

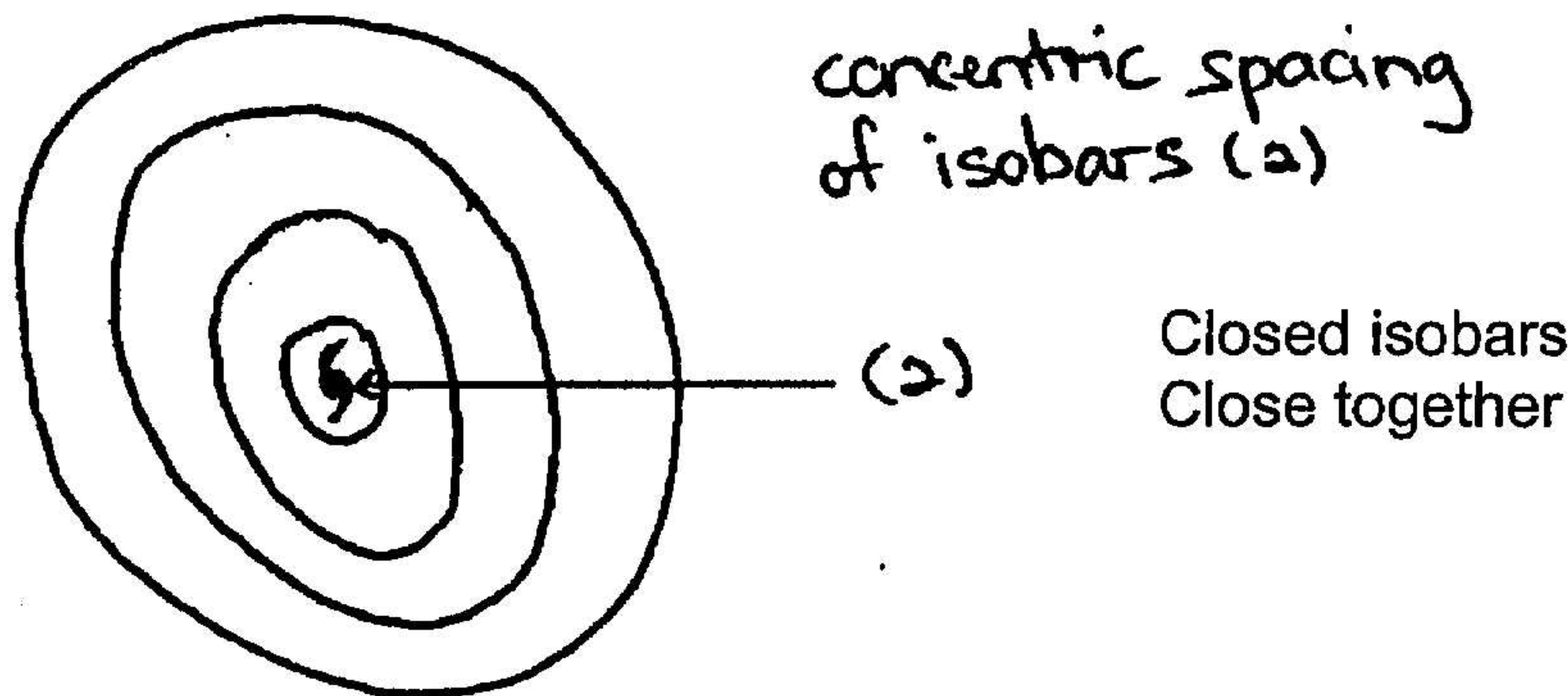
**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**GEOGRAPHY SG  
(First Paper)**

**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1.1 (a) Cumulonimbus (1) Cb (1)  
 (b) The eye (1) (1)  
 (c) Cloudless (2) Sunshine (2) Subsiding air stable  
 Windless (2) No precipitation (2)  
 Calm (2) Warm (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (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 2] 2x2=(4)

1.1.2 (a)



2x2=(4)

- (b) Vegetation destroyed (2)  
 Topsoil washed away (2)  
 Coastal towns flooded (2)  
 Roads / bridges destroyed (2)  
 Communication links destroyed (2)  
 Sewage systems destroyed (2)  
 Houses and personal property damaged (2)  
 Crops / livestock destroyed (2) [ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)

- 1.1.3 Cut off from source of energy (2)  
 No more evaporation therefore little moisture in atmosphere (2)  
 Condensation dramatically reduced (2)  
 No more latent heat released into atmosphere (2)  
 Friction over land slows system down (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)







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) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)

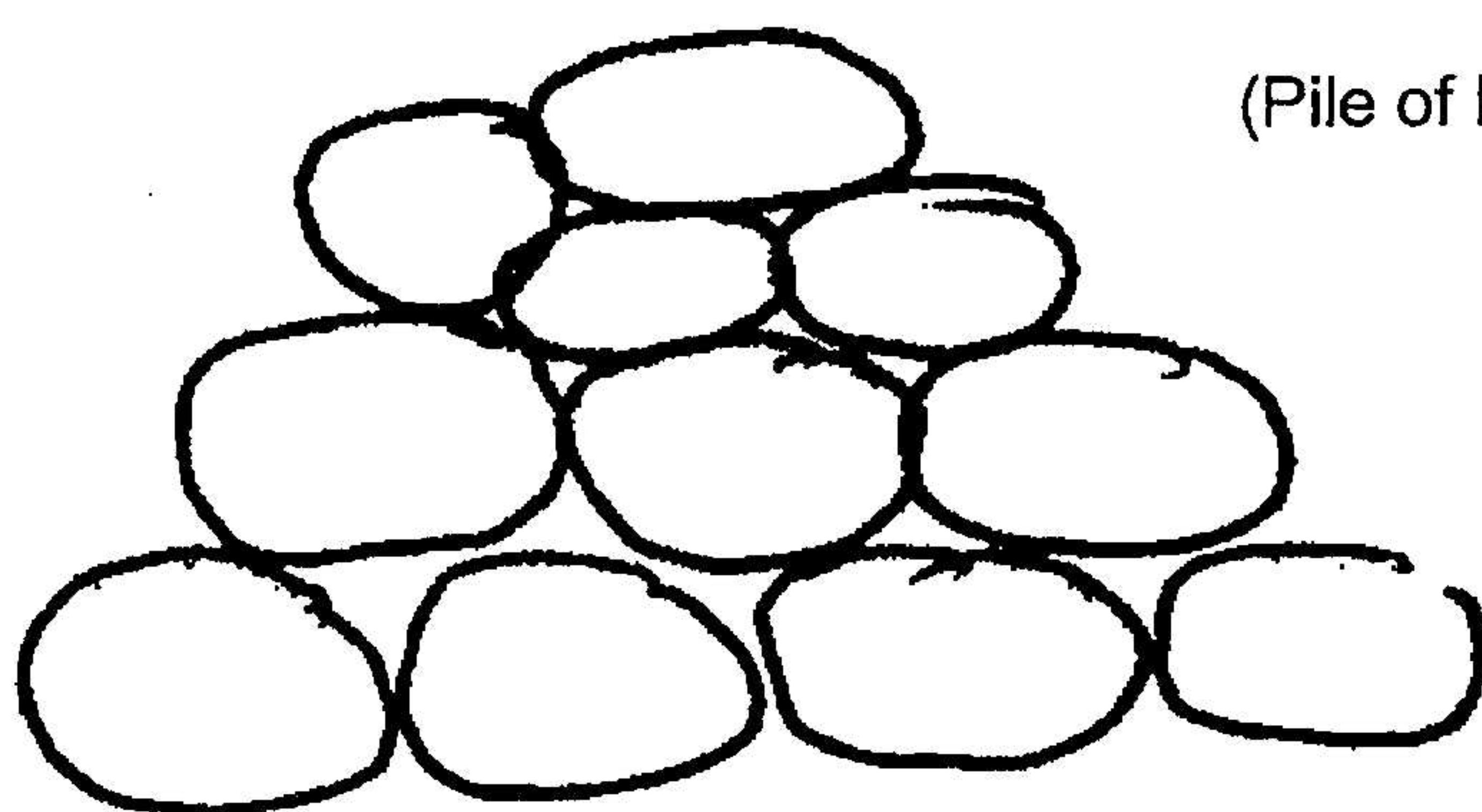
1.3.3 Reduce stock numbers (2)  
Stock rotation (2)  
Replant natural / indigenous vegetation (2)  
Diversify agriculture (2)  
Education (2) [ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)  
[60]



QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 (a) The entire area drained by a Supplying water / River system main river and its tributaries (2)  
 (b) 3 (1) (1)  
 (c) Watershed (1) (1)  
 (d) B – radial (1)  
 C – trellis (1) rectangular (2)

- 2.1.2 (a) Dome (1) (1)  
 (b) Igneous (1) (1)  
 (c) Exposed through erosion (2) covering removed 1x2=(2)  
 (d) Granite (2) batholith / loccolith 1x2=(2)  
 (e)



(Pile of Rocks)

(2) 1x2=(2)

- 2.1.3 (a) Homoclinal ridge (1) cuesta / Hogsback (1)  
 (b) G – dip slope (1)  
 H – scarp slope (1) (2)  
 (c) Sedimentary (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (d) Different layers can be seen (2) only sedimentary 1x2=(2)  
 (e) Agriculture / farming (2)  
 Settlements can develop (2)  
 Valleys flat and easy to build (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)

- 2.2.1 L is north facing (2)  
 Receives direct sunlight (2)  
 Energy concentrated on small surface area (2) 3x2=(6)

- 2.2.2 (a) Night (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) Slopes cool down at night (2)  
 Air becomes heavy and dense (2)  
 Air subsides towards settlement K (2)  
 Smoke transported downslope (2)  
 Smoke trapped below inv [ANY 3] 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)  
 In thermal belt [ANY 3] 3x2=(6)



- 2.3.1 (a) The flow of energy (1) through the various organisms in an ecosystem  
 (1) Link between trophic levels (2)  
 [concept] (1)
- (b) Sun (1) (1)
- (c) Vegetation / trees / shrubs / grass (1) (1)
- (d) Locusts (1)  
 Moles (1)  
 Buck (1)  
 Eagle (1)  
 Human (1) [ANY 1] (1)
- (e) Decomposer (1) Bacteria / Micro-organisms (1)
- 2.3.2 (a) Vegetation cover decreases (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) More locusts will consume more grass (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Buck will decrease (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Less vegetation to feed the buck (2)
- (e) Protect habitat of living creatures (2)  
 Protect food source of many living creatures (2)  
 Protect food chains (2)  
 Prevent soil erosion (2)  
 Protect soil fertility (2)  
 Protect biodiversity (2)  
 Medicinal properties of vegetation (2)  
 Balance ecosystem  
 Prevent erosion [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- [60]



## QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 The cities (1) Urban areas (1)
- 3.1.2 The rural areas (1) farms countryside (1)
- 3.1.3 Rural-urban migration (2) Urbanisation 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.4 Lack of jobs (2) Any farming problem negative  
 Poor services (education / health care ) (2)  
 Droughts (2) Mechanisation  
 Overpopulation (2) Safety  
 Poor infrastructure (2) Low wages  
 Lack of entertainment opportunities (2)  
 Decreasing soil fertility (2) Farm consolidation 2x2=(4)  
 Low income / Yield [ANY 2]
- 3.1.5 Improved education / health facilities (2)  
 More employment opportunities (2)  
 Better infrastructure / communication (2)  
 More entertainment opportunities (2)  
 Positive attraction factor [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.1 Cities offer more services and greater opportunities for people to improve  
 their lifestyles (2) ANY  
 [concept] 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Higher order services (1) (1)  
 (b) Threshold population is large (1) (1)  
 (c) Sphere of influence is large (1) (1)
- 3.3.1 Overcrowding (1) Housing shortage  
 Traffic congestion (1) Service inadequate  
 Noise pollution (1) Socio-Economic  
 Air pollution (1)  
 Centralisation [ANY 2] (2)
- 3.3.2 Increased number of people (2) Describe 3.3.1.  
 Increased number of cars (2) Inability to provide services  
 Industrialisation (2)  
 Out of date street patterns (2)  
 Crime [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) [ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 3.4.1 Informal / squatter settlement (1) (1)
- 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 (2)  
 Lack of formal housing (1) [ANY 1] (1)
- 3.5.2 Unemployment (2) Transport (2)  
 Poverty (2) Not social! [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 3.5.3 Children always have someone to play with (2)  
 Sense of community. 1x2=(2)  
 Social interaction (Ubuntu)
- 3.6 No services were being provided (1) Not permanent  
 No water (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)
- 3.7.1 (a) Urban growth / Population increase – as more people come to live in  
 Shantytown so the total number of people living there increases  
 [concept] (2) (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 Side view profile 1x2=(2)  
 (b) In the CBD / centre (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)
- 3.8.1 To upgrade the general standard of living of people by providing them with their most basic needs (2) Basic needs Equal economic Standards 1x2=(2)
- 3.8.2 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) Employment [ANY 3] (3)
- 3.9.1 Less congested (2)  
 Improved housing (2) Also ans. in 3.8.2  
 Evidence of planning (2)  
 Improved standard of living (2)  
 Improved living environment e.g. planting trees (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.9.2 This is a new beginning for a new integrated settlement (2)  
 [concept] New life 1x2=(2)  
 [60]



## QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 Rural / Village (1) (1)
- 4.1.2 Nucleated (1) (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) The actual piece of land on which a settlement is located (2)  
[concept] (2) (2)  
(b) Hill top (1) (1)  
(c) On the slopes and or surrounding the settlement. (1) terraces (1)  
(d) Defensibility (2) View  
Dry point. 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Circular / round (1) (1)  
(b) Situated on top of a hill (2) Limited expansion defence  
Planned settlement (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 Farms are situated far from the river (2)  
River is seasonal / dries up in summer (2) 2x2=(4)  
Far to transport. Costs.
- 4.1.6 (a) Increases soil erosion (2) (Concept.) Increases runoff 1x2=(2)  
(b) Vegetation removed which increases sheet flow (2)  
Less vegetation to anchor the soil (2)  
Less vegetation to protect the soil [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.7 (a) No (1) / Yes – see reason in 13. If reason is good give mark. (1)  
(b) Not very accessible (on a hill top) (2)
- Compare  
A with B 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) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.1 The urban areas (1) Cities  
Private farms (1) Nearer to river F. [ANY 1] (1)



- 4.2.2 (a) Dispersed (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 (1) Nw top left. (1)  
 (d) Adv – fields are equidistant from the farmstead (2)  
 (pos.) farmer has a 360° view of his farm (2)  
 travelling distance / time is minimised (2)  
 saves on transport costs (2) 1 Adv 2 [ANY 1]  
 (neg)Disadv – distance to main road is far (2) 1 Disadv 2  
 far from nearest neighbour (2)  
 unsafe (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.3 Planted trees (2)  
 Fields have been contour ploughed (2)  
 Provide water [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.4 (a) The river was non-perennial / seasonal / flowed only in winter (2)  
 Water needed for industry (2) Recreation / to attract tourists  
 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) Expansion [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 Farms downstream would be flooded (2)  
 Road leading to the village would be destroyed (2) Detour  
 Village cut off from surrounding communities (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 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) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (b) Air pollution for the dispersed farms (2)  
 Water pollution (2) Ugly  
 Soil pollution (2) Env desperation  
 Noise pollution (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)



- 4.2.8 (a) Trade will increase (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) Noise pollution (2)  
 Farmlands destroyed (2)  
 Farms separated / divided by highway (2)  
 Some people might just bypass the area and not stop at all (2)  
 Affects economy of the settlement negatively (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.9 (a) Hotel services / tourism (1) Sec & ter activities  
 Offering services in the village e.g. butcher, doctor, baker, etc. (1)  
 Working in the factory (1) [ANY 2 – Accept other] (2)  
 (b) The settlement offers (urban) services to the surrounding rural  
 community (2) 1x2=(2)

[60]



## 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 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Country that is completely surrounded by other countries and that has  
no access to the sea / no ports  
[concept] (2)
- (b) Botswana (1) Lesotho (1) Swaziland (1) Zimbabwe (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 harbours international trade will be limited (2)  
Economically disadvantaged if international trade is limited (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Where one mode of transport is exchanged for another mode of  
transport concept e.g. is acceptable.  
[concept] (2)
- (b) Saldanha Bay (1) (1)
- (c) Richards Bay (1)
- (d) Non-renewable (2) 1x2=(2)
- (e) Once used it cannot be replaced (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.4 (a) The difference in the value (1) between exported and imported goods  
(1)  
[concept] (2)
- (b) Favourable (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Exports worth more than imports (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) More employment opportunities (2)  
More goods and services can be purchased (2)  
Standard of living raised (2) Any issue [ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 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)  
[concept] (2)
- 5.2.2 Primary: agriculture (2) mining (2) Take from table [ANY 1]  
Secondary: manufacturing (2) Construction (2) electricity (2)  
Tertiary: electricity (2) construction (2) trade (2) transport (2)  
finance (2) community (2) [ANY 1] 3x2=(6)



- 5.2.3 (a) Gauteng (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (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)  
 Transport infrastructure mining 2x2=(4)  
 [ANY 2]
- 5.2.4 (a) Mpumalanga (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) Many coal fields found in Mpumalanga (2)  
 Power stations situated close to these coal fields (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.5 (a) Northern Cape (2)  
 (b) Little agricultural activities (2) No rain  
 Little mining activities (2)  
 Limited industrial activities (2) Link to table & explain  
 Trade is limited (2)  
 Provision of services is limited (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (c) Decrease standard of living (2)  
 Low std of living. 1x2=(2)  
 [60]



## QUESTION 6

- 6.1.1 (a) Johannesburg (1) (1)
- (b) A – Northwest (1) B – Limpopo (1) N. Province  
C – Mpumalanga (1) D – Free State (1) (4)
- 6.1.2 (a) Moderate climate (1)  
Fertile soil (1) Also ans. for 5.2.3 (b)  
Suitable for agriculture (1)  
Rich in minerals (1) [ANY 2] (2)
- (b) Soil (2) Water (2) Minerals / Gold (2) Forests (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.3 (a) Pretoria (1) Witwatersrand (1) Vereeniging (1) (3)
- (b) Chemical (2) Types not EG.  
Iron and steel (2) Electronic  
Food and beverage (2) Only 2 per  
Metal and engineering works (2) Section  
Motor vehicles and parts (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (c) Concentration of mining activities (2) Types of  
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) Coal [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (d) Water shortages (2)  
Pressure on services e.g. water and electricity provision (2) Neg lab issues  
Far from harbours (2) Limited land  
Isolated from major markets (2)  
Serious air pollution (2)  
Over-concentration of people and activities (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (e) Strategically vulnerable (2)  
Congestion (2) Air  
Pollution (2)  
Housing shortages (2)  
Informal settlements (2) Lack of water  
Pressure on resources (2) [ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.1 (a) A residential area that develops without any formal planning  
[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)	[ANY 1 – Accept other]	(1)
	(b)	Self-employment (2) Provide goods cheaply (2)	[ANY 1 – Accept other]	1x2=(2)
6.3.1	(a)	Orange River (1) Vaal River (1) Maubamatsou Senqu Ash Wilge		(2)
	(b)	Maluti mountains / Drakensberg (1)		(1)
	(c)	Lesotho (1) South Africa (1)		(2)
	(d)	Irrigation of farm lands (2) Future increase in activities Give example. Increased mining activities (2) Increase in water use for domestic purposes (2) Water for electricity Supplement water	[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)	[ANY 2]	2x2=(4)
6.3.3	(a)	Hydro electricity (2)		1x2=(2)
	(b)	Tertiary (2) See also secondary production		1x2=(2)
	(c)	A service is provided (2)		1x2=(2)
	(d)	No pollution (2) Renewable (2) No harm to the environment (2)	[ANY 1]	1x2=(2)
6.4		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) Training setas Subs relocation costs	[ANY 2 – Accept other]	2x2=(4)
				<b>[60]</b>
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>240</b>



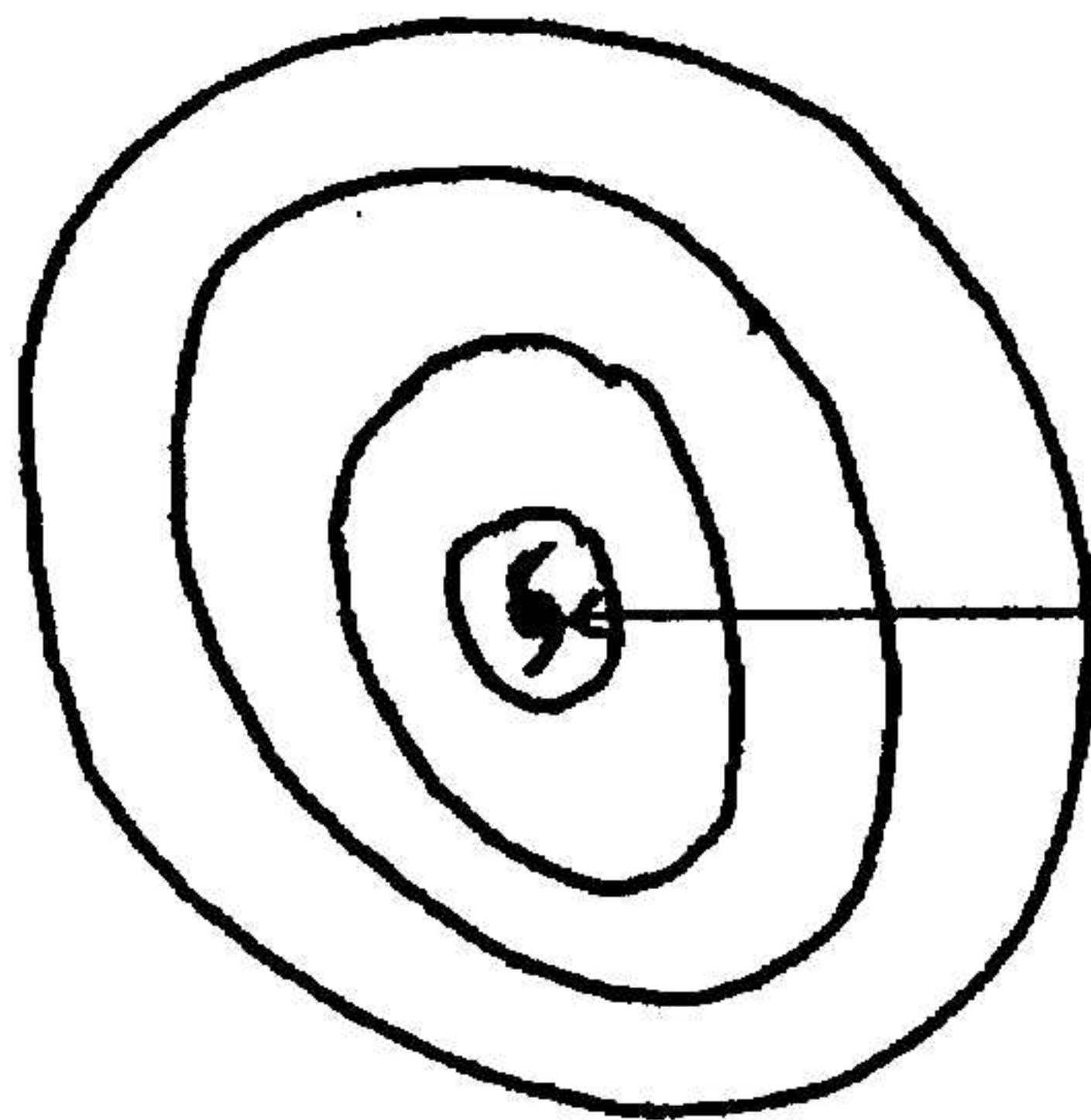
**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**AARDRYKSKUNDE SG  
(Eerste Vraestel)**

**VRAAG 1**

- 1.1.1 (a) Cumulonimbus (1) Cb afkorting (1)  
 (b) Die oog (1) (1)  
 (c) Wolkloos (2) Sonskyn (2) Dalende lug  
 Windstil (2) Geen neerslag nie (2) Stabiele toestande  
 Kalm (2) Warm (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (d) Kolom lug daal in oog (2)  
 Geen kondensasie vind plaas nie (2)  
 Dus geen wolkvorming nie, neerslag (2)  
 Dalende lug verhit (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)

1.1.2 (a)



**Sirkelvormige isobare (2)**

- (2) Moet bo-aansig met isobare wees  
 (2) Isobare moet naby aan mekaar wees  
 (2) Steil gradiënt  
 Moet oog in middel aandui  
 - ook as isobare naby om oog maar meer verspreid buite om

2x2=(4)

- (b) Plantegroei vernietig (2)  
 Bogrond weggespoel (2)  
 Kusedorpie oorstroom (2)  
 Paaie / brûens spoel weg (2)  
 Kommunikasienetwerke vernietig (2)  
 Rioolstelsels vernietig (2)  
 Huise en persoonlike besittings beskadig (2)  
 Gewasse / lewende hawe vernietig (2) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)

1.1.3 Afgesny van energiebron (2)

- Geen verdere verdamping nie, daarom min vog in die atmosfeer (2)  
 Kondensasie drasties verminder (2)  
 Geen latente hitte meer wat in die atmosfeer vrygestel word nie (2)  
 Wrywing oor land vertraag die sisteem (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)



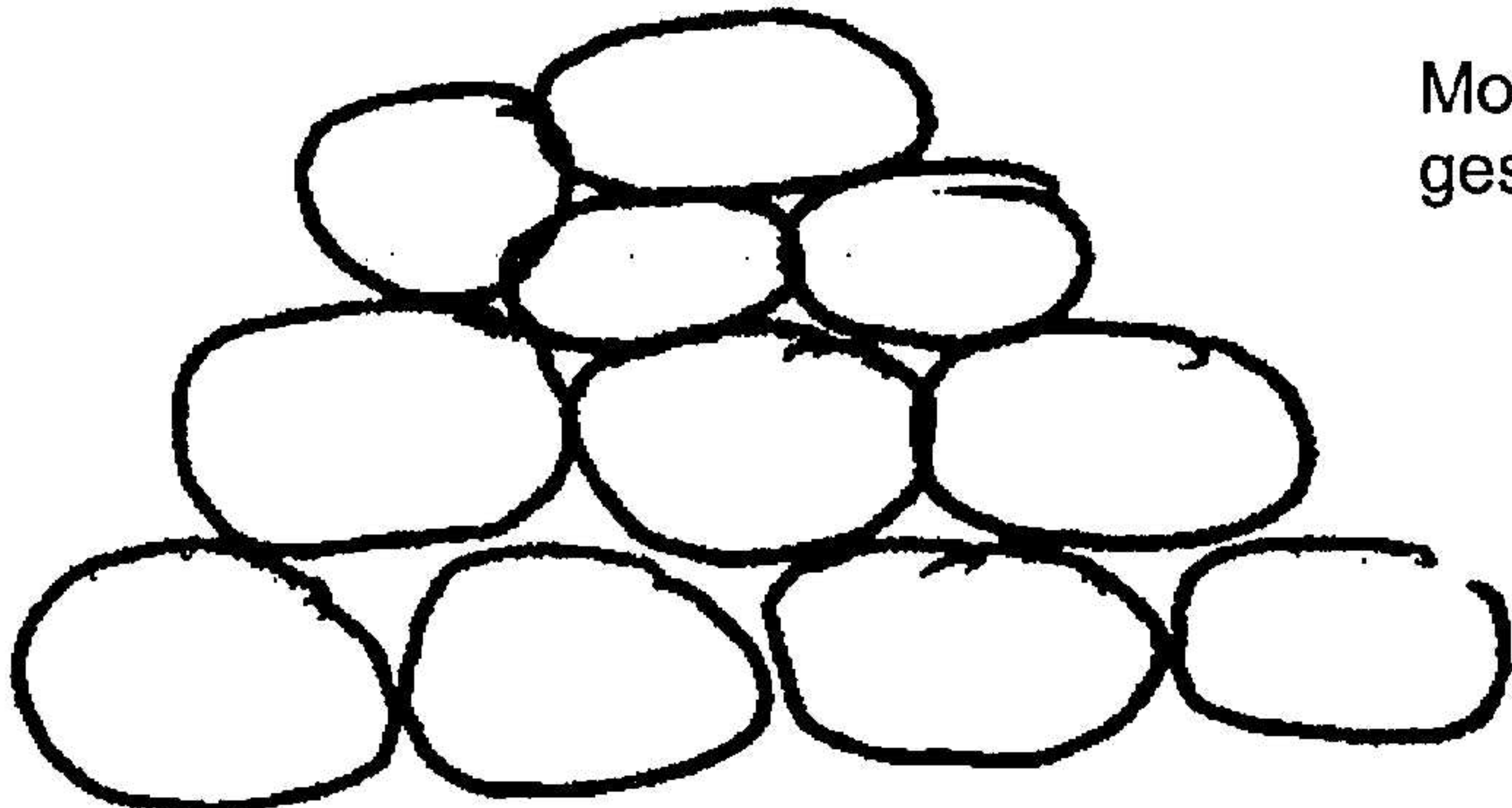
- 1.2.1 (a) Wanneer 'n rivier sy natuurlike oewers oorstrom en die aangrensende  
vloedvlakte met water bedek word  
[Definisie] (2)
- (b) Ongewoon hoë reënval (1) Afsny-laagdrukstelsels (1)  
Tropiese siklone (1) Sneeu wat op berge smelt (1)  
Damwalle wat breek (1) Verwydering van natuurlike  
plantegroei (1) [ENIGE 2] (2)
- Stormagtige see  
Stedelike ontwikkelings
- 1.2.2 (a) Verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei (1) deur menslike inmenging  
[Definisie] (moet ook na mens se invloed wys) (2)
- (b) Water vloei in lagies oor die aardoppervlak na 'n stroom toe  
[Definisie] (2)
- (c) Water bereik 'n stroomkanaal en vloei tussen die grense van die  
rivieroewers  
[Definisie] (2)
- (d) Minder plantegroei om vloei van water te vertraag (2)  
Min water syfer weg in die grond (2)  
Meer water vloei oor die aardoppervlak (2) 2x2=(4)
- (e) Steil hellings (2)  
Hoë reënval (2)  
Swaar reënval (2)  
Weerstandbiedende rotse (2)  
Ondeurlatende rotse (2)  
Versadigde grond (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 Infrastruktuur word vernietig (2) Landbougrond spoel weg (2)  
Huse word vernietig (2)  
Sterftes (2)  
Gewasse word vernietig (2) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)  
Vee word vernietig. (2)
- 1.2.4 Klein opvangdamme in die bo-lope van die riviere (2) } klein en groot damme  
Bou groot opgaarddamme in die benede-lope van die rivier (2) } nie so belangrik  
Voer die gedeelte van die rivier wat deur die dorp vloei met beton uit (2)  
Maak kronkels in die rivier reguit sodat water vinniger sal vloei (2)  
Verhoog die oewerwalle waar die rivier deur die dorp vloei (2)  
Beskerm natuurlike plantegroei op die oewerwalle (2)  
Vermy bouery onder die vloedlyn (2) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)  
Kanalisering van water (2) Opvoeding van bevolking (2)
- 1.2.5 Nie genoeg kapitaal / geld nie (2) swak kommunikasie en infrastruktuur (2) 1x2=(2)  
Tekort aan kennis (2)
- 1.3.1 Te veel lewende hawe in 'n streek het die uitputting van natuurlike plantegroei  
tot gevolg  
[Definisie] (2)



- 1.3.2 Plantegroei verwyder (2)  
Plaatvloei neem toe (2)  
Geen plante om grond te anker nie (2)  
Grond verspoel maklik (2)  
Grond blootgestel aan reëndruppelplons (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 Verminder veegetalle (2)  
Wisselbeweiding (2)  
Herbeplant met natuurlike / inheemse plantegroei (2)  
Diversifiseer landbou (2) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)  
Opvoeding van boere (2) [60]



## VRAAG 2

- 2.1.1 (a) Die hele gebied wat gedreineer word (1) deur 'n rivier en al sy sytakke  
[Definisie] (Gebied deur riviersisteem gedreineer) (2)
- (b) 3 (1) (1)
- (c) Waterskeiding (1) (1)
- (d) B – straalpatroon / radiaal (1)  
C – traliepatroon (1) Reghoekig (2)
- 2.1.2 (a) Koepel (1) (1)
- (b) Stollingsgesteente (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Deur erosie blootgelê (1) (1)
- (d) Graniet (1) 1x2=(2)
- (e)
- 

Moet opmekaar  
gestapel wees
- (2) 1x2=(2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Homoklinale rug (1) Cuesta / Hogback (1)
- (b) G – laevlakhelling / duikhelling (1)  
H – steil hang (1) (2)
- (c) Sedimentêre gesteentes (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Verskillende lae is waarneembaar (2) slegs sedimentêre lae 1x2=(2)
- (e) Landbou / boerdery (2)  
Nedersettings kan ontwikkel (2)  
Valleie gelyk en maklik om op te bou (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.1 L front noordwaarts (2)  
Ontvang direkte sonskyn (2)  
Energie op klein oppervlakte gekonsentreer (2) 3x2=(6)
- 2.2.2 (a) Nag (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Hellings koel snags af (2)  
Lug word swaar en dig (2)  
Lug daal af na nedersetting K toe (2)  
Rook word afwaarts vervoer (2) [ENIGE 3] 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)  
Besoedeling deur inversielaag ingeperk  
In termiese gordel [ENIGE 3] 3x2=(6)



- 2.3.1 (a) Energievloei deur die onderskeie organismes in 'n ekosisteem  
[Definisie] Skakeling tussen alle trofiese vlakke in omgewing. (2)
- (b) Son(1) (1)
- (c) Plantegroei / bome / bossies / gras (1) (1)
- (d) Sprinkane(1)  
Molle (1)  
Bokke(1)  
Arend (1)  
Mens (1) (1)
- (e) Ontbinder (1) Bakterië / Mikro-organismes [ENIGE 1] (1)
- 2.3.2 (a) Plantbedekking sal verminder (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Meer sprinkane sal meer gras verbruik (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Minder plantegroei om bokke te voer (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Beskerm habitat van lewende organismes (2)
- (e) Beskerm voedselbron van lewende organismes (2)
- Beskerm voedselketting (2)
- Voorkom gronderosie (2)
- Beskerm grondvrugbaarheid (2)
- Beskerm biodiversiteit (2)
- Medisinale waarde van plantegroei (2)
- Voorkom erosie (2)
- Balans in ekosisteem (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- [60]



## VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 Die stede (1) (1)
- 3.1.2 Landelike gebiede (1) Plase (1)
- 3.1.3 Landelik-stedelike migrasie (2) Verstedeliking / Ontvolking van platteland 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.4 Gebrek aan werksgeleenthede (2)  
Swak dienste (onderwys / gesondheidsorg) (2)  
Vloede (2) Droogtes (2) Produksiekostes is hoog (2)  
Oorbevolking(2) lae salarisse (2) Min werksgeleenthede  
Swak infrastruktuur (2) Konsolidasie van plase (2)  
Gebrek aan vermaaklikheidsgeriewe (2) Uitbreek van siektes op plaas (2)  
Grondvrugbaarheid neem af (2) Lae opbrengste (2)  
Meganisasie (2) Onveiligheid / Plaasaanvalle / Plaasmoorde (2)
- Moet na iets op plaas verwys wat negatief is
- [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.5 Verbeterde onderwys / gesondheidsfasiliteite (2)  
Meer werksgeleenthede (2)  
Hoër inkomste (2)  
Hoër lewenstandaard (2)  
Beter infrastruktuur / kommunikasie (2)  
Meer vermaaklikheidsfasiliteite (2)
- moet positiewe faktor in stede wees
- [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.1 Stede bied meer dienste en geleenthede aan mense om hulle lewenstandaard te verhoog (2)  
[Definisie] enigiets wat na beter toestand in stad verwys. 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Hoë-orde-dienste (2) 1x2=(2)  
(b) Drempelbevolking is groot (2) 1x2=(2)  
(c) Invloedsfeer is groot (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.3.1 Samedromming (1) Sentralisasie (2) sosio-ekonomiese probleme (2)  
Verkeersopeenhoping (1)  
Geraasbesoedeling (1) Tekort aan behuising (2)  
Lugbesoedeling (1) Druk op bestaande dienste (2)  
Te kort aan dienste (2) [ENIGE 2] (2)
- 3.3.2 Toename in getal mense (2) As enigiets in 3.3.1 beskryf (2)  
Toename in getal motors (2)  
Nywerheidsontwikkeling(2)  
Verouderde straatpatrone (2) Swak munisipale dienste [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 van vrylating van besoedeling beperk (2)  
 Hoër skoorstene (2)  
 Filters in skoorstene (2)  
 Plant meer bome aan (2)  
 Elektrifisering (2) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 3.4.1 Informele nedersetting / plakkerskamp (1) (1)
- 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] Beplan om permanent te bly. 1x2=(2)
- 3.5.1 'n Oorvol 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) Vervoerprobleme (2)  
 Armoede (2)  
 Moet na ekonomiese probleme verwys. [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 3.5.3 Kinders het altyd iemand om mee te speel (2) 1x2=(2)  
 Samehorigheidsgevoel (2)  
 Sosiale interaksie (2)  
 Moet na sosiale toestande verwys.
- 3.6 Geen dienste is verskaf nie (1)  
 Geen water (1)  
 Geen paaie is gebou nie (1)  
 Geen riolering is voorsien nie (1)  
 Geen gesondheidsorg-fasiliteite (1)  
 Geen vullisverwydering verskaf nie (1)  
 Geen skole nie (1)  
 Tydelike geboue (1) [ENIGE 4] (4)
- 3.7.1 (a) Stedelike groei – na gelang meer mense in Blikkiesdorp kom woon,  
 neem die getal mense in die stad toe (moet na bevolkingsgroei verwys.)  
 [Definisie] (Moet na bevolkingsgetalle verwys) (2)
- (b) Stedelike uitbreiding – die fisiese gebied wat deur Blikkiesdorp in  
 beslag geneem word, sal uitwaarts uitbrei na gelang bevolkingsgetalle  
 toeneem  
 [Definisie] (Moet na fisiese oppervlak wat groei verwys) (2)



- 3.7.2 (a) Stedelike profiel (2) Slegs profiel (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) In die SSK / SSG / middestad (2) Plek van hoogste grondwaardes (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)
- 3.8.1 Om almal se lewenskwaliteit te verbeter (2)  
 [Definisie] Verskaffing van basiese behoeftes (2)  
 Gelyke ekonomiese standarde (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.8.2 Bou van paaie (1)  
 Deur mense toe te laat om op hulle eie grond te woon (1) } moet na Raam  
 Onderwys (1) } 18 verwys  
 Verskaffing van water (1), elektrisiteit (1) and sanitasie (1) }  
 Werkopleiding (1) Werkverskaffing [ENIGE 3] (3)
- 3.9.1 Minder beknop (2)  
 Verbeterde behuising (2)  
 Beplanning is sigbaar (2)  
 Verbeterde lewensstandaard (2)  
 Verbeterde leefomgewing, bv. die aanplant van bome (2)  
 ook antwoorde in 3.8.2 kan gebruik word. [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.9.2 'n Nuwe begin vir 'n nuwe geïntegreerde nedersetting (2)  
 [Definisie]  
 Begin van nuwe lewe. 1x2=(2)  
 [60]



## VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 Landelik / boeredorpie (1) (1)
- 4.1.2 Kern (1) (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) Die presiese terrein waarop 'n nedersetting geleë is [Definisie] (2)
- (b) Heuwelkruin (1) Hoog opgelee (1) Koppie (1) (1)
- (c) Op die hellings rondom die nedersetting (1) Omring nedersetting/Terasse (1)
- (d) Verdedigbaarheid (2) Toesig oor landerye. (2) Droë punt nedersetting(2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 (a) Rond (1) (1)
- (b) Bo-op 'n heuwel geleë (2) Verdedigbaarheid (2) Bepaalde nedersetting (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 Plase is ver vanaf die rivier geleë (2) Moeilik om water aan te lê (2) Riviere is seisoenaal / droog op in die somer (2) Aanlê van pyplyne en pompe is duur (2). 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.6 (a) Vererger gronderosie (2) Meer afloop (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Plantegroei is verwyder, wat plaatvloei verhoog (2) Minder plantegroei om die grond te anker (2) Minder plantegroei om die grond te beskerm [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.7 (a) Nee (1) As Ja moet na 4.1.7 (b) gekyk word vir verduideliking (1)
- (b) 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) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.1 Stedelike gebiede (1) Nader aan rivier (2) Privaat plase (1) Meer verspreid oor oppevlak (2) Laer teen helling af (2) Na F (2) [ENIGE 1] (1)



- 4.2.2 (a) Verspreid (1) Geïsoleerd (1)
- (b) Privaat grondbesit (2) Bly by werksplek (2)  
 Kan eie inisiatief gebruik (2) Winste word nie gedeel nie (2) 1x2=(2)  
 Meganisering is moontlik (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- (c) Min of meer in die middel (1) Meer na links (1) Meer Noord (1) (1)
- (d) **Voordeel** – • landerye ewe ver vanaf die plaasopstal (2)  
 • boer het 'n 360° uitsig oor sy plaas (2)  
 • reisafstand / reistyd word geminimaliseer (2) } Moet iets positief noem  
 • spaar op vervoerkoste (2) }  
 Hoef nie na voor of }  
 Nadeel te verwys }  
 [ENIGE 1] **Nadeel** – ver vanaf hoofpad (2) } Negatief noem  
 ver vanaf naaste bure (2)  
 onveilig (2) } [ENIGE 1] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.3 Het bome aangeplant (2)  
 Landerye volgens die kontoere geploeg (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.4 (a) Water vir toerisme / Hotelle / ontspanning.  
 Voorsiening van water regdeur die jaar.  
 Die rivier was seisoenaal / het net in winter gevloei (2)  
 Water benodig vir nywerheid (2)  
 Vloedvoorkoming (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- (b) Front aan die rivier (2) Naby aan rivier  
 Kan direk uit rivier besproei (2)  
 Water maklik bekombaar [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)  
 Genoeg plek vir uitbreiding (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 Plase stroomaf kan oorstrom (2) Mense moet ompad ry om dorp te bereik (2)  
 Pad wat na die boeredorpie toe lei, kan vernietig word (2)  
 Boeredorpie afgesny van die omliggende gemeenskappe (2)  
 Hotel oorstrom (2) [ENIGE 1] 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.7 (a) 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) omgewingsbeskadiging  
 Grondbesoedeling (2)  
 Geraasbesoedeling (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)



- 4.2.8 (a) Handel neem toe (2) Vermeerder 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) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.9 (a) Hoteldienste / toerisme (1) Sekondêre en Tersiere aktiwiteite  
 Verskaffing van dienste in die dorpie, bv. slagter, dokter, bakker, ens. (1)  
 Werk in die fabriek (1) [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] (2)  
 (b) Die nedersetting verskaf dienste aan die omliggende landelike  
 gemeenskap (2) Ook verskaf goedere 1x2=(2)  
 [60]



## 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 2 – aanvaar  
ander] 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.2 (a) 'n Land wat geheel en al deur ander lande omring word OF en wat geen  
toegang tot die see het nie / geen hawens het nie  
[Definisie] (2)
- (b) Botswana (1) Lesotho (1) Swaziland (1) Zimbabwe (1) [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)  
Ekonomiese benadeel as internasionale handel beperk word (2)  
Het hawens nodig vir in- en uitvoer van hul produkte. [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Waar een tipe vervoer vir 'n ander tipe vervoer verruil word  
[Definisie] (2)
- (b) Saldanhabaai (1) (1)
- (c) Richardsbaai (1)
- (d) Nie-hernieubaar (2) 1x2=(2)
- (e) Kan nie vervang word as dit opgebruik is nie (2) Uitputbaar (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Die verskil in waarde tussen uitgevoerde en ingevoerde produkte  
[Definisie] As voorbeelde gegee word aanvaar ander antwoorde (2)
- (b) Gunstig(2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Uitvoere meer werd as invoere (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Meer werksgeleenthede (2)  
Meer goedere en dienste kan aangekoop word (2)  
Lewenstandaard word verhoog (2)  
Enigiets oor verbetering in SA se standaard.[ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 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 oor 'n tydperk van 'n jaar  
[Definisie] (2)
- 5.2.2 Primêr: landbou (2) mynbou (2) [ENIGE 1]  
Sekondêr: vervaardiging (2) konstruksie (2) Elektrisiteit (2)  
Tersiêr: elektrisiteit(2) konstruksie (2) handel (2) vervoer (2)  
finansies (2) gemeenskap (2) [ENIGE 1] 3x2=(6)



- 5.2.3 (a) Gauteng (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (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 sy nywerhede word (2) Goeie infrastruktuur van Gauteng (2)  
 Gauteng is die ekonomiese hartland van Suid-Afrika (2)  
 Aandelebeurs word in Gauteng aangetref (2) Goeie Mynbou (2)  
 Hoofkantore van heelwat finansiële instellings is in Gauteng geleë (2)  
 (Moet oor ekonomiese faktore wees.) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.4 (a) Mpumalanga (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) Die meeste steenkoolvelde word in Mpumalanga aangetref (2)  
 Kragstasies is naby aan die steenkoolvelde geleë (2) [ENIGE 1] 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.5 (a) Noord-Kaap (2) 1x2=(2)  
 (b) Min landbou-aktiwiteite (2) Min Neerslag (2) }  
 Min mynbou-aktiwiteite (2) }  
 Beperkte nywerheidsaktiwiteite (2) }  
 Handelsaktiwiteite is beperk (2) }  
 Diensverskaffing is beperk (2) } [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (c) Lewenstandaard word verlaag (2) Lae lewensstandaard (2) 1x2=(2)
- [60]



## VRAAG 6

- 6.1.1 (a) Johannesburg (1) (1)  
 (b) A – Limpopo / Noordelike Provinsie (1) B – Mpumalanga (4)  
 C – Vrystaat (1) D – Noord Wes (1)
- 6.1.2 (a) { Gematigde klimaat (1) Goeie infrastruktuur  
 Sien Vraag 5.2.3 b { Vrugbare grond (1) Ekonomiese hart  
 Geskik vir landbou (1) Groot hoev. goedere produseer.  
 Ryk aan minerale (1) [ENIGE 2] (2)  
 (b) Grond (2) Water (2) Minerale / Goud (2) Plantegroei (2)  
 Landbougrond (2) Plaas druk op suurstof / skoon lug) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)
- 6.1.3 (a) Pretoria (1) Witwatersrand (1) Vereeniging (1) (3)  
 (b) Chemiese (2) (moet soorte nie voorbeelde gee)  
 Yster en staal (2) Elektronies (2)  
 Kos en drank (2) Mag slegs een voorbeeld gee.  
 Metaal- en ingenieurswerke (2)  
 Motorvoertuie en onderdele (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (c) Konsentrasie van mynbou-aktiwiteite (2)  
 Vrugbare grond - landbou (2) Grondstowwe beskikbaar (2)  
 Gelyk grond (2)  
 Groot mark (2)  
 Groot stede (2)  
 Groot arbeidsmag (2)  
 Hartland van die ekonomie (2)  
 Goed ontwikkelde infrastruktuur (2)  
 Besikbaarheid van water vanaf wateroordrag-skemas (2)  
 Kragbronne naby (2) Steenkool (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (d) Watertekorte (2) Min spasie vir uitbreiding (2)  
 Druk op dienste, bv. water en kragvoorsiening (2)  
 Ver van hawens af (2)  
 Geïsoleer van ander groot markte (2)  
 Ernstige lugbesoedeling (2) Swak openbare vervoer (2)  
 Samedromming van mense en aktiwiteite (2) [ENIGE 2] 2x2=(4)  
 (e) Strategies kwesbaar (2)  
 Samedromming van mense (2)  
 Opeenhoping (2)  
 Besoedeling (2)  
 Behuisingstekorte (2)  
 Informele nedersettings (2)  
 Druk op hulpbronne (2)  
 Watertekort  
 Swak dienste [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 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] (2)  
 (b) Die verkoop van goedere op sypaadjies by padkruisings (1) buite 'n  
 formeel ontwikkelde organisasie  
 [Definisie] Kan beskryf hoe dit lyk. (2)



6.2.2	(a)	Vrugte / groenteverkopers (1) Koerantverkopers (1) Verkoop van produkte soos hangers, koeldranke, selfoontoebehore (1) Verkoop van kos (1) sigarette (1) lekkers (1) Haarkappers (1) [ENIGE 1 – aanvaar ander]	(1)
	(b)	Skep eie werk (2) Verskaf goedere goedkoop (2) Verskaf dienste bv. haarkapper. [ENIGE 1 – aanvaar ander]	1x2=(2)
6.3.1	(a)	Oranjerivier ook Molibamatsu / Senque (1) Vaalrivier / ook Ash of Wilgerrivier (1)	(2)
	(b)	Malutiberge / Drakensberge (1)	(1)
	(c)	Lesotho (1) Suid-Afrika (1)	(2)
	(d)	Besproeiing van landerye (2) Bevolkingsgroei (2) Verhoogde mynbou-aktiwiteite (2) Meer water benodig vir huishoudelike gebruik (2) Opwekking van elektrisiteit (2) Te min water in Gauteng (2) [ENIGE 1]	1x2=(2)
6.3.2		Verkry inkomste uit waterverkope (2) Werksverskaffing tydens konstruksiefase (2) Verbeterde infrastruktuur (2) Onafhanklike bron van elektrisiteit (2) Ontwikkeling van landbou en bosbou (2) Bevorder toerisme (2) Ekonomiese ontwikkeling (2) [ENIGE 2]	2x2=(4)
6.3.3	(a)	Hidro-elektrisiteit (2)	1x2=(2)
	(b)	Tersiêr (2) Sekodnêr (2) (moet produksie/opwekking wees) (ENIGE	1x2=(2)
1]	(c)	'n Diens word verskaf (2) → Tersiêr	1x2=(2)
	(d)	Geen besoedeling (2) Hernieubaar (2) Geen skade aan die omgewing nie (2) [ENIGE 1]	1x2=(2)
6.4		Vervoerkortings (2) Belastinguitstel (2) Verskaffing van goedkoop grond (2) Lae rentekoerse (2) Verskaffing van dienste, bv. water en elektrisiteit teen laer tariewe (2) Verskaffing van opleiding Subsidieer hervestigingskostas [ENIGE 2 – aanvaar ander]	2x2=(4) [60]
		<b>TOTAAL:</b>	<b>240</b>