

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



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GEOGRAPHY

AARDRYKSKUNDE

**(First Paper)
(Eerste Vraestel)**

SG

502-2/1

**14 pages
14 bladsye**

GEOGRAPHY SG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Diagram Book



502 2 1

SG

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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE SG
(Eerste Vraestel)

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 240

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 word in Diagramboek 502-2/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 jou 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 SG
(First Paper)**

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 240

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 502-2/X .
 - Number all questions you are answering down the **centre** of your answer book.
 - Leave a **line open** between parts of your answer 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 deur 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 streke in verwoestende strome wat oor die landskap swiep.

- 1.1 Bestudeer **Figuur 1.1 B**, wat 'n deursnit deur 'n tropiese sikloon net oos van Madagaskar (**Figuur 1.1 A**) voorstel, deeglik en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.
- 1.1.1 (a) Benoem wolktype A op die diagram. (1)
- (b) Identifiseer gedeelte **C – D** op die diagram. (1)
- (c) Noem TWEE weerstoestande wat kenmerkend van gebied **C – D** op in hierdie diagram is. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Verduidelik waarom dié bogenoemde weerstoestande hier ervaar word. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.2 Meeste van die skade wat deur tropiese siklone aangerig word, word veroorsaak wanneer hulle die ooskus van die vasteland eerste bereik.
- (a) Teken 'n eenvoudige diagram van 'n tropiese sikloon in die Suidelike halfrond om aan te dui hoe dit op 'n weerkaart voorgestel word. Plaas die simbool (§) wat gebruik word om die oog van die tropiese sikloon aan te dui in die korrekte posisie. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Beskryf TWEE maniere waarop tropiese siklone die natuurlike en mensgemaakte omgewing kan beskadig of selfs vernietig. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.3 Waarom ontbind tropiese siklone oor die vasteland? 2x2=(4)

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 1.1 A**) and 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. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Explain why the weather conditions mentioned above are experienced here. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.2 Most devastation is caused when tropical cyclones reach the east coast of land first.
- (a) Draw a simple diagram of a tropical cyclone in the Southern Hemisphere, to show how it is illustrated on a synoptic map. Place the symbol (§) used to identify the eye of the tropical cyclone in the correct position. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Describe TWO ways in which tropical cyclones could damage or even destroy the natural and human environment. 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.3 Why do tropical cyclones dissipate (die out) when they move over land? 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 TWEE oorsake van vloede. (2)
- 1.2.2 Ontbossing laat plaatvloei en stroomvloei weens swaar reënval, wat met tropiese siklone gepaardgaan, toeneem.
- (a) Definieer die term ontbossing. (2)
- (b) Wat is plaatvloei? (2)
- (c) Wat is stroomvloei? (2)
- (d) Verduidelik waarom ontbossing plaatvloei sal laat toeneem. Verwys in jou antwoord na die rol van natuurlike plantegroei by afloop en deursyfering. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Noem enige TWEE ander faktore wat plaatvloei in Madagaskar kan laat toeneem. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 Noem TWEE maniere waarop mense negatief deur vloede beïnvloed sal word. 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. 2x2=(4)
- 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 oorbeweiding wat gronderosie en verwoestyning veroorsaak.
- 1.3.1 Wat is oorbeweiding? (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)

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- 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 and channel (stream) flow which result from the heavy rainfall associated with tropical cyclones.
- (a) Define the term deforestation. (2)
- (b) What is sheet flow? (2)
- (c) What is channel (stream) flow? (2)
- (d) Explain why deforestation would increase sheet flow. In your answer refer to the role played by natural vegetation in run-off and infiltration. 2x2=(4)
- (e) List any TWO other factors that could increase sheet flow in Madagascar. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 List TWO ways in which humans will be negatively influenced by floods. 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. 2x2=(4)
- 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 livestock to make a living off the land. This results in overgrazing which leads to soil erosion and desertification.
- 1.3.1 What is overgrazing? (2)
- 1.3.2 Why does overgrazing result in soil erosion? 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 What methods can be introduced in Madagascar to reduce over-grazing on this island? 2x2=(4)

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VRAAG 2

- 2.1 Verwys na **Figuur 2.1** wat 'n aantal dreineerbekke / -komme en die dreineringspatrone aantoon wat elkeen ontwikkel het. Die struktuur-landskappe 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) Wat word die hoogliggende gebied genoem wat twee dreineerbekke van mekaar skei? (1)
- (d) Identifiseer die dreineringspatrone wat dreineerbekke **B** en **C** afsonderlik ontwikkel het. (2)
- 2.1.2 (a) Identifiseer die landvorm D wat uit 'n vroeëre intrusiewe landvorm ontwikkel het. (1)
- (b) Het landvorm **D** uit 'n sedimentêre gesteente of uit 'n stollingsgesteente ontwikkel? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Waarom is landvorm **D** nou op die aardoppervlak sigbaar? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Uit watter rotstipe bestaan landvorm **D**? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Landvorm **D** kan oor tyd in stapelrotse ontwikkel. Teken 'n eenvoudige skets van stapelrotse. 1x2=(2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Identifiseer die landvorm by **F**. (1)
- (b) Identifiseer hange G en **H**. (2)
- (c) Ontwikkel landvorm **F** uit 'n sedimentêre gesteente of uit 'n stollingsgesteente? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Verskaf 'n bewys uit die diagram om jou antwoord op Vraag 2.1.3 (c) te ondersteun. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Noem EEN manier waarop die vlakte tussen die twee rûens (heuwels) benut kan word. 1x2=(2)
- 2.2 Verwys na **Figuur 2.2**, wat 'n sketskaart van 'n vallei in die Suidelike Halfrond aantoon waarin twee nedersettings, **J** en **K**, geleë is.
- 2.2.1 Verduidelik waarom hang **L** hoër temperature as hange **M** en **P** gedurende die dag sal bereik. 3x2=(6)

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) What does one call the high-lying area that separates two drainage basins from each other? (1)
- (d) Identify the drainage patterns developed by drainage basins **B** and **C** respectively. (2)
- 2.1.2 (a) Identify the landform at **D** which developed from a previously intrusive landform. (1)
- (b) Did landform **D** develop from sedimentary rock or from igneous rock? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Why is landform **D** now visible above the Earth's surface? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Of what rock type does landform **D** consist? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Landform **D** could, within time, develop into a tor. Draw a simple diagram to illustrate a tor. 1x2=(2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Identify the landform at **F**. (1)
- (b) Identify slopes G and **H**. (2)
- (c) Does landform **F** develop from sedimentary rock or from igneous rock? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Give evidence from the diagram to support your answer to Question 2.1.3 (c). 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain ONE way in which the plain between the two ridges can be used. 1x2=(2)
- 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 Explain why slope **L** will record higher temperatures during the course of the day than slopes **M** and **P**. 3x2=(6)

2.2.2 Veronderstel 'n veldbrand ontstaan op hang L.

- (a) Sal nedersetting **K** tydens die dag of nag die meeste deur rook vanaf die veldbrand beïnvloed word? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.2.2 (a). 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 die voet van hang **M**. Verskeie voedselkettings kan in die skets waargeneem word.

- 2.3.1 (a) Wat is 'n voedselketting? (2)
- (b) Wat is die hoof-energiebron in hierdie ekosisteem? (1)
- (c) Gee EEN voorbeeld van 'n produseerder in dié ekosisteem. (1)
- (d) Gee EEN voorbeeld van 'n verbruiker in dié ekosisteem. (1)
- (e) 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) Wat sal met die plantbedekking in hierdie ekosisteem gebeur as die aantal sprinkane toeneem? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.3.2 (a). 1x2=(2)
- (c) Hoe sal die verandering in plantbedekking wat in Vraag 2.3.2 (a) genoem is die aantal bokke wat mens in hierdie ekosisteem sal aantref, verander? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.3.2 (c). 1x2=(2)
- (e) Waarom is dit belangrik om die natuurlike plantbedekking van hierdie ekosisteem te beskerm? 1x2=(2)

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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)

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) What is the main source of energy in this ecosystem? (1)
- (c) Give ONE example of a producer in this ecosystem. (1)
- (d) Give ONE example of a consumer in this ecosystem. (1)
- (e) 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) What will happen to the vegetation cover in this ecosystem if the number of locusts were to increase? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 2.3.2 (a). 1x2=(2)
- (c) How will the change in vegetation cover mentioned in Question 2.3.2 (a) change the number of buck that one will find in this ecosystem? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Explain your answer to Question 2.3.2 (c). 1x2=(2)
- (e) Why would it be important to protect the natural vegetation cover of this ecosystem? 1x2=(2)

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AFDELING B
NEDERSETTINGSAARDRYKSKUNDE

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 3

Verwys na die storie “*n Storie Oor Twee Stede*” (**Figuur 3**) en beantwoord dan die volgende 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 TWEE redes waarom die mense wegtrek vanaf die gebied wat in Vraag 3.1.2 genoem word. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.1.5 Wat lok die mense na die plek toe waarheen hulle trek? Noem minstens TWEE aantrekkingskragte (trekfaktore). $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 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) Is die orde van dienste wat die stad in **Raam 3** aanbied hoë- of lae-orde-dienste? (1)
- (b) Sal die dienste wat in Vraag 3.2.2 (a) geïdentifiseer is ‘n groot of ‘n klein drempelbevolking hê? (1)
- (c) Sal die invloedsfeer van die dienste groot of klein wees? (1)
- 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)
- 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

Refer to 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 this frame 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 TWO reasons why the people are moving away from the area mentioned in Question 3.1.2. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.5 What is attracting them to where they are going? Provide at least TWO attractions (pull factors). 2x2=(4)
- 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) Are the services offered by the city in Frame 3, high or low order services? (1)
- (b) Will the threshold population of the services identified in Question 3.2.2 (a) be large or small? (1)
- (c) Will the sphere of influence of these services be large or small? (1)
- 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" (problems). 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 "Shantytown". (1)
- 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 Beskryf EEN negatiewe ekonomiese toestand van die inwoners van Blikkiesdorp. 1x2=(2)
- 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 17** en **18** wat die idees van die Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsplan (HOP / RDP) reflekteer.
- 3.8.1 Wat is die algemene doelstelling van die HOP (RDP)? 1x2=(2)
- 3.8.2 Identifiseer DRIE dienste, sigbaar in **Raam 18**, wat deur die HOP (RDP) verskaf is. (3)
- 3.9 Verwys na **Raam 19**.
- 3.9.1 Vergelyk **Rame 6** en **19** en bespreek hoe die HOP (RDP) lewenstandaarde in die stedelike nedersetting verbeter het. 2x2=(4)
- 3.9.2 Waarom eindig die storie met die byskrif: "*Die Begin*"? 1x2=(2)

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- 3.5 Refer to **Frames 6 and 7**.
- 3.5.1 Identify the urban problem depicted in **Frame 6**. (1)
- 3.5.2 Describe ONE negative economic condition of the inhabitants of Shantytown. 1x2=(2)
- 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 17 and 18**, which reflect concepts of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).
- 3.8.1 What is the general aim of the RDP? 1x2=(2)
- 3.8.2 Identify THREE services provided by the RDP, that are evident in **Frame 18**. (3)
- 3.9 Refer to **Frame 19**.
- 3.9.1 Compare **Frames 6 and 19** and discuss how the RDP has improved living conditions in the urban settlement. 2x2=(4)
- 3.9.2 Why does the story end with the caption "*The Beginning*"? 1x2=(2)

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VRAAG 4

Figure 4 A en 4 B 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. (1)
- (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? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 4.1.4 (a) Beskryf die buitelynvorm van die nedersetting. (1)
- (b) Gee 'n rede vir hierdie buitelynvorm. $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (c) Wat is die sosiale voordeel van hierdie buitelynvorm? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 4.1.5 Waarom is dit vir die boere moeilik om water vir hulle gewasse te bekom? Verskaf TWEE redes. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 4.1.6 (a) Die meeste van die natuurlike plantegroei is met bewerkte landerye vervang. Van die boere ploeg op en af met die helling langs. Waarom is dit nie 'n goeie landboupraktyk nie? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Hoe vererger oorbeweiding die probleem wat in Vraag 4.1.6 (a) genoem is? $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 4.1.7 (a) Maak die paaie en kommunikasienetwerke dit maklik om nedersetting **A** te bereik? (1)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord deur bewyse vanuit die diagram te verskaf. $2 \times 2 = (4)$

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)

QUESTION 4

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

4.1 Refer to **Figure 4 A** and answer the questions that follow.

- 4.1.1 Identify the type of settlement depicted in **Figure 4 A**. (1)
- 4.1.2 What settlement pattern is represented in **Figure 4 A**? (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) Define the term site. (1)
- (b) Describe the site chosen for the settlement in **Figure 4 A**. (1)
- (c) Describe the site chosen for the cultivated lands. (1)
- (d) What is the advantage of the settlement's site? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Describe the shape of the settlement. (1)
- (b) Provide a reason, which would account for this shape. 1x2=(2)
- (c) What is the social advantage of this shape? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.5 Why is it difficult for the farmers to obtain water for their crops?
Provide TWO reasons. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.6 (a) Most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by cultivated land. Some of the farmers have ploughed up and down the slopes. Why is this not a good farming practice? 1x2=(2)
- (b) How does overgrazing add to the problem mentioned in Question 4.1.6 (a)? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.7 (a) Do the roads and communication networks make it easy to reach settlement **A**? (1)
- (b) Explain your answer by providing evidence from the diagram. 2x2=(4)

4.2 Refer to **Figure 4 B** 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 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. (1)
 - (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 boerderypraktyk wat in Vraag 4.1.6 (a) genoem is te verbeter. 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**. Verskaf EEN voordeel 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 EEN gevolg, sou die damwal hiér breek. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.7 Byskrif **I** stel 'n swaar nywerheid voor.
- (a) Bespreek 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 'n bewys van verbeterde vervoer.
- (a) Hoe sal **J** handel in die gebied beïnvloed? 1x2=(2)
 - (b) Op watter manier hou **J** 'n nadeel vir die nedersettings in hierdie gebied in? 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.9 Dertig jaar later het **A** van 'n enkelfunksionele landelike nedersetting na 'n multifunksionele stedelike nedersetting verander.
- (a) Watter TWEE alternatiewe tipes werksgeleenthede is daar nou vir die inwoners van nedersetting **A** beskikbaar? (2)
 - (b) Nedersetting **A** kan ook as 'n sentraleplek-nedersetting beskou word. Verduidelik hierdie stelling. 1x2=(2)

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- 4.2.2 Refer to settlement **H**.
- (a) Identify the settlement pattern. (1)
- (b) Provide ONE advantage of this settlement pattern over the one labelled **A**. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Describe the location of the farmstead in settlement **H** in relation to the farm boundaries. (1)
- (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 to improve the farming practice mentioned in Question 4.1.6 (a). 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**. Provide ONE advantage 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 ONE consequence that would occur should the dam wall collapse at this point. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.7 Label **I** indicates a heavy industry.
- (a) Discuss 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) In what way is **J** a disadvantage to the settlements in the area? 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.9 Thirty years later settlement **A** has changed from a unifunctional rural settlement to a multifunctional urban settlement.
- (a) What TWO alternative forms of employment are now available to the inhabitants of settlement **A**? (2)
- (b) Settlement **A** can also be regarded as a central place settlement. Explain this statement. 1x2=(2)

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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 state 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 **Figure 5.1A** en **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. 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 betrekkings met Suid-Afrika moet handhaaf? 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 Baie van Suid-Afrika se hawens is met 'n spesifieke doel ontwikkel.
- (a) Hawens is vragverbreking-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) Word ystererts en steenkool as hernieubare hulpbronne of nie-hernieubare hulpbronne geklassifiseer? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 5.1.3 (d). 1x2=(2)

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 economic 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 5.1 A** and **Figure 5.1 B** 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. 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? 2x2=(4)
- 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) Are iron ore and coal classified as renewable resources or as non-renewable resources? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain your answer to Question 5.1.3 (d). 1x2=(2)

- 5.1.4 In 2002 het Suid-Afrika se totale uitvoere 30,8 biljoen Rand beloop, terwyl ons totale invoere 27,6 biljoen Rand beloop het.
- (a) Definieer die term handelsbalans. (2)
- (b) Het Suid-Afrika 'n gunstige of ongunstige handelsbalans in 2002 getoon? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 5.1.5 (b). 1x2=(2)
- (d) Hoe sal Suid-Afrikaners baat vind by 'n gunstige handelsbalans? 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 aktiviteit. 3x2=(6)
- 5.2.3 (a) Watter provinsie het die meeste bygedra tot Suid-Afrika se BBP? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik waarom hierdie provinsie die meeste tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bydra. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.4 (a) Watter provinsie het die grootste bydrae gelewer tot die elektrisiteitsektor? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Waarom lewer die provinsie wat in Vraag 5.2.4 (a) genoem is die grootste bydrae tot die elektrisiteitsektor? 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.5 (a) Watter provinsie het die minste tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bygedra? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verwys na **Tabel 5.2** en verduidelik waarom hierdie provinsie so min tot Suid-Afrika se BBP bydra. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Hoe sal die bostaande die lewenstandaard van mense beïnvloed wat in hierdie provinsie woon? 1x2=(2)

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5.1.4 In 2002 South Africa's exports were 30,8 billion Rand while imports totalled 27,6 billion Rand.

- (a) Define the term balance of trade. (2)
- (b) Did South Africa show a favourable or an unfavourable balance of trade in 2002? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 5.1.5 (a). 1x2=(2)
- (d) How do South Africans benefit from a favourable balance of trade? 2x2=(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. 3x2=(6)
- 5.2.3 (a) Which province contributed the most to South Africa's GDP? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain why this province contributes greatly to South Africa's GDP. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.4 (a) Which province made the greatest contribution towards the electricity sector? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Why does the province mentioned in Question 5.2.4 (a) contribute the most towards the electricity sector? 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.5 (a) Which province contributed the least towards South Africa's GDP? 1x2=(2)
- (b) With reference to **Table 5.2**, explain why this province contributes the least towards South Africa's GDP. 2x2=(4)
- (c) How does the above affect the standard of living of people in this province? 1x2=(2)

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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. Werkseleenthede 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)
- 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. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 6.1.3 Sentralisasie moedig nywerheidsontwikkeling aan.
- (a) Die nywerheidstreek in Gauteng staan bekend as die PWV Nywerheidskompleks. Waarvoor staan die afkorting PWV? (3)
- (b) Noem TWEE tipies nywerhede wat in Gauteng voorkom. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (c) Bespreek TWEE faktore wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in Gauteng bevorder het. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (d) Bespreek TWEE faktore wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in Gauteng belemmer. $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (e) Noem TWEE van die probleme wat in Gauteng voorkom weens nywerheidsontwikkeling in hierdie provinsie. $2 \times 2 = (4)$

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) 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)
- 6.1.3 Centralisation promotes industrial development.
- (a) The industrial region found in Gauteng is known as the PWV. What does the abbreviation PWV stand for? (3)
- (b) List **TWO** types of industries found in Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Discuss **TWO** factors that promoted industrial development in Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Discuss **TWO** factors that hamper industrial development in Gauteng. 2x2=(4)
- (e) List **TWO** of the problems experienced in Gauteng as a result of industrialisation in this province. 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 EEN voorbeeld van werk wat binne die informele sektor van die ekonomie beskikbaar is. (1)
- (b) 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) Noem die TWEE lande wat by die projek betrokke is. (2)
- (d) 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? 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.3 Elektrisiteit word deur die Lesotho Hoogland Projek opgewek en 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? 1x2=(2)
- 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. Noem TWEE aansporingsmaatreëls wat aan dié ekonomiese aktiwiteite voorgehou word om desentralisasie aan te moedig. 2x2=(4)

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TOTAL: 240

EINDE

- 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) Give ONE example of employment that is available in the informal sector of the economy. (1)
- (b) 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 being 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) Name the TWO countries involved in this project. (2)
- (d) 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? 2x2=(4)
- 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? 1x2=(2)
- 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. List TWO incentives offered to industrialists to promote decentralisation. 2x2=(4)

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TOTAL: 240

END