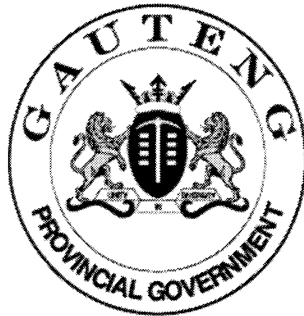


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**  
**SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**OCTOBER / NOVEMBER**  
**OKTOBER / NOVEMBER**

**2004**

**GEOGRAPHY**

***AARDRYKSKUNDE***

**(First Paper: Theory)**  
***(Eerste Vraestel: Teorie)***

**LG 502-3/1 (LS)**

GEOGRAPHY LG: Paper 1  
Question Paper & Diagram Book

**13 pages**  
**13 bladsye**



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**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS**  
**SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**AARDRYKSKUNDE LG**  
(Eerste Vraestel: Teorie)

**TYD: 3 uur**

**PUNTE: 240**

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**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.
  - Raadpleeg asseblief die **Diagramboek** (aangeheg), wat al die toepaslike kaarte en illustrasies bevat.
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**AFDELING A**  
**FISIESE AARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling:

**VRAAG 1**

- 1.1 Bestudeer die SINOPTIESE WEERKAART (Figuur 1.1) en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- 1.1.1 Pas elk van die DRIE lyne wat **X**, **Y** en **Z** gemerk is met 'n \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) lengtelyn
  - (b) breedtelyn
  - (c) isobaar (3)
- 1.1.2 Oos van MADAGASKAR is daar 'n ontwikkelende tropiese sikloon. (Dit is die 3<sup>de</sup> sikloon van die seisoen)
- (a) Gee 'n **naam** aan hierdie sikloon en gebruik die korrekte letter van die alfabet. (1)
  - (b) Gee TWEE **kenmerke** van 'n tropiese sikloon. 2 x 2 = (4)
  - (c) Wat word die **kern** van die tropiese sikloon genoem? (1)
  - (d) Deur gebruik te maak van Figuur 1.1, bepaal die **lugdruklesing** in die middel van die sikloon. (1)

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY LG  
(First Paper: Theory)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 240

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**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.
  - Please refer to the **Diagram Book** (attached), which contains all relevant maps and illustrations.
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**SECTION A**  
**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section:

**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Study the SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP (Figure 1.1) to answer the following questions:

1.1.1 Link each of the THREE lines marked X, Y and Z to the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) longitude
- (b) latitude
- (c) isobar (3)

1.1.2 East of MADAGASCAR, a tropical cyclone is developing. (It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> cyclone of the season)

- (a) Give a **name** to this cyclone, using the correct letter of the alphabet. (1)
- (b) Give TWO **characteristics** of a tropical cyclone. 2 x 2 = (4)
- (c) What name is given to the **centre** of a tropical cyclone? (1)
- (d) Using Figure 1.1, determine the **pressure reading** in the centre of the cyclone. (1)

- 1.1.3 Die eiland Reunion is geleë in die gebied waar die tropiese sikloon voorkom. Gee die weervoorspelling vir Reunion deur te verwys na die volgende:
- (a) Wolkbedekking (1)
  - (b) Windrigting (1)
  - (c) Windsnelheid (1)
  - (d) Temperatuur (1)
  - (e) Doupunt-temperatuur (1)
- 1.1.4 Wat is die **isobaar-interval** oor die see, (2, 4 of 6) hPa? (1)
- 1.1.5 (a) Identifiseer P as 'n **trog** of 'n **wig**. (1)
- (b) Gee 'n ander naam vir 'n **hoogdruk-sel /-stelsel**. (1)
- (c) Vir watter dele van die land word reën voorspel volgens die afleiding onder die kaart? (2)
- 1.1.6 (a) 'n (**Warm / geokkludeerde / koue**) front beweeg in oor die land. (1)
- (b) Verduidelik die temperatuurverskil **voor** en **nadat** die front inbeweeg het.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 1.2 Verwys na Figuur 1.2 wat 'n **stedelike hitte-eiland** aantoon en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- (a) Definieer die term **hitte-eiland**. (2)
  - (b) Waar is die stedelike-eiland die beste ontwikkel, oor die **voorstede** of oor die **SSG**? (1)
  - (c) Noem TWEE verskille tussen 'n **landelike** en 'n **stedelike** klimaat. (2)
  - (d) Gee TWEE redes waarom **temperatuur** hoër in die **stedelike gebiede** is.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 1.3 Verwys na Figuur 1.3 (a) wat 'n dreineringsbekken met riviere voorstel. Bestudeer die skets en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- (a) Identifiseer die **stroompatrone A, B, C** en **D**. (4)
  - (b) Watter tipe **landvorm** het die stroompatroon by **B** veroorsaak? (1)
  - (c) Waarom sal jy sê dat die **stroomdigtheid** middelmatig is volgens die skets by **A**? (1)
  - (d) Die **stroomorde** by **E** is 5. Waar of Onwaar? (1)
  - (e) Noem DRIE faktore wat **infiltrasie** beïnvloed.  $3 \times 2 =$  (6)

- 1.1.3 The island Reunion is situated in the area where the tropical cyclone is forming. Give the weather forecast for Reunion using the following:
- (a) Cloud cover (1)
  - (b) Wind direction (1)
  - (c) Wind velocity (speed) (1)
  - (d) Temperature (1)
  - (e) Dew point temperature (1)
- 1.1.4 What is the **isobar interval** over the ocean, (2, 4 or 6) hPa? (1)
- 1.1.5 (a) Identify P as a **trough** or a **ridge**. (1)
- (b) Give another name for a **high pressure cell/system**. (1)
- (c) According to the inference at the bottom of the map, for which part of the country is rain forecast? (2)
- 1.1.6 (a) A (**warm / occluded / cold**) front is moving in over the country. (1)
- (b) Explain the temperature change **before** and **after** the front moves in.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 1.2 Refer to Figure 1.2 which shows an **urban heat island** and answer the following questions:
- (a) Define the term **heat island**. (2)
  - (b) Where does the urban heat island best develop, over the **suburbs** or over the **CBD**? (1)
  - (c) List TWO differences between **rural** and **urban** climates. (2)
  - (d) Give TWO reasons why **temperature** is higher in **urban areas**.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 1.3 Refer to Figure 1.3 (a) showing rivers in a drainage basin. Study the sketch and answer the following questions:
- (a) Identify the **stream patterns A, B, C** and **D**. (4)
  - (b) What type of **landform** caused the pattern at **B** to be formed? (1)
  - (c) From the sketch at **A**, why would you say the **stream density** would be average? (1)
  - (d) The **stream order** at **E** is 5. True or False? (1)
  - (e) List THREE factors influencing **infiltration**.  $3 \times 2 =$  (6)





2.2 Pas die **tipe riviervloei** by die korrekte **definisie**. Skryf slegs die **vraagnommer** en die korrekte **definisie** langs die vraagnommer neer.

|       | <b>TIPE RIVIERVLOEI</b> | <b>DEFINISIE</b>   |
|-------|-------------------------|--|
| 2.2.1 | Permanente rivier       | (a) Vloei slegs gedurende die reënseisoen                      |
| 2.2.2 | Periodiese rivier       | (b) Ontspring in die hoë-reënvalgebied, vloei deur droë streek |
| 2.2.3 | Episodiese rivier       | (c) Vloei regdeur die jaar                                     |
| 2.2.4 | Eksotiese rivier        | (d) Vloei slegs na hewige reën                                 |

4 x 2 = (8)

2.3 'n **Struktuurlandskap** word in Figuur 2.3 aangetoon.

- (a) Identifiseer die **landvorme** wat deur **A** en **B** aangetoon word. (2)
- (b) Noem die **VIER** hange gemerk **C, D, E** en **F**. (4)
- (c) Gee **EEN** kenmerk van hang **E**. (1)

2.4 Bestudeer Figuur 2.4 wat **vallei-klimaat** illustreer.

- (a) Watter hange in Suid-Afrika is gewoonlik die warmste? (1)
- (b) Definieer die term **gematigde inversie**. (2)
- (c) **Koue** lug wat gedurende die **nag** in die vallei af dreineer, staan bekend as 'n (katabatiese of anabatiese) wind. (1)
- (d) Die **warm** lug wat gedurende die **dag** in die vallei opwaai, staan bekend as 'n (katabatiese of anabatiese) wind. (1)
- (e) Mis wat in valleie vorm staan bekend as \_\_\_\_\_ mis. (1)

2.5 Figuur 2.5 illustreer die ontstaan van land- en seebriese. Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- (a) Voltooi die volgende:  
  
'n \_\_\_\_\_ bries waai gedurende die **dag** en 'n \_\_\_\_\_ bries waai gedurende die **nag**. (2)
- (b) Verduidelik wat gedurende die **dag** gebeur. (4)
- (c) Verduidelik wat gedurende die **nag** gebeur. (4)

2.6 Ekologie

- (a) Voltooi die volgende deur die ontbrekende woorde te verskaf:  
  
'n Ekosisteem is die natuurlike eenheid van alle \_\_\_\_\_ (lewende) komponente en \_\_\_\_\_ (nie-lewende) komponente. (2)



2.2 Match the **type of river flow** with the given **definition**. Only write down the **question number** and the correct **definition** next to it.

|       | <b>TYPE OF RIVER FLOW</b> | <b>DEFINITION</b>   |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| 2.2.1 | Permanent river           | (a) Flows only during the rainy season                    |
| 2.2.2 | Periodic river            | (b) Rises in a high rainfall area, flows through dry area |
| 2.2.3 | Episodic river            | (c) Flows throughout the year                             |
| 2.2.4 | Exotic river              | (d) Flows only after heavy rainfall                       |

4 x 2 = (8)

2.3 A **structural landscape** is illustrated in Figure 2.3.

- (a) Identify the **landforms** indicated by the letters **A** and **B**. (2)
- (b) List the **FOUR** slopes marked **C, D, E** and **F**. (4)
- (c) Give **ONE** characteristic of slope **E**. (1)

2.4 Study Figure 2.4 showing **valley climates**.

- (a) Which slopes in South Africa are generally the warmest? (1)
- (b) Define the term **temperate inversion**. (2)
- (c) **Cold** air draining down slopes during the **night** is called a (katabatic or anabatic) wind. (1)
- (d) The **warm** air moving up the slope during the **day** is called a (katabatic or anabatic) wind. (1)
- (e) Valley fog is known as \_\_\_\_\_ fog. (1)

2.5 Figure 2.5 illustrates how land and sea breezes develop. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Complete the following:  
A \_\_\_\_\_ breeze blows during the **day** and a \_\_\_\_\_ breeze blows during the **night**. (2)
- (b) Explain what takes place during the **day**. (4)
- (c) Explain what takes place during the **night**. (4)

2.6 Ecology

- (a) Complete the following by supplying the two missing words:  
An ecosystem is the natural unit of all \_\_\_\_\_ (living) components and the \_\_\_\_\_ (non-living) components. (2)

(b) Rangskik die leidrade in die onderstaande twee kolomme:

Leidrade: paddas / grond / rotse / bome / water / fungi

| <b>Abiotiese</b> | <b>Biotiese</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|
|                  |                 |
|                  |                 |
|                  |                 |

(6)

(c) Skryf die name van die verskillende komponente van die **voedselketting** in Figuur 2.6 in die korrekte volgorde neer.

(5)

2.7 DROOGTE is 'n ernstige probleem in ons land.

(a) Gee EEN rede waarom ons ons waterbronne moet bewaar.

(2)

(b) Stel EEN maatreël voor om water te bewaar.

(2)

2.8 Figuur 2.8 toon 'n grafiek wat die besoedelingsvlak in 'n stad toon.

(a) Watter soort besoedeling word getoon?

(1)

(b) By watter lesing op die grafiek sal menslike asemhaling nie meer geaffekteer word nie?

(1)

(c) Op watter dag in Julie was die besoedelingsvlak die hoogste?

(1)

(d) Gee die grafieklesing vir jou antwoord in vraag (c).

(1)

**[60]**

### **AFDELING B** **NEDERSETTINGSAARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

#### **VRAAG 3**

3.1 Definieer die woord NEDERSETTING.

(2)

3.2 Gee DRIE kriteria wat gebruik word vir **klassifisering** van nedersettings.

(3)

3.3 Herrangskik die volgende nedersettings volgens GROOTTE vanaf die **kleinste** na die **grootste** nedersetting.

(gehug / dorp / metropolis / geïsoleerde plaasopstal / konurbasie / stad / boeredorpie / megalopolis)

(8)

3.4 NEDERSETTINGSPATRONE word in Figuur 3.4 getoon.

3.4.1 Benoem die **patrone** wat **A** en **B** gemerk is.

(2)

3.4.2 Gee EEN **nadeel** van patroon **A**.

(1)

3.4.3 Gee EEN **voordeel** van patroon **B**.

(1)

(b) Arrange the clues under the two headings below:

Clues: frogs / soil / rocks / trees / water / fungi

| Abiotic | Biotic |
|---------|--------|
|         |        |
|         |        |
|         |        |

(6)

(c) Rearrange the **food chain** in Figure 2.6 by writing down the names of the different components in the correct order.

(5)

2.7 DROUGHT is a serious problem in our country.

(a) Give ONE reason why we should conserve our water sources.

(2)

(b) Suggest ONE way in which we may save water.

(2)

2.8 Figure 2.8 shows a graph of the pollution level in a city.

(a) What type of pollution is illustrated?

(1)

(b) At which reading on the graph will human respiration no longer be affected?

(1)

(c) On which day in July was the pollution level the highest?

(1)

(d) Give the reading on the graph for your answer in question (c).

(1)

**[60]**

**SECTION B  
SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Define the word SETTLEMENT.

(2)

3.2 Give THREE criteria used to **classify** settlements.

(3)

3.3 Arrange the following settlements according to SIZE from the **smallest** to the **largest** settlement.

(hamlet / town / metropolis / isolated farmstead / conurbation / city / village / megalopolis)

(8)

3.4 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS are shown in Figure 3.4.

3.4.1 Label the **patterns** marked **A** and **B**.

(2)

3.4.2 Give ONE **disadvantage** of pattern **A**.

(1)

3.4.3 Give ONE **advantage** of pattern **B**.

(1)

3.5 'n Nedersetting kan ook volgens die FUNKSIE geklassifiseer word. Kies die **korrekte woorde**. Skryf slegs die **vraagnommer** neer en langsaan, die **korrekte antwoord** (Gebruik die leidrade).

|       |          |                               |             |     |     |
|-------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| 3.5.1 | Landelik | (enkel / multi)               | funksioneel | (1) |     |
| 3.5.2 |          | (primêr / sekondêr / tersiêr) | aktiwiteite | (1) |     |
| 3.5.3 | Stedelik | (enkel / multi)               | funksioneel | (1) |     |
| 3.5.4 |          | (primêr / sekondêr / tersiêr) | en          | (1) |     |
| 3.5.5 |          | (primêr / sekondêr / tersiêr) | aktiwiteite | (1) | (5) |

3.6 Die plaasopstal vorm die fokus van die plaas.

- 3.6.1 Gee TWEE faktore wat 'n rol speel in die besluit waar die beste LIGGING vir die landelike nedersetting is.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 3.6.2 Waarom is dit die beste om die plaasopstal in die middel van 'n groot plaas te bou? (1)
- 3.6.3 Motiveer jou antwoord in 3.6.2 deur TWEE redes te verskaf.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 3.6.4 Die plaasopstal sal naby die pad wees op 'n kleiner plaas. Waarom? (2)
- 3.6.5 Noem TWEE tipes geboue wat op 'n plaas waar mielies geproduseer word, aangetref word. (2)
- 3.6.6 Die plaasopstal is onproduktief maar baie belangrik op 'n plaas. Gee TWEE redes vir hierdie stelling.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 3.6.7 Wat is 'n **waterpunt-nedersetting**? (2)

3.7 Verwys na Figuur 3.7 waar verskillende straatpatrone in 'n nedersetting getoon word.

- 3.7.1 Identifiseer die straatpatrone **A**, **B** en **C**. (3)
- 3.7.2 Gee EEN **voordeel** elk van **A**, **B** en **C**.  $3 \times 2 =$  (6)
- 3.7.3 Watter patroon word aangetref in
- (a) die Sentrale Sake-gebied van ouer dorpe? (1)
- (b) in nuwe woongebiede? (1)

3.8 Figuur 3.8 toon die standplaas van 'n nedersetting langs 'n rivier.

- 3.8.1 Definieer STANDPLAAS. (2)
- 3.8.2 Gee EEN rede waarom hierdie standplaas gekies is. (2)
- 3.8.3 Beskryf die buitelynvorm van die kleinhoewes. (1)
- 3.8.4 Wat beteken **intensiewe boerdery**? (2)
- 3.8.5 Waarom word boerdery intensief beoefen in die gebied? Gee EEN rede. (1)

**[60]**

3.5 A settlement may also be classified according to its **FUNCTION**. Choose the **correct words**. Write down only the **question number** and next to each number, the **correct answer**. (Use the clues.)

|       |       |                                  |            |     |
|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|-----|
| 3.5.1 | Rural | (single / multi)                 | functional | (1) |
| 3.5.2 |       | (primary / secondary / tertiary) | activities | (1) |
| 3.5.3 | Urban | (single / multi)                 | functional | (1) |
| 3.5.4 |       | (primary / secondary / tertiary) | and        | (1) |
| 3.5.5 |       | (primary / secondary / tertiary) | activities | (1) |

(5)

3.6 The farmstead is the focal point on the farm.

3.6.1 Give **TWO** factors playing a role in choosing the best **SITUATION** for a rural settlement.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

3.6.2 Why is it best to build the farmstead in the middle of a large farm? (1)

3.6.3 Substantiate your answer in 3.6.2 by giving **TWO** reasons.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

3.6.4 On a small farm, the farmstead will be close to the road. Why? (2)

3.6.5 List **TWO** types of buildings that one will find on a farm producing maize. (2)

3.6.6 The farmstead is unproductive but is most important on a farm. Give **TWO** reasons for this statement.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

3.6.7 What is a **wet point settlement**? (2)

3.7 Refer to Figure 3.7 showing different street patterns in a settlement.

3.7.1 Identify the street patterns **A**, **B** and **C**. (3)

3.7.2 Give **ONE advantage** of **A**, **B** and **C**.  $3 \times 2 =$  (6)

3.7.3 Which pattern will one find in  
(a) the Central Business District of older towns? (1)  
(b) in new residential areas? (1)

3.8 Figure 3.8 shows the site of a settlement next to a river.

3.8.1 Define **SITE**. (2)

3.8.2 Give **ONE** reason for selecting this site. (2)

3.8.3 Describe the outline shape of the small holdings. (1)

3.8.4 What is meant by **intensive farming**? (2)

3.8.5 Why is farming done intensively in this area? Give **ONE** reason. (1)

**[60]**

### VRAAG 4

- 4.1 Verwys na Figuur 4.1 wat DRIE voorbeelde van boeredorpieë toon.
- 4.1.1 Benoem die tipe boeredorpieë wat in **A**, **B** en **C** aangetoon word. (3)
- 4.1.2 Verduidelik hoe elk van die volgende dorpieë ontstaan het.  $3 \times 2 =$  (6)
- 4.2 Mense verlaat landelike gebiede en trek na stedelike gebiede toe.
- 4.2.1 Hierdie beweging word (verstedeliking / sentralisasie / desentralisasie) genoem. (1)
- 4.2.2 Gee TWEE stoot-faktore waarom mense na stedelike gebiede verhuis.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 4.2.3 Wat is die uitwerking van hierdie beweging op die landelike gebiede? Gee TWEE feite.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 4.2.4 Stedelike gebiede ervaar probleme weens hierdie beweging. Gee TWEE probleme wat in stedelike gebiede ondervind word.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 4.2.5 Gee EEN moontlike oplossing vir hierdie probleem. (2)
- 4.3 Gespesialiseerde dorpe – Figuur 4.3
- 4.3.1 Wat is die funksie van 'n sentraleplek-dorp? (2)
- 4.3.2 Gespesialiseerde dorpe het hoofsaaklik een funksie. Gee EEN voorbeeld van
- (a) 'n sentraleplek-dorp. (1)
- (b) 'n vakansiedorp. (1)
- (c) 'n myndorp. (1)
- (d) 'n militêre dorp. (1)
- 4.4 Grondgebruik-sones – Figuur 4.4
- 4.4.1 Watter grondgebruik-sone moet die maklikste bereik kan word? (1)
- 4.4.2 Gee TWEE kenmerke van die SSG.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 4.4.3 Noem DRIE tipes besighede wat in 'n inkopiesentrum aangetref word. (3)
- 4.4.4 In watter sone sal jy die volgende aantref:
- a) Ligte nywerhede
- Waarom?
- Gee EEN rede.  $1 + 2 =$  (3)

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 Refer to Figure 4.1 showing THREE types of villages.
- 4.1.1 Name the types of villages indicated in **A, B** and **C**. (3)
- 4.1.2 Explain how each of the villages developed. 3 x 2 = (6)
- 4.2 People leave rural areas to move to urban areas.
- 4.2.1 This movement is called (urbanization / centralisation / decentralisation). (1)
- 4.2.2 Give TWO push factors why people move to urban areas. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.2.3 What is the effect of this movement on rural areas? Give TWO facts. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.2.4 Urban areas are experiencing problems because of this movement. Give TWO problems experienced in urban areas. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.2.5 Give ONE possible solution for this problem. (2)
- 4.3 Specialized towns – Figure 4.3
- 4.3.1 What is the function of a central place town? (2)
- 4.3.2 Specialized towns have one dominant function. Give ONE example of
- (a) a central place town. (1)
  - (b) a vacation town. (1)
  - (c) a mining town. (1)
  - (d) a military town. (1)
- 4.4 Land-use zones – Figure 4.4
- 4.4.1 Which land use zone must be the easiest to reach? (1)
- 4.4.2 List TWO characteristics of the CBD. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.4.3 List THREE types of business one will find in a shopping mall. (3)
- 4.4.4 In which zone will one find
- (a) light industries?
    - Why?
    - Give ONE reason. 1 + 2 = (3)

- b) Swaar nywerhede?  
- Waarom?  
- Gee EEN rede. 1 + 2 = (3)
- 4.4.5 Noem TWEE tipes aktiwiteite in die stedelike-landelike oorgangsones. (2)
- 4.5 Figuur 4.5 toon 'n informele nedersetting (plakkerskamp).
- 4.5.1 Noem TWEE sosiale probleme wat deur die inwoners ervaar word. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.5.2 Noem TWEE omgewingsprobleme wat deur die groei van 'n informele nedersetting veroorsaak word. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.5.3 Hoe kan stadsbeplanners beter woonomstandighede vir hierdie mense skep? (Twee feite). 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.6 Wat is die hoofdoel met die H.O.P- en GEAR-programme? (2)
- [60]**

### **AFDELING C** **SUID-AFRIKA**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

#### **VRAAG 5**

- 5.1 Verwys na die kaart van Suid-Afrika - Figuur 5.1 - en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- 5.1.1 Wat is Suid-Afrika se breedteligging? (2)
- 5.1.2 Noem TWEE buurlande wat deur Suid-Afrika omring word. (2)
- 5.1.3 Noem die TWEE seestrome wat die weer en klimaat van Suid-Afrika beïnvloed. (2)
- 5.1.4 Watter provinsie van Suid-Afrika is die
- (a) grootste? Gee die naam van die hoofstad van hierdie provinsie. (2)
- (b) kleinste? Gee die naam van die hoofstad van hierdie provinsie. (2)
- 5.1.5 Suid-Afrika het twee hoofstede; die
- (a) wetgewende hoofstad is \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
- (b) administratiewe hoofstad is \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)



- (b) heavy industries?
- Why?
  - Give ONE reason. 1+2 = (3)
- 4.4.5 Give TWO types of activities in the urban-rural-fringe. (2)
- 4.5 Figure 4.5 shows an informal settlement (squatter camp).
- 4.5.1 List TWO social problems experienced by the inhabitants. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.5.2 Mention TWO environmental problems associated with the growth of an informal settlement. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.5.3 How may city planners provide better living conditions for these people? (Two facts). 2 x 2 = (4)
- 4.6 What is the main purpose of the R.D.P. and GEAR programmes? (2)
- [60]**

**SECTION C  
SOUTH AFRICA**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Refer to the map of South Africa - Figure 5.1 - to answer the following questions.
- 5.1.1 What is South Africa's latitudinal position? (2)
- 5.1.2 List TWO neighbouring countries surrounded by South Africa. (2)
- 5.1.3 Name the TWO ocean currents influencing South Africa's weather and climate. (2)
- 5.1.4 Which South African province is the
- (a) largest? Name the capital of this province. (2)
  - (b) smallest? Name the capital of this province. (2)
- 5.1.5 South Africa has two capital cities; the
- (a) legislative capital is \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
  - (b) administrative capital is \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)

- 5.1.6 Die grootste deel van Suid-Afrika is op 'n plato geleë. Watter rivier dreineer hoofsaaklik dié plato? (1)
- 5.1.7 Suid-Afrika ervaar probleme met oorstromings. Gee TWEE moontlike oorsake van oorstromings. (2)
- 5.1.8 Watter riviere vorm die grens tussen
- (a) die Vrystaat en Gauteng? (1)
- (b) Zimbabwe en Suid-Afrika? (1)
- 5.1.9 Die grootste gedeelte van Suid-Afrika het 'n (winter- / somer- / deur-die-jaar) reënval. (1)
- 5.1.10 Watter berg vorm die grens tussen Mosambiek en Suid-Afrika? (1)
- 5.1.11 Watter wêreldbekende Wildtuin is in Mpumalanga geleë? (1)
- 5.1.12 Die Wes-Kaap is bekend vir sy natuurlike plantegroei. Noem EEN tipe plant wat in hierdie gebied groei. (1)

5.2 MIV / VIGS

- 5.2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae deur die letters A tot H onder mekaar in jou antwoordboek neer te skryf en te sê of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is. (Bv.: (i) Onwaar).

| <b>Stellings</b> |   |
|------------------|---|
| (a)              | MIV staan vir menslike immuuniteitsgebreeksvirus.         |
| (b)              | MIV verswak die immuunstelsel en veroorsaak VIGS.         |
| (c)              | Seks met 'n maagd genees VIGS.                            |
| (d)              | VIGS kan voorkom word.                                    |
| (e)              | Gesonde mense kry nie VIGS nie.                           |
| (f)              | Mense met MIV is te siek om te werk.                      |
| (g)              | Skole het die reg om leerders se MIV/VIGS-status te weet. |
| (h)              | 'n Bloedtoets sal toon of iemand VIGS het.                |

(8)

- 5.2.2 Hoe word VIGS oorgedra? Gee TWEE voorbeelde.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

5.3 Figuur 5.3 toon 'n besproeiingskema.

- 5.3.1 Die naam van die skema is die \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)
- 5.3.2 Wat is die doel van hierdie waterskema? (Gee TWEE feite).  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

- 5.1.6 The largest part of South Africa lies on a plateau. Which river mainly drains this plateau? (1)
- 5.1.7 South Africa has a problem with floods. Give TWO possible causes for floods. (2)
- 5.1.8 Which rivers form the border between
- (a) the Free State and Gauteng? (1)
- (b) Zimbabwe and South Africa? (1)
- 5.1.9 The largest area of South Africa has a (winter / summer / all year) rainfall. (1)
- 5.1.10 Which mountain forms the border between Mozambique and South Africa? (1)
- 5.1.11 Name the world-famous Game Park situated in Mpumalanga. (1)
- 5.1.12 The Western Cape is famous for its natural vegetation. Name ONE type of plant grown in this area. (1)

**5.2 HIV / AIDS**

- 5.2.1 Answer the following questions by writing down the letters A to H beneath each other in your answer book and decide if the statement is TRUE or FALSE.  
(For example: (i) False).

|     | <b>Statements</b>   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus.                |     |
| (b) | HIV weakens the immune system and causes AIDS.              |     |
| (c) | Having sex with a virgin cures AIDS.                        |     |
| (d) | AIDS can be prevented.                                      |     |
| (e) | Healthy people do not get HIV.                              |     |
| (f) | People who have HIV are too sick to work.                   |     |
| (g) | Schools have the right to know a learner's HIV/AIDS status. |     |
| (h) | A blood test will show if someone has AIDS.                 | (8) |

- 5.2.2 How is AIDS transmitted? Give TWO examples.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

**5.3 Figure 5.3 shows a water irrigation scheme.**

- 5.3.1 The name given to this irrigation scheme is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2)
- 5.3.2 What is the aim of this irrigation scheme? (Give TWO facts).  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)

5.3.3 Voltooi die volgende deur die ontbrekende woorde te verskaf. Skryf die letters **A** tot **E** onder mekaar neer en gee dan die korrekte woord by elke letter.

Water word vanaf die Gariep-dam deur die tunnel gepomp by (a) \_\_\_\_\_ na die (b) \_\_\_\_\_ na die (c) \_\_\_\_\_ rivier na die (d) \_\_\_\_\_ pompstasie, deur die pyplyn na die (e) \_\_\_\_\_ rivier. (5)

5.4 Lees die volgende stellings en dui aan of hulle WAAR of ONWAAR is.

5.4.1 Gauteng is die ekonomiese hart van Suid-Afrika. (1)

5.4.2 Goud is 'n hernieubare grondstof. (1)

5.4.3 Suid-Afrika se wolmark is in Port Elizabeth geleë. (1)

5.4.4 Ystererts word deur die Richardsbaai-hawe uitgevoer. (1)

5.4.5 Suid-Afrika is 'n wêreldleier op die mynbou-gebied. (1)

5.4.6 Bestaansboerdery is wanneer 'n boer slegs in eie behoeftes voorsien. (1)

5.5 Definieer die volgende:

5.5.1 Bruto Binnelandse Produk (3)

5.5.2 Nie-hernieubare grondstowwe (2)

5.5.3 Sekondêre aktiwiteite (2)

5.5.4 Sentralisering (2)

5.5.5 Tersiere aktiwiteite (1)

**[60]**

### **VRAAG 6**

6.1 Bevolking van Suid-Afrika (Verwys na Tabel 6.1)

6.1.1 Watter provinsie van Suid-Afrika beslaan die kleinste gebied? (1)

6.1.2 Wat is die totale bevolking van die kleinste provinsie? (1)

6.1.3 Wat is die bevolkingsdigtheid van hierdie provinsie. (1)

6.1.4 Verduidelik hoekom die kleinste provinsie die tweede grootste bevolking het. (Gee EEN rede.) (2)

5.3.3 Complete the following by supplying the missing words. Write the letters **A** to **E** below one another and give the correct answers next to each letter.

Water is pumped from the Gariep Dam to the tunnel through the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ River to the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ pump station, through the pipeline to the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ River. (5)

5.4 Read the following statements and state whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

5.4.1 Gauteng is the economic heart of South Africa. (1)

5.4.2 Gold is a renewable resource. (1)

5.4.3 South Africa's wool market is situated in Port Elizabeth. (1)

5.4.4 Iron ore is exported through the harbour at Richards Bay. (1)

5.4.5 South Africa is one of the world's leading mining countries. (1)

5.4.6 Subsistence farming is when the farmer provides only for his own needs. (1)

5.5 Define the following:

5.5.1 Gross Domestic Product (3)

5.5.2 Non-renewable resources (2)

5.5.3 Secondary activities (2)

5.5.4 Centralization (2)

5.5.5 Tertiary activities (1)

**[60]**

### **QUESTION 6**

6.1 Population of South Africa (Refer to Table 6.1)

6.1.1 Which of South Africa's provinces is the smallest in area? (1)

6.1.2 What is the total population of the smallest province? (1)

6.1.3 Give the population density of this province. (1)

6.1.4 Explain why the smallest province has the second largest population. (Give ONE reason.) (2)

- 6.1.5 Watter provinsie lewer die grootste bydrae tot die BBP? (1)
- 6.1.6 Kies TWEE ekonomiese produkte van die provinsie in Vraag 6.1.5. (2)  
(staalnywerhede / vrugte / goud / mielies)
- 6.1.7 Watter provinsie toon die hoogste persentasie verstedeliking? (2)  
Hoekom? 1 + 1 =
- 6.2 Invoere en uitvoere
- Tabelle 6.2.A en 6.2.B toon Suid-Afrika se uitvoere en invoere oor een jaar.
- 6.2.1 Noem TWEE van Suid-Afrika se waardevolste uitvoerprodukte. (2)
- 6.2.2 Op watter TWEE produktegroepe word die meeste geld spandeer om dit in te voer? (2)
- 6.2.3 Wat is die **handelsbalans** van 'n land? (2)
- 6.2.4 Sal dit beter wees as Suid-Afrika eerder meer klaargemaakte produkte as grondstowwe uitvoer? Hoekom? 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.3 Verwys na Figuur 6.3 wat Suid-Afrika se waterverbruik aantoon.
- 6.3.1 Watter sektor gebruik die meeste water? (1)
- 6.3.2 Watter sektor gebruik die minste water? (1)
- 6.3.3 Waarom word so baie water gebruik vir die landbou? Gee EEN rede. (2)
- 6.3.4 Watter provinsie het die grootste toename in waterverbruik vir die nywerhede? (2)
- 6.3.5 Noem TWEE maatreëls wat ingestel kan word om die water-voorraad te bewaar in die nywerheidsektor. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4 Mynbou
- 6.4.1 Waarom is mynbou belangrik vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie? Gee TWEE redes. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.2 Noem TWEE faktore wat die ontwikkeling van mynbou in Suid-Afrika bevorder. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.3 Gee TWEE gebruike vir nywerheidsdiamante. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.4 Watter TWEE plaaslike nywerhede gebruik die meeste steenkool? 2 x 2 = (4)

- 6.1.5 Which province contributes most to the GDP? (1)
- 6.1.6 Choose TWO economical products produced by the province in Question 6.1.5. (2)
- (steel industries / fruit / gold / maize)
- 6.1.7 Which province has the highest urbanisation percentage? Why? 1 + 1 = (2)

6.2 Imports and exports

Tables 6.2.A and 6.2.B show exports and imports in South Africa over one year.

- 6.2.1 List the TWO most valuable exports from South Africa. (2)
- 6.2.2 In which TWO groups of products is the most money spent on imports? (2)
- 6.2.3 What is the **balance of trade** of a country? (2)
- 6.2.4 Would it be better if South Africa exported more finished goods rather than raw materials? Why? 2 x 2 = (4)

6.3 Refer to Figure 6.3 which shows water consumption in South Africa.

- 6.3.1 Which sector uses the most water? (1)
- 6.3.2 Which sector uses the least water? (1)
- 6.3.3 Why is such a lot of water used for agriculture? Give ONE reason. (2)
- 6.3.4 Which province will show the highest increase in consumption of water for industry? (2)
- 6.3.5 List TWO measures that may be taken to conserve water supplies in the industrial sector. 2 x 2 = (4)

6.4 Mining

- 6.4.1 Why is mining important to the South African economy? Give TWO reasons. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.2 List TWO factors favouring the development of mining in South Africa. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.3 Give TWO uses for industrial diamonds. 2 x 2 = (4)
- 6.4.4 Which TWO local industries use the most coal? 2 x 2 = (4)

- 6.4.5 Watter Suid-Afrikaanse hawe word gebruik vir die uitvoer van steenkool? (1)
- 6.5 Metropolitaanse gebiede van Suid-Afrika – Figuur 6.5
- 6.5.1 Benoem die metropolitaanse gebiede wat **A, B, C** en **D** gemerk is. (4)
- 6.5.2 Gee TWEE redes waarom die P.W.V.-gebiede (Gauteng) goed ontwikkel is.  $2 \times 2 =$  (4)
- 6.5.3 Noem EEN belangrike nywerheid in die
- a) Gauteng-gebied. (1)
  - b) Durban-Pinetown-gebied. (1)
- 6.6 Toerisme
- Toerisme word 'n belangrike bron van inkomste vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.
- 6.6.1 Gee EEN bydrae van toerisme tot die ekonomie. (2)
- 6.6.2 Noem EEN plek in Suid-Afrika wat 'n toeris graag sal wil besoek. (1)
- [60]**
- TOTAAL: 240**



6.4.5 Which South African harbour is used for exporting coal? (1)

6.5 Metropolitan areas of South Africa – Figure 6.5

6.5.1 Label the metropolitan areas marked **A, B, C** and **D**. (4)

6.5.2 Give TWO reasons why the P.W.V. (Gauteng) is well developed.  
2 x 2 = (4)

6.5.3 Name ONE important industry in the

- a) Gauteng area. (1)
- b) Durban-Pinetown area. (1)

6.6 Tourism

Tourism has become an increasingly important source of income to the South African economy.

6.6.1 Name ONE way in which tourism contributes to the economy. (2)

6.6.2 Name ONE place a tourist would like to visit in South Africa. (1)  
**[60]**

**TOTAL: 240**