterns (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
3.3.3	Promote use of public transport (2) Decentralise economic activities (2) Inner city parking garages (2) Park-and-ride systems (2) Flexi-time (2) One way streets (2) Synchronised robots (2) Bus and taxi lanes (2) Encourage lift clubs (2) Industrial decentralisation (2) Laws limiting emissions of pollution (2) Taller chimneys / stacks (2) Filters in chimneys / stacks (2) Plant more trees (2) Electrification (2)	Must be related to answer given in Question 3.3.2 (Any 2 – Accept other)	2x2=(4)
3.4.1	Informal / squatter settlement (2)		1x2=(2)
3.4.2	They have come to the city to make a new life for themselves (2) Place where they constructed their shelters to live in (2)	*(concept)	1x2=(2)
3.5.1	A congested informal settlement has developed on the outskirts of the city (1) Housing is unaffordable (1) Lack of formal housing (1)	(Any 1)	(1)
3.5.2	Unemployment (2) Poverty (2) Uneducated (2) No proper sanitation facilities (2) Lack of garbage removal (2) Unhealthy living conditions (2) Diseases (2) Crime (2) Lack of open spaces (2)	Social or economic conditions (Any 3 – Accept other)	3x2=(6)
3.5.3	Children always have someone to play with (2) Safety in numbers (2) Community – mindedness (2)		1x2=(2)
3.6	No services were being provided (1) No water (1) Implication of temporary nature in "bulldozing down" of settlement (1) No roads were built (1) No sewerage disposal provided (1) No health care facilities (1) No garbage disposal provided (1) No education facilities (1)	(Any 4)	(4)
		TOTAL:	

3.7.1	(a)	Urban growth – as more people come to live in Shantytown (1) so the total number of people living there increases (1)	(concept)	(2)
	(b)	Urban expansion – the physical area occupied by Shantytown will increase (1) outwards with population increase (1)	(concept)	(2)
3.7.2	(a)	Urban profile		1x2=(2)
	(b)	In the C.B.D. / center (2)		1x2=(2)
	(c)	Greater demand for space in CBD (2) Higher land values (2) Most accessible land use (2) Cheaper to build upwards (2)	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)
3.8		Many of the people in Shantytown worked in the City (2) Without the Shantytown inhabitants, services would be disrupted (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
3.9.1		Building roads (1) Allowing people to live on their own land (1) Education (1) Providing water (1), electricity (1) and sanitation (1) Job training (1) Provision of services without example gets one mark.	(Any 3)	(3)
3.9.2		To improve the quality of life for all (2) Social upliftment (2)	(concept)	1x2=(2)
3.9.3		If everyone becomes involved in their own development, they will look after it, and everyone will benefit. It will create jobs (2) Concept of Ubuntu (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
3.10.1		Less congested (2) Improved housing (2) Evidence of planning (2) Improved standard of living (2) Improved living environment e.g. planting trees (2)	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)
3.10.2		This is a new beginning for a new integrated settlement (2)	(concept)	1x2=(2)
3.10.3		Industrial decentralisation – to encourage economic development in the rural areas (2) Agricultural planning – to increase food production in rural areas (2) Metropolitan overspill (2) Examples get credit (2) Provision of basic needs in rural needs (2) Establishment of tourism opportunities e.g. nature reserves / B&Bs (2) Attracting pensioners to live in rural areas (2) Spatial development initiatives (2) (SDI's) Attracting commuters (2)	(Any 2 – Accept other)	2x2=(4) **[80]**

TOTAL:

QUESTION 4

4.1.1		Rural / Village (1)		(1)
4.1.2		Nucleated (1)		(1)
4.1.3	(a)	The actual piece of land (1) on which a settlement is located (1)	(concept)	(2)
	(b)	Hill top (1) High lying ground (1) Top of mountain (1)	*(concept)	(1)
	(c)	On the slopes surrounding the settlement (1)		(1)
	(d)	Defensibility (2) view site (2) Level areas open for farming (2)		1x2=(2)
	(e)	Far from the farmer's homes (2) On a slope (2) Soil erosion (2) Difficult to mechanise (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
4.1.4	(a)	Circular / round (1) radial (1)		(1)
	(b)	Situated on top of a hill (2) Planned settlement (2) Within confines of a wall (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Security / safety (2) Close to neighbours / social interaction (2) Help close by when needed (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
4.1.5	(a)	Communal land ownership (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Intensive / commercial farming (2) OR Subsistence (2)		1x2=(2)
4.1.6		Farms are situated far from the river (2) River is seasonal / dries up in summer (2)		2x2=(4)
4.1.7	(a)	Fields are being ploughed up and down the slopes (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Soil erosion (2)		1x2=(2)
4.1.8	(a)	Not very accessible (on a hill top) (2) Only two roads (one very bumpy) leading to the bottom of the slopes (2) Flooding causes inaccessibility (2) Temporary wooden bridge (2) Only one road leading directly to the village (2) Steep gradient (2)	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)
	(b)	Negative effect on economic prosperity (2) Makes it difficult for farmers to get their goods to market (2) Not very easy for traders / service providers to reach the village (2)	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)

TOTAL:

4.2.1 The urban areas (1) Cities (1)
Private farms (1) (Any 1) (1)

4.2.2 (a) Dispersed (1) (1)

(b) Private land ownership (2) Live at place of work (2)
Can use own initiative (2) Profits are not shared (2)
Mechanisation possible (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

(c) Roughly central (2) Middle of the farm (2) 1x2=(2)

(d) Adv – fields are equidistant from the farmstead (2)
farmer had a 360° view of his farm (2)
travelling distance / time is minimised (2)
save on transport costs (2) (Any 1)

Disadv – distance to main road is large (2)
far from nearest neighbour (2)
unsafe (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

4.2.3 Planted trees (2)
Fields have been contour ploughed (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.4 (a) The river was non-perennial / seasonal / flowed only in winter (2)
Water needed for industry (2)
Flood prevention (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

(b) They have river frontage (2)
They can irrigate directly from the river (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.5 Hotel is easily accessible from the main road (2)
Hotel has a good view of the dam / aesthetic appeal (2)
Situated in quiet rural area (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.6 Farms downstream would be flooded (2)
Road leading to the village would be destroyed (2)
Village cut-off from surrounding communities (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

4.2.7 (a) Away from the inhabitants of the village (2)
Close to transport routes (2)
Close to market (2)
Close to labour (2)
Flat land for expansion (2)
Land cheaper on outskirts (2)
Water available from dam (2)
Resource orientated – farms supply raw materials (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

	(b)	Air pollution for the dispersed farms (2) Water pollution (2) Soil pollution (2) Noise pollution (2) Obnoxious odours (2) Environmental despoilation (2)	(Any 1)	1x2=(2)
4.2.8	(a)	Trade will increase as more people can access the area (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Noise pollution (2) Farmlands destroyed (2) Farms separated / divided by highway (2) Some people may just bypass the area and not stop at all (2) Affects economy of the settlement negatively (2) Accidents cause road closures (2)	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)
4.2.9	(a)	Multi-functional (1) Urban village (1) Urban settlement (1) Tourist destination (1)	(Any 1)	(1)
	(b)	Hotel services / tourism (1) Offering services in the village e.g. butcher, doctor, baker, etc. (1) Working in the factory (1) * Any occupation except farming, mining.	(Any 2 – Accept other)	(2)
	(c)	The settlement offers urban services to the surrounding rural community (2)	*(Concept)	1x2=(2)
	(d)	Settlement A's range has increased (2)		1x2=(2)
	(e)	It is accessible from further away (2)		1x2=(2) **[80]**

TOTAL:

QUESTION 5

5.1.1 (a) Durban (1) Richards Bay (1) Port Elizabeth (1)
East London (1) Mossel Bay (1) Cape Town (1)
Saldanha Bay (1) (Any 3) (3)

(b) South African harbours are a stopover point (2)
Ships refuel in SA port cities (2)
Ships restock in SA port cities (2)
Trade is taking place in SA port cities (2)
Services must be provided for ships / crew (2)
Employment created at the harbours (2) (Any 3 – Accept other) 3x2=(6)

(c) Suez canal will be closed (2)
Tankers will have to pass through SA harbours (2)
Trade in these port cities will increase (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

5.1.2 (a) Country that is completely surrounded by other countries (1) and that has no access to the sea / no ports (1) (concept) (2)

(b) Botswana (1) Lesotho (1) Swaziland (1) Zimbabwe (1)
Malawi (1) Zambia (1)
(Any 2) (2)

(c) Goods must pass through South Africa (2)
Without access to SA harbours produce cannot be exported (2)
Without access to SA harbours produce cannot be imported (2)
If cut off from SA harbour international trade will be limited (2)
Economically disadvantaged if international trade is limited (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

5.1.3 (a) Where one mode of transport is exchanged (1) for another mode of transport (1) (concept) (2)

(b) Saldanha Bay (1) (1)

(c) Richards Bay (1) (1)

(d) Saldanha Bay – existing railway link with iron-ore producing areas in the Northern Cape (2)
Richards Bay – connected by rail to coal fields of Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal (2)
flat areas available to build port (2) and expand port (2) (Any 1) 2x2=(4)

(e) Non-renewable (2) 1x2=(2)

(f) Once used it cannot be replaced (2) 1x2=(2)

TOTAL:

5.1.4	(a)	The difference in the value (1) between exported and imported goods (1) *(concept)		(2)
	(b)	Does not benefit balance of trade (1)		(1)
	(c)	Raw materials not as valuable as finished goods (2) More money can be earned by exporting finished goods (2)		2x2=(4)
5.1.5	(a)	Favourable (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Exports worth more than imports (2)		1x2=(2)
	(c)	Develop industries to process raw materials (2) Devaluation of the rand (2) Increase import taxes (2) Processed materials worth more than raw materials (2) Greater income earned by exporting processed goods (2) Reduce importation	(Any 2)	2x2=(4)
	(d)	More employment opportunities (2) More goods and services can be purchased (2) Standard of living raised (2) Specific examples (2)	(Any 2 – Accept other)	2x2=(4)

TOTAL:

5.2.1	(a)	Gross Domestic Product (1)		(1)
	(b)	The value of all finished goods and services that are produced in a country (1) over a period of one year (1) * Locally produced	*(concept)	(2)
5.2.2		Primary: agriculture (1) mining (1) Secondary: manufacturing (1) generating electricity (1) industry (1) Tertiary: electricity (1) construction (1) trade (1) transport (1) finance (1) community (1)	(Any 1) (Any 1)	(3)
5.2.3	(a)	Gauteng (1)		(1)
	(b)	Largest industrial region found in Gauteng (2) Large quantity of goods produced in Gauteng (2) High value attached to goods produced in Gauteng's industries (2) Gauteng is the economic heart of South Africa (2) Stock Exchange / JSE found in Gauteng (2) Headquarters of many financial institutions found in Gauteng (2)	(Any 3)	3x2=(6)
5.2.4		Many coal fields found in Mpumalanga (2) Power stations situated close to these coal fields (2)		2x2=(4)
5.2.5	(a)	Northern Cape (1)		(1)
	(b)	Little agricultural activities (2) Little mining activities (2) Limited industrial activities (2) Trade is limited (2) Provision of services is limited (2)	(Any 3)	3x2=(6)
	(c)	Decrease standard of living (2)		1x2=(2)
				[80]

TOTAL:

QUESTION 6

6.1.1 (a) Johannesburg (1) (1)

(b) A – Limpopo (1) B – Mpumalanga (1) C – Free State (1) D – North West (1) (4)

6.1.2 (a) Moderate climate (1) Fertile soil (1)
Suitable for agriculture (1) Rich in minerals (1)
Industries (1) Employment (1)
Infrastructure (1) (Any 2) (2)

(b) Soil (2) Water (2) Minerals / Gold (2) Forests (2)
Natural vegetation (2) Air (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

(c) Soil: eroded and become infertile (2) * Must be related to answers
Water: becomes polluted (2) given in Question 6.1.2(b)
Minerals / gold: become depleted (2)
Grasslands: destroyed resulting in desertification (2)
Air: more polluted (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

6.1.3 (a) The agglomeration of functions / services (1) in an area mainly as a result of its accessibility (1) *(concept) (2)

(b) Shared infrastructure (2)
Support industries close to one another (2)
Convergence of transport links / accessibility (2)
Market (2) Labour pool (2)
Decrease in transport costs (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

(c) Strategically vulnerable (2)
Over concentration of people (2) crime (2)
Congestion (2) Pollution (2) Housing shortages (2)
Informal settlements (2) Pressure on resources (2)
Strain on services (2) Services become more expensive (2)
Increasing rates and taxes (2)
Examples e.g. air pollution (2) water pollution (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)

6.1.4 (a) PWV (1) (1)

(b) Chemical (1)
Iron and steel (1) Iscor (1) Sasol (1) Afrox (1)
Food and beverage (1) Metal and engineering works (1)
Motor vehicles and parts (1) Textile industries (1)
* Specific examples will be given credit (Any 2) (2)

(c) Concentration of mining activities (2)
Fertile soil – agriculture (2) Level land (2)
Large market (2) Large cities (2)
Large labour pool (2) Heart of economy (2)
Well-developed infrastructure (2)
Availability of water from water transfer schemes (2)
Power resources close by (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

(d) Water shortages (2) Serious air pollution (2)
Pressure on services e.g. water and electricity provision (2)
Far from harbours (2) Isolated from major markets (2)
Over-concentration of people and activities (2)
Lack of expansion due to lack of space (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

TOTAL:

6.2.1 (a) A residential area that develops without any formal planning (1) and that lacks basic services e.g. sanitation, water, electricity, etc. (1) *(concept) (2)

(b) The selling of goods on pavements / at road intersections (1) outside a formally developed organisation (1) *(concept) (2)

6.2.2 (a) Fruit / vegetable vendors (1) Newspaper vendors (1)
Selling of products e.g. hangers, cold drinks, cellphone accessories (1)
Selling food (1) cigarettes (1) sweets (1) hairdressing (1)
Shebeens (1) Spaza shops (1) Day-care (1) Storage (1)
Telephone services (1) Taxi's (1)
Specific examples get credit (Any 2 – Accept others) (2)

(b) Vendors not registered (2)
Vendors operate at different venues (2) (Any 1 – Accept other reasons) 1x2=(2)

(c) Not registered as tax payers (2) 1x2=(2)

(d) Self employment (2)
Provide goods cheaply (2) (Any 1 – Accept others) 1x2=(2)

TOTAL:

6.3.1 (a) Orange River (1) Vaal River (1)
Malibu Matsu (1) Katse River (1) (2)

(b) Maluti mountains / Drakensberg (1) Ukhahlamba (1) (1)

(c) Irrigation of farm lands (2)
Increased mining activities (2)
Increase in water use for domestic purposes (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)

6.3.2 Earn money from water sales (2)
Employment during construction phase (2)
Improvement in infrastructure (2)
Independent electricity supply (2)
Improvement in agriculture and forestry (2)
Encourage tourism (2)
Economic development (2)
Job creation (2)
In-service training / education (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

6.3.3 (a) Hydro electricity (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Tertiary (2) OR Secondary (2) 1x2=(2)

(c) A service is provided (2) OR production of electricity (2) 1x2=(2)

(d) No pollution (2)
Renewable (2)
No harm to the environment (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

(e) South Africa is a dry country (2)
Hydro electricity cannot be produced 24 hours per day (2)
Abundance of coal makes it a cheap source of energy (2)
Rivers not steep enough / waterfalls (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

6.4.1 The movement of functions / services away from a centralised position (1) (to areas where little economic development has taken place) (1)
First part of answer without brackets can be given 2 marks *(concept) (2)

6.4.2 Industries / factories / secondary activities (1) (1)

6.4.3 Transport rebates (2) Tax holidays (2)
Provision of cheap land (2) Low interest loans (2)
Provision of services, e.g. water, electricity at reduced rates (2)
(Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
[80]

TOTAL:

TOTAL: 320

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE HG
(Eerste Vraestel)

VRAAG 1

1.1.1 (a) Cumulonimbus (1) (1)

(b) Die oog (1) (1)

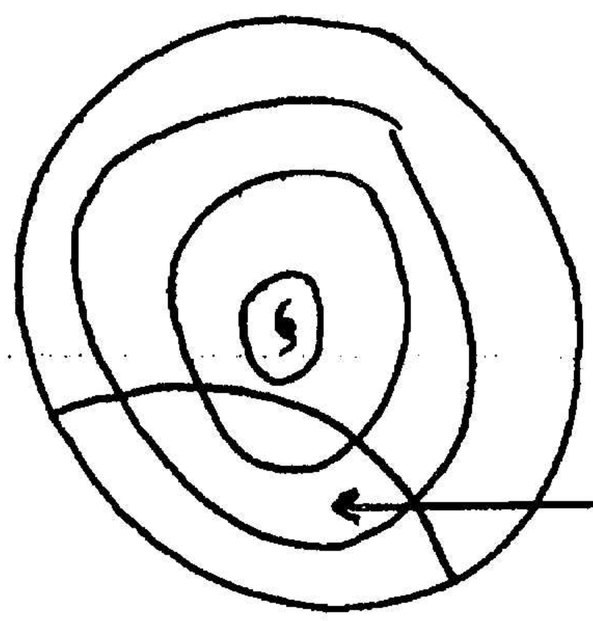
(c)

Wolkloos	(1)	Sonskyn	(1)
Windstil	(1)	Geen neerslag nie	(1)
Kalm	(1)	Warm	(1)
Lugdruk baie laag	(1)		

(Enige 2) (2)

(d) Kolom lug daal in oog (2)
Geen kondensasie vind plaas nie (2)
Dus geen wolkvorming nie, neerslag (2)
Dalende lug verhit (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

1.1.2 (a)



2x2=(4)

(b) Voorwaartse beweging van tropiese sikloon kombineer (2) met windrigting by hierdie punt (2)
Twee kragte kombineer (2), wat baie sterk winde veroorsaak (2)
(Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

(c) Plantegroei vernietig (2)
Bogrond weggespoel (2)
Kusdorpies oorstroom (2)
Paaie / brûens spoel weg (2)
Kommunikasienetwerke vernietig (2)
Rioolstelsels vernietig (2)
Huise en persoonlike besittings beskadig (2)
Gewasse / lewende hawe vernietig (2)

net mensgemaakte of net natuurlike omgewing maak nie saak nie, merk 3

(Enige 3 – aanvaar ander) 3x2=(6)

1.1.3 Tussen 5°S en 25°S (2)
In warm tropiese oseaan (2)
Langs ooskus van Afrika geleë (2)
kontinent
Ooste windgordel (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

1.1.4 (a) Mananjary (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Mananjary langs ooskus (2)
Ooskus eerste getref deur tropiese sikloon (2)
Ontbind wanneer dit oor land beweeg (2) + rede gee 2x2
Nie sterk wanneer dit Morondava bereik nie (2)
(Wrywing, nie water, weste kant vol land) (2)
stadiger, op te voed (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

TOTAAL:

1.2.1 (a) Wanneer 'n rivier sy natuurlike oewers oorstroom (1) en die aangrensende vloedvlakte word met water bedek (1) (Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b)

Ongewone hoë reënval	(1)	Afsny-laagdrukke	(1)
Tropiese siklone	(1)	Sneeu wat op berge smelt	(1)
Damwalle wat breek	(1)	Verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei	(1)

(Enige 2) (2)

1.2.2 (a) Verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei (2) deur menslike inmenging (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) Water vloei in lagies (1) oor die aardoppervlakte na 'n stroom toe (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(c) Minder plantegroei om vloei van water te vertraag (2)
Min water syfer weg in die grond (2)
Meer water vloei oor die aardoppervlak (2) 3x2=(6)

(d) Volume water in stroomkanaal neem toe (2) 1x2=(2)

(e) Vloedpiek word vinniger bereik (2) groter volume afloopwater (2)
Vloedpiek is hoër (2) 2x2=(4)

1.2.3 Riviere vloei sterker, wat erosievermoë verhoog (2) en stroom se vermoë om meer stroomvrag te vervoer vergroot (2)
Groter volume water het groter erosievermoë (2) en kan 'n groter stroomvrag dra (2)
Meer bodemvrag kan vervoer word wat afwaartse erosie laat plaasvind (2)
Meer energie a.g.v. groter volume water (2)
(Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)

1.2.4 Klein opvangdamme in die bolope van die riviere (2) net sê bou damme (2)
Bou groot opgaardamme in die benede-lope van die rivier (2)
Voer die gedeelte van die rivier wat deur die dorp vloei met beton uit (2)
Maak kronkels in die rivier, sodat water vinniger sal vloei (2)
Verhoog die oewerwalle waar die rivier deur die dorp vloei (2)
Beskerm natuurlike plantegroei op die oewerwalle (2)
Vermy bouery onder die vloedlyn (2)
Wyer maak van kanale (2)
Kanalisering / herleiding van kanale / riviere (2) (Enige 3 – aanvaar ander) 3x2=(6)

1.2.5 Nie genoeg kapitaal / geld nie (2) 1x2=(2)

TOTAAL:

1.3.1 Die verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei en vernietiging van die grond (1) laat 'n streek onvrugbaar en dit begin soos 'n woestyn lyk (1) (Definisie / konsep) (2)

1.3.2 Plantegroei verwyder (2)
Plaatvloei neem toe (2)
Geen plante om grond te anker nie (2)
Grond spoel maklik weg (2)
Grond blootgestel aan reëndruppelplons (2)
Grond droog maklik – spoel maklik weg (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

1.3.3 Meer drinkplekke
Behou die drakrag
Beter boerderymetodes
Regeringswette (2)
Verminder veegetalle (2)
Wisselbeweiding (2)
Herbeplant met natuurlike / inheemse plantegroei (2)
Diversifiseer landbou (2)
Opv. / opleiding van boere (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

1.3.4 Verskaf habitat vir ander oganismes (2)
Verskaf voedsel vir ander organismes wat inheems na die streek is (2)
Beskerm biodiversiteit (2)
Beskerm balans in die ekosisteem (2)
Beskerm die grond (2)
Natuurskoon (2)
Medisinale waarde van sekere plante (2)
Plantegroei speel 'n belangrike rol in voorsiening van suurstof (2)
Beskerm opvangsgebiede (2)
Behoud van mikroklimatologie (2)
Beskerm land teen vloede
Toerisme aantreklikheid
(Waterbehouding deur bv. nie uitheemse plante te plant nie)
(Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
[80]

TOTAAL:

VRAAG 2

2.1.1 (a) Die hele gebied wat gedreineer word (1) deur 'n rivier en al sy sytakke (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) 3 (1) (1)

(c) B – straalpatroon / radiaal (1)
C – traliepatroon (1) Reghoekig (1)
Rede: hellende lae (2)

(d) B – Rondom sentraalgeleë koepel (2)
C – Tussen twee parallel-geleë homoklinale rûens (2) / stroomroof / onderliggende struktuur 2x2=(4)

2.1.2 (a) Koepel (1) (1)

(b) Deur erosie blootgelê (1) (1)

(c) Graniet (1) (1)

(d) Magma het onder die aardoppervlak gestol (2)
Afkoelproses was stadig en 'n groot rotsmassa het gevorm (2) 2x2=(4)

(e) Koepel blootgestel op aardoppervlak (2)
Koepel het baie nate (2)
Chemiese verwering vind met die nate langs plaas (2)
Verweerde materiaal word verwyder deur erosie (2)
Hoop kernstene bly agter (2)
Skets (2) benoemde (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

2.1.3 (a) Homoklinale rug (1) (1)

(b) G – laevlakhelling / duikhelling (1)
H – eskarphelling (1) (2)

(c) Batoliet / lakoliet / lopoliet wat kanteling laat plaasvind (2)
Duikende sedimentêre rotslae word aan aardoppervlak blootgestel (2)
Sedimentêre lae wissel in weerstandbiedendheid (2)
Weerstandbiedende rotslae steek bo die aardoppervlakte as rûens uit (2)
Minder weerstandbiedende rotslae erodeer weg om valleie te vorm (2)
(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

(d) Landbou / boerdery (2) a.g.v. rivier / besproeiing.
Minder weerstandbiedende lae verweer om vrugbare grond te vorm (2)
Nedersettings kan ontwikkel (2) gelyk
Valleie gelyk en maklik om op te bou (2)
Rûens bied beskerming aan die nedersettings (2)
Infrastruktuur omdat dit plat en gelyk is (2)
Moet rede gee. net sê boerdery nedersetting (1) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

2.2.1 (a) teenoorgestelde sê van Suidhang merk dit!
L front noordwaarts (1)
Ontvang direkte sonskyn (1)
Energie op klein oppervlakte gekonsentreer (1) (3)

(b) P (2) 1x2=(2)

(c) P is aan oostekant van heuwel (2)
Son skyn op P in die oggend (2)
M in skadu vroeg in die oggend (2)
M aan westekant van heuwel (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

2.2.2 (a) Nag (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Katabatiese redes.
Hellings koel snags af (2)
Lug word swaar en dig (2)
Lug daal af na nedersetting K toe (2)
Rook word afwaarts vervoer (2)
Benoemde skets gee punte
(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

(c) Atmosfeer koel meer af in die winter (2)
Swaarder, digter lug (2) sal meer daal (2)
Rook word nader aan die aardoppervlak vasgekeer (2)
Inversielaag meer prominent / sterker ontwikkel (2) 3x2=(6)

2.2.3 Koue lug versamel op valleibodem (2)
Rypholtes ontwikkel op die valleibodem (2)
Mis ontwikkel op die valleibodem (2)
Valleibodem klam (2)
Katabatiese / daalwinde keer besoedeling naby aan die valleibodem vas (2)
(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

TOTAAL:

2.3.1 (a) Energievloei (1) deur die onderskeie organismes in 'n ekosisteem (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) piramiede geteken het merk √
plantegroei (1) bok (1) mens (1)
plantegroei (1) bok (1) arend (1)
plantegroei (1) sprinkane (1) molle (1) mens / arend (Enige 1) (3)

(c) Ontbinder (1) vb gee / gee punte (bakterieë / fungus) (1) (1)

2.3.2 (a) Vallende blare en dooie plantaardige materiaal (2) word voortdurend ontbind en in humus verander (2) 2x2=(4)

(b) Ekosisteem se balans word versteur (2)
Natuurlike plantegroei word verwyder (2)
Habitat van lewende organismes word vernietig (2)
Voedselbron van baie lewende organismes word vernietig (2)
Voedselketting word ontwrig (2)
Gronderosie tree in (2)
Grond raak onvrugbaar (2)
Grondwatervlakke daal na gelang plaatvloei toeneem (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)
[80]

TOTAAL:

VRAAG 3

3.1.1 Die stede (1) (1)

3.1.2 Landelike gebiede (1) (1)

3.1.3 Landelike-stedelike migrasie (2) Verstedeliking / landelike ontvolking (2) Konsep 1x2=(2)

3.1.4 Stootfaktore:
Gebrek aan werksgeleenthede (2)
Meganisasie (2) / Grondeise (2)
Herverdeling van grond (2)
natuurlike rampe (2) bv. vloede (1)
Swak dienste (onderwys / gesondheidsorg) (2)
Droogtes (2)
Oorbevolking (2)
Swak infrastruktuur (2)
Gebrek aan vermaaklikheidsgeriewe (2)
Grondvrugbaarheid neem af (2)
Plaasmoorde / onveilig (2) Aanvaar trekfaktore (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

3.1.5 Trekfaktore: Verbeterde onderwys / gesondheidsfasiliteite (2)
Meer werksgeleenthede (2)
Hoër inkomste / Hoër lewenstandaard (2)
Beter infrastruktuur / kommunikasie (2)
Meer vermaaklikheidsfasiliteite (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

3.2.1 Stede bied meer dienste en geleenthede aan mense om hulle lewensstandaard te verhoog (2) (Definisie/ konsep) 1x2=(2)

3.2.2 (a) Hoër-orde-dienste (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Drempelbevolking is groot (2), want mense kom nie elke dag stad toe nie (2) Hoef nie rede te gee nie. 1x2=(2)

(c) Invloedsfeer is groter (2), omdat mense ver reis om dienste in die stad te bekom (2) Hoef nie rede te gee nie. 1x2=(2)

TOTAAL:

3.3.1	Samedromming (1) Kongestie Verkeersopeenhoping (1) Geraasbesoedeling (1) Lugbesoedeling (1) Omgewingsvernietiging (1) Rommel (1)	(Enige 2)	(2)
3.3.2	Toename in getal mense (2) Toename in getal motors (2) Nywerheidsontwikkeling (2) Verouderde straatpatrone (2)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
3.3.3	Moedig gebruik van openbare vervoer aan (2) Desentraliseer ekonomiese aktiwiteite (2) Parkeergarages in die middestad (2) Parkeer-en-ry-stelsels (2) Fleksietyd (2) Eenrigtingstrate (2) Gesinchroniseerde verkeersligte (2) Bus- en taxibane (2) Moedig saamryklubs aan (2) Nywerheidsdesentralisasie (2) Wette wat vrylating van besoedeling beperk (2) Hoër skoorstene (2) Filters in skoorstene (2) Plant meer bome aan (2) Elektrifisering (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
3.4.1	Informele nedersetting / plakkerskamp (2)		1x2=(2)
3.4.2	Hulle het stad toe gekom om 'n nuwe lewe vir hulleself te skep (2) Plek waar hulle skuilings oprig om in te woon (2)	(Definisie/ konsep)	1x2=(2)
3.5.1	'n Oorbevolkte informele nedersetting het aan die buitewyke van die stad ontwikkel (1) Behuising is onbekostigbaar (1) Gebrek aan formele behuising (1)	(Enige 1)	(1)
3.5.2	Werkloosheid (2) Armoede (2) Geen opleiding nie (2) Nie voldoende sanitêre geriewe nie (2) Nie genoegsame vullisverwydering nie (2) Ongesonde lewensomstandighede (2) Siektes (2) Misdaad (2) Gebrek aan oop ruimtes (2)	Sosiale of ekonomiese enige! (Enige 3)	3x2=(6)
3.5.3	Kinders het altyd iemand om mee te speel (2) Veiligheid (2) Deel van 'n gemeenskap (Ubuntu)		1x2=(2)
3.6	Geen dienste is verskaf nie (1) Geen water nie (1) Geen paaie is gebou nie (1) Geen riolering is voorsien nie (1) Geen gesondheidsorg-fasiliteite nie (1) Geen vullisverwydering verskaf nie (1) Geen onderwysgeriewe nie (1) Stootskrapers	(Enige 4)	(4)
		TOTAAL:	

3.7.1	(a)	Stedelike groei – na gelang meer mense in Blikkiesdorp kom woon, (1) neem die getal mense in die stad toe (1) (Definisie / konsep)		(2)
	(b)	Stedelike uitbreiding – die fisiese gebied wat deur Blikkiesdorp in beslag geneem word, (1) sal uitwaarts na gelang bevolkingsgetalle toeneem (1) (Definisie / konsep)		(2)
3.7.2	(a)	Stedelike profiel (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	In die SSK / SSG / middestad (2)		1x2=(2)
	(c)	Groter vraag na ruimte in die SSK (2) Hoër grondwaardes (2) Mees toeganklike grondgebruik-sone (2) Goedkoper om opwaarts te bou (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
3.8		Baie inwoners van Blikkiesdorp werk in die Stad (2) Sonder die inwoners van Blikkiesdorp sal dienste ontwrig word (2)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
3.9.1		Bou van paaie (1) Deur mense toe te laat om op hulle eie grond te woon (1) Onderwys (1) Verskaffing van water (1), elektrisiteit (1), sanitasie (1) Werksopleiding (1) Lewering van dienste (1)	(Enige 3)	(3)
3.9.2		Om almal se lewenskwaliteit te verbeter (2) Sosiale opheffing	(Definisie)	1x2=(2)
3.9.3		As almal betrokke raak by hulle eie ontwikkeling, sal hulle dit koester en almal sal voordeel daaruit trek. Werkgeleenthede sal geskep word (2) Konsep van Ubuntu (2) (gevoel van behoort)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
3.10.1		Minder beknop (2) Verbeterde behuising (2) Beplanning is sigbaar (2) Verbeterde lewensstandaard (2) Verbeterde leefomgewing, bv. die aanplant van bome (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
3.10.2		'n Nuwe begin vir 'n nuwe geïntegreerde nedersetting (2) Kyk hoe leerlinge vraag beantwoord		1x2=(2)
3.10.3		Nywerheidsdesentralisasie – om ekonomiese ontwikkeling in landelike gebiede aan te moedig (2) Landboubeplanning – om voedselproduksie in landelike gebied te verhoog (2) Metropolitaanse oorloopeffek (2) voorbeelde gee merk! Voorsiening in basiese behoeftes in landelike gebiede (2) Vestig toerismegeleenthede, bv. natuurreservate / gastehuise (2) Aanloklikheid vir pensioenarisse Aanloklikheid vir pendelaars Ruimtelike ontwikkelingsstrategieë	(Enige 2 – aanvaar ander)	2x2=(4)
				[80]

TOTAAL:

VRAAG 4

4.1.1	Landelike / boeredorpie (1)			(1)
4.1.2	Kern (1)			(1)
4.1.3	(a)	Die presiese terrein (1) waarop die nedersetting geleë is (1)	(Definisie)	(2)
	(b)	Heuwelkruin (1) droë punt nedersetting bo-op berg / hoogliggende gebied		(1)
	(c)	Op die hellings rondom die nedersetting (1)		(1)
	(d)	Verdedigbaarheid (2) gelyke dele vir boerdery-aktiwiteite (2) uitsig (2)		1x2=(2)
	(e)	Ver van boere se huise (2) Op 'n helling (2) Gronderosie (2) Moeilik om te meganiseer (2)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
4.1.4	(a)	Rond (1) Radiaal (1)		(1)
	(b)	Bo op 'n heuwel geleë (2) Beplande nedersetting (2) Binne stadsmuur / pad (2)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Veiligheid (2) Naby aan bure / sosiale interaksie (2) Hulp naby wanneer benodig (2)	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
4.1.5	(a)	Gemeenskaplike grondbesit (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Intensiewe / kommersiële boerdery (2) / Bestaansboerdery (2)		1x2=(2)
4.1.6	Plase is ver vanaf die rivier geleë (2) Riviere is seisoenaal / droog op in die somer (2)			2x2=(4)
4.1.7	(a)	Boere ploeg op en af met die hellings langs (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Gronderosie (2)		1x2=(2)
4.1.8	(a)	Nie baie toeganklik nie (op 'n heuwelkruin) (2) Slegs twee paaie (een baie hobbelrig) wat na die onderpunt van die hange lei (2) Oorstromings maak dit ontoeganklik (2) Tydelike houtbrug (2) Slegs een pad lei direk na boeredorpie (2) Steil helling (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
	(b)	Negatiewe invloed op ekonomiese welvaart (2) Maak dit moeilik vir boere om hulle produkte na die mark te neem (2) Moeilik vir handelaars / diensverskaffers om die boeredorpie te bereik (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)

TOTAAL:

4.2.1 Stedelike gebiede (1)
Privaat plase (1) (Enige 1) (1)

4.2.2 (a) Verspreid (1) (1)

(b) Privaat grondbesit (2) Bly by werksplek (2)
Kan eie inisiatief gebruik (2) Winste word nie gedeel nie (2)
Meganisering is moontlik (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

(c) Min of meer in die middel (2) / sentraal 1x2=(2)

(d) Voordeel – landerye ewe ver vanaf die plaasopstal (2)
boer het 'n 360°-uitsig oor sy plaas (2)
reisafstand / reistyd word geminimaliseer (2)
spaar op vervoerkoste (2) (Enige 1)

Nadeel – vêr vanaf hoofpad (2)
vêr vanaf naaste bure (2)
onveilig (2)
grootte (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

4.2.3 Het bome aangeplant (2)
Landerye volgens die kontoere geploeg (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.4 (a) Die rivier was seisoenaal / het net in winter gevloei (2)
nie-standhoudend
Water benodig vir nywerheid (2)
Vloedvoorkoming (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

(b) Front aan die rivier (2)
Kan direk uit rivier besproei (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.5 Hotel is maklik toeganklik vanaf die hoofpad (2)
Hotel bied goeie uitsig oor dam / estetiese waarde (2)
In stil landelike gebied geleë (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.6 Plase stroomaf kan oorstroom (2)
Pad wat na die boeredorpie toe lei, kan vernietig word (2)
Boeredorpie afgesny van die omliggende gemeenskappe (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

4.2.7 (a) Grondstof maklik bekom
Grondstof georiënteerd
Ver van die inwoners van die boeredorpie (2)
Naby aan vervoernetwerke (2)
Naby aan mark (2)
Naby aan arbeid (2)
Gelyk grond vir uitbreiding (2)
Grond goedkoper aan buitewyke (2)
Water beskikbaar vanaf dam (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

(b) Lugbesoedeling vir die verspreide plase (2)
Waterbesoedeling (2)
Grondbesoedeling (2)
Geraasbesoedeling (2)
Slegte reuke (2)
Omgewingsvernietiging (4) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

4.2.8 (a) Handel neem toe, omdat meer mense die gebied kan bereik (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Lugbesoedeling (2)
Landerye vernietig (2)
Plase verdeel deur die pad (2)
Sommige mense gaan net verbyry en nie stop nie (2)
Ekonomie van die dorpie word negatief beïnvloed (2)
Padongelukke (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

4.2.9 (a) Multifunksioneel (1)
Stedelike dorpie (1)
Toeriste-aantreklikheid (1) (Enige 1) (1)

(b) Hoteldienste / toerisme (1)
Verskaffing van dienste in die dorpie, bv. slagter, dokter, bakker, ens. (1)
Werk in die fabriek (1)
Alles behalwe boerdery / mynbou (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) (2)

(c) Die nedersetting verskaf dienste aan die omliggende landelike gemeenskap (2) Konsep! 1x2=(2)

(d) Nedersetting A se reikwydte het vergroot (2) 1x2=(2)

(e) Dit is van verder af bereikbaar (2) 1x2=(2)
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TOTAAL:

VRAAG 5

5.1.1 (a) Durban (1) Richardsbaai (1) Port Elizabeth (1)
Oos-Londen (1) Mosselbaai (1) Kaapstad (1)
Saldanhabaai (1) (Enige 3) (3)

(b) Suid-Afrikaanse hawens is 'n stilhouplek (2)
Skepe hervul met brandstof in SA-hawestede (2)
Skepe hervul met rantsoene in SA-hawestede (2)
Handel word gedryf in SA-hawestede (2)
Dienste moet verskaf word aan skepe / bemanning (2)
Werksgeleenthede word by hawens geskep (2) (Enige 3 – aanvaar ander) 3x2=(6)

(c) Suez-kanaal sal gesluit word (2)
Vragskepe moet dan deur SA-hawens vaar (2)
Handel in die hawens sal toeneem (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

5.1.2 (a) 'n Land wat geheel en al deur ander lande omring word (1) en wat geen toegang tot die see het nie / geen hawens het nie (1) (Definisie) (2)

(b) Botswana (1) Lesotho (1) Swaziland (1) Zimbabwe (1)
Malawi (1) Zambië (1) (Op die kaart = merk)
(Enige 2) (2)

(c) Goedere moet deur Suid-Afrika beweeg (2)
Met geen toegang tot SA-hawens nie kan produkte nie uitgevoer word nie (2)
Met geen toegang tot SA-hawens nie kan produkte nie ingevoer word nie (2)
Indien afgesny van SA-hawens, word internasionale handel beperk (2)
Word ekonomies benadeel as internasionale handel beperk word (2)
(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

5.1.3 (a) Waar een tipe vervoer (1) vir 'n ander tipe vervoer verruil word (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) Saldanhabaai (1) (1)

(c) Richardsbaai (1) (1)

(d) Saldanhabaai – bestaande spoorverbinding met ysterertsproduserende gebiede in die Noord-Kaap (2)
Richardsbaai – spoorverbinding met steenkoolvelde in Mpumalanga en KwaZulu-Natal (2)
gelyk gebiede beskikbaar om hawe te bou (2) / en uit te brei (2)
Durban-hawe oorbenut (Enige 1) 2x2=(4)

(e) Nie-hernieubaar (2) 1x2=(2)

(f) Kan nie vervang word as dit opgebruik is nie (2) 1x2=(2)

TOTAAL:

5.1.4 (a) Die verskil in waarde (1) tussen uitgevoerde en ingevoerde produkte (1) (Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) Bevoordeel nie die handelsbalans nie (1) (1)

(c) Grondstowwe nie so waardevol soos reeds vervaardigde produkte nie (2)
Meer geld kan verdien word deur reeds vervaardigde produkte uit te voer (2) 2x2=(4)

5.1.5 (a) Gunstig (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Uitvoere meer werd as invoere (2) 1x2=(2)

(c) Devaluering van die Rand / verhoog invoerbelastings (2)
Ontwikkel nywerhede om grondstowwe te verwerk (2)
Verwerkte produkte is meer werd as grondstowwe (2)
Indien groter inkomste deur verwerkte produkte uit te voer (2)
Massaproduksie / verminder invoere (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

(d) Meer werksgeleenthede (2)
Meer goedere en dienste kan aangekoop word (2)
Lewenstandaard word verhoog (2)
vbe renteverlaging (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)

TOTAAL:

5.2.1 (a) Bruto Binnelandse Produk (1) (1)

(b) Die waarde van alle klaar verwerkte produkte en dienste wat in 'n land gelewer word (1) oor 'n tydperk van 'n jaar (1) (Definisie / konsep) (2)

5.2.2 Primêr: landbou (1) mynbou (1) (Enige 1)
Sekondêr: vervaardiging (1) / nywerheid (1) / elektrisiteit opwekking (1)
Tersiêr: elektrisiteit (1) konstruksie (1) handel (1) vervoer (1)
finansies (1) gemeenskap (1) (Enige 1) (3)

5.2.3 (a) Gauteng (1) (1)

(b) Grootste nywerheidstreek word in Gauteng aangetref (2)
Groot verskeidenheid goedere word in Gauteng geproduseer (2)
Groot waarde word geheg aan goedere wat in Gauteng se nywerhede geproduseer word (2)
Gauteng is die ekonomiese hartland van Suid-Afrika (2)
Aandelebeurs word in Gauteng aangetref (2)
Hoofkantore van heelwat finansiële instellings is in Gauteng geleë (2)
(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

5.2.4 Die meeste steenkoolvelde word in Mpumalanga aangetref (2)
Kragstasies is naby aan die steenkoolvelde geleë (2) 2x2=(4)

5.2.5 (a) Noord-Kaap (1) (1)

(b) Min landbou-aktiwiteite (2)
Min mynbou-aktiwiteite (2)
Beperkte nywerheidsaktiwiteite (2)
Handelsaktiwiteite is beperk (2)
Diensverskaffing is beperk (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

(c) Lewensstandaard word verlaag (2) 1x2=(2)
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TOTAAL:

VRAAG 6

6.1.1	(a)	Johannesburg (1)		(1)
	(b)	A – Limpopo (1) B – Mpumalanga (1) C – Vrystaat (1) D – Noordwes (1)		(4)
6.1.2	(a)	Gematigde klimaat (1) Vrugbare grond (1) Geskik vir landbou (1) Ryk aan minerale (1) Industrieë / werksgeleenthede / Infratruktuur	(Enige 2)	(2)
	(b)	Grond (2) Water (2) Minerale / Goud (2) Plantegroei (2) skoon lug (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
	(c)	Grond: erosie maak dit onvrugbaar (2) Water: word besoedel (2) Minerale / goud: raak uitgeput (2) Plantegroei: word vernietig en lei tot verwoestyning (2) Lug: meer besoedeld	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
6.1.3	(a)	Die agglomerasie van funksies / dienste (1) in 'n gebied hoofsaaklik weens die toeganklikheid daarvan (1)	(Definisie / konsep)	(2)
	(b)	Gedeelde infrastruktuur (2) Ondersteuningsnywerhede naby aan mekaar (2) Bymekaarkom van vervoernetwerke / toeganklikheid (2) Markte / afsetgebied / Arbeid beskikbaar / Vervoerkoste verlaag	(Enige 1)	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Misdaad (2) / Strategies kwesbaar (2) Samedromming van mense (2) / Opeenhoping (2) Besoedeling (2) / Behuisingstekorte (2) Informele nedersettings (2) / Druk op hulpbronne (2) / dienste (2) verswak / oorlaai – duurder (2)	(Enige 2 – aanvaar ander)	2x2=(4)
6.1.4	(a)	PWV (1)		(1)
	(b)	Chemiese (1) Afrox / Yster en staal (1) / Yskor Kos en drank (1) Metaal- en ingenieurswerke (1) Motorvoertuie en onderdele (1) Tekstiel Spesifieke vbe merk	(Enige 2)	(2)
	(c)	Konsentrasie van mynbou-aktiwiteite (2) Vrugbare grond - landbou (2) Gelyk grond (2) / Groot mark (2) Groot stede (2)/ Groot arbeidsmag (2) Hartland van die ekonomie (2) / Goed ontwikkelde infrastruktuur (2) Beskikbaarheid van water vanaf wateroordrag-skemas (2) Kragbronne naby (2)	(Enige 3)	3x2=(6)
	(d)	Watertekorte (2) Druk op dienste, bv. water- en kragvoorsiening (2) Ver van hawens af (2) Geïsoleer van ander groot markte (2) Ernstige lugbesoedeling (2) Samedromming van mense en aktiwiteite (2) Min uitbreidingsmoontlikhede / gebrek aan spasie (2)	(Enige 2)	2x2=(4)
			TOTAAL:	

6.2.1 (a) 'n Woongebied wat sonder enige formele beplanning ontwikkel (1) en wat aan basiese dienste, bv. riolering, water en elektrisiteit ontbreek (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

(b) Die verkoop van goedere op sypaadjies / by padkruisings (1) buite 'n formeel ontwikkelde organisasie (1) (Definisie / konsep) (2)

6.2.2 (a) Vrugte- / groenteverkopers (1) Koerantverkopers (1)
Verkoop van produkte soos hangers, koeldranke, selfoonartikels (1) / telefoon, sjebiens, spasa-winkels, taxi's, dagsorg, stoor, agterplaas motorwerktuigkundiges
Verkoop van kos (1) sigarette (1) lekkers (1) Haarkappers (1)
(Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) (2)

(b) Verkopers doen besigheid op verskillende plekke (2)
Verkopers nie geregistreer nie (2)
Nie-belastingbetalers
(Enige 1 – aanvaar ander) 1x2=(2)

(c) Nie as belastingbetalers geregistreer nie (2) 1x2=(2)

(d) Skep eie werk (2)
Verskaf goedere goedkoop (2) (Enige 1 – aanvaar ander) 1x2=(2)

TOTAAL:

6.3.1 (a) Oranjerivier (1) Vaalrivier (1) Katzrivier (2)

(b) Malutiberge / Drakensberge (1) Ukhahlamba (1)

(c) Besproeiing van landerye (2) / Verhoogde mynbou-aktiwiteite (2)
Meer water benodig vir huishoudelike gebruik (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)

6.3.2 Verkry inkomste uit waterverkope (2) /
Werkverskaffing (2) tydens konstruksiefase (2)
Verbeterde infrastruktuur (2)
Onafhanklike bron van elektrisiteit (2)
Ontwikkeling van landbou en bosbou (2)
Bevorder toerisme (2)
Ekonomiese ontwikkeling (2)
Indiensopleiding / opvoeding (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

6.3.3 (a) Hidro-elektrisiteit (2) 1x2=(2)

(b) Tersiêr (2) / sekondêr 1x2=(2)

(c) 'n Diens word verskaf (2) / opwekking van elektrisiteit 1x2=(2)

(d) Geen besoedeling (2)
Hernieubaar (2)
Geen skade aan die omgewing (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

(e) Suid-Afrika is 'n droë land (2)
Hidro-elektrisiteit kan nie 24 uur per dag opgewek word nie (2)
Groot steenkoolneerslae maak dit 'n goedkoop bron van energie (2)
Nie steil-genoeg riviere, watervalle (2)
(Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

6.4.1 Die beweging van funksies (2) / dienste weg van 'n gesentraliseerde posisie (1) na gebiede waar min ekonomiese ontwikkeling plaasgevind het (1)
(Definisie / konsep) (2)

6.4.2 Nywerhede / fabrieke / sekondêre aktiwiteite (1) (1)

6.4.3 Vervoerkortings (2) Belastinguitstel (2)
Verskaffing van goedkoop grond (2) Lae rentekoerse (2)
Verskaffing van dienste, bv. water, elektrisiteit en laer tariewe (2)
(Enige 2 – anvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
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