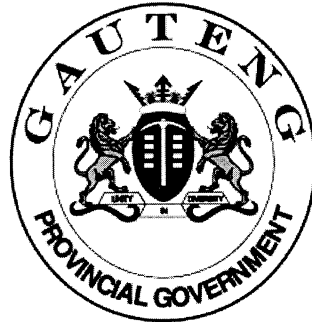


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**FEBRUARY / FEBRUARIE  
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**2005**

**GEOGRAPHY**

***AARDRYKSKUNDE***

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

**HG**

**502-1/1**

GEOGRAPHY HG: Paper 1

**16 pages  
16 bladsye**



**X05**



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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE HG  
(Eerste Vraestel)

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 320

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

GEOGRAPHY HG  
(First Paper)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 320

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

**AFDELING A**  
**FISIESE AARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 1**

**Figuur 1** is 'n hipotetiese (teoretiese) landskap in die suidelike halfrond. Die dreineerbekken van 'n rivierstelsel met 'n spesifieke dreineerpatroon word in dié diagram voorgestel. Twee vloeihidrogramme (afloopgrafieke) wat langs die loop van die rivier geteken is, word ook ingesluit.

Die diagram toon verder 'n nedersetting aan wat teen die hange van die riviervallei waardeur die rivierstelsel vloei, ontwikkel het. Die mikroklimaat van die riviervallei het 'n beduidende rol gespeel by die kies van die standplaas (site) waar die nedersetting ontwikkel het. Die klimaat van die nedersetting verskil aansienlik van die omringende omgewing.

Weens die vinnige uitbreiding van hierdie nedersetting word die omringende woud deur ontbossing bedreig. Ontbossing van die gebied hou 'n bedreiging vir die plaaslike ekosisteem in.

**1.1 Verwys na Figuur 1.1.****1.1.1 Definieer die volgende terme:**

- (a) Dreineerbekken (dreineerkom) (2)
- (b) Vloeihidrogram (afloopgrafiek) (2)
- (c) Rivierstelsel (2)

**1.1.2 (a) Is die rivierstelsel in Figuur 1.1 permanent of nie? 1x2=(2)**

- (b) Gee EEN rede vir jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.2(a). 1x2=(2)

- (c) Teken 'n eenvoudige vryhand-deursnitskets deur die riviervallei by punt **X** om die posisie van die watertafel in verhouding tot die rivierbodem aan te toon. 1x2=(2)

- (d) Beskryf hoe die posisie van die watertafel in verhouding tot die aardoppervlak van winter tot somer sal verander as dié rivierstelsel in 'n somerreënval-gebied geleë is. 2x2=(4)

- (e) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.2(d). 2x2=(4)

**1.1.3 (a) Pas vloeihidrogramme (afloopgrafieke) 1 en 2 by plekke X en Y langs die loop van die rivierstelsel. 2x2=(4)**

- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.3(a). 2x2=(4)

**SECTION A**  
**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 1**

**Figure 1** shows a hypothetical (theoretical) landscape in the southern hemisphere. The drainage basin of a river system with a specific drainage pattern is shown in the diagram. Two flow hydrographs (discharge graphs) for which data were drawn along the course of this river system have been included.

The diagram also shows a settlement that developed along the slopes of the river valley in which this river system flows. The microclimate of the river valley played a determining role in selecting the site on which this settlement developed. The climate of this settlement differs markedly from its surrounding environment.

As a result of the rapid growth of this settlement, the woodland situated outside the settlement is constantly under threat of deforestation. Deforestation in this area poses a threat to the local ecosystem.

1.1 Refer to **Figure 1.1**.

1.1.1 Define the following terms:

- (a) Drainage basin (2)
- (b) Flow hydrograph (discharge graph) (2)
- (c) River system (2)

1.1.2 (a) Is the river system in **Figure 1.1** perennial (permanent) or non-perennial? 1x2=(2)

(b) Provide ONE reason for your answer to Question 1.1.2(a). 1x2=(2)

(c) Draw a simple, free hand cross-section through the river valley at point **X** to show the position of the water table in relation to the river bed. 1x2=(2)

(d) Describe how the position of the water table in relation to the Earth's surface in this drainage basin will change from winter to summer if this drainage basin is situated in a summer rainfall area. 2x2=(4)

(e) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.2(d). 2x2=(4)

1.1.3 (a) Match flow hydrographs (discharge graphs) **1** and **2** with positions **X** and **Y** along the course of the river system. 2x2=(4)

(b) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.3(a). 2x2=(4)

- 1.1.4 (a) Identifiseer die dreineerpatroon wat die rivierstelsel in **Figuur 1.1** aangeneem het. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Gee die dreineerorde van die dreineerbekken / -kom wat in **Figuur 1.1** voorgestel word. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Sal die dreineerorde van hierdie dreineerbekken / -kom toeneem of afneem tydens droogtes? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.4(c). 2x2=(4)

1.2 Verwys na **Figuur 1.2**.

- 1.2.1 (a) Hoe hoog is die dorp bokant die rivier geleë? (1)
- (b) Watter rol het die mikroklimaat van die riviervallei by die kies van 'n standplaas amper halfpad teen die helling op gespeel? (1)
- (c) Bespreek die rol wat hellingsrigting by die kies van dié standplaas gespeel het. (3)
- 1.2.2 (a) Die nedersetting in **Figuur 1.2** is warmer as die omliggende landelike omgewing. Wat word hierdie verskynsel genoem? (1)
- (b) Verduidelik waarom die nedersetting warmer as die omliggende landelike omgewing is. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Verduidelik waarom neerslag hoër oor die dorp as oor die aangrensende woud sal wees. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 (a) Sal die nedersetting snags 'n katabatiese wind (daalwind) of 'n anabatiese wind (stygwind) ondervind? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik hoe die wind ontwikkel wat jy in Vraag 1.2.3(a) genoem het. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Verduidelik die rol van die bogenoemde wind by die ontwikkeling van 'n nagtelike inversie in hierdie vallei. 3x2=(6)

1.3 Verwys na die woud in **Figuur 1.2** wat ontbossing ondergaan.

- 1.3.1 Verduidelik die betekenis van die term ontbossing. (2)
- 1.3.2 Beskryf hoe die plaaslike ekosisteem beïnvloed sal word, indien die aangrensende woud uitgekapt sou word. 5x2=(10)
- [80]**

- 1.1.4 (a) Identify the drainage pattern developed by the river system in **Figure 1.1**. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Give the drainage order of the drainage basin illustrated in **Figure 1.1**. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Will the drainage order of the drainage basin increase or decrease during times of drought? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.4(c). 2x2=(4)
- 1.2 Refer to **Figure 1.2**.
- 1.2.1 (a) How high is the town situated above the river? (1)
- (b) What role did the microclimate of the river valley play in selecting a site almost halfway up the slope? (1)
- (c) Describe the role of aspect in selecting this site. (3)
- 1.2.2 (a) The settlement shown in **Figure 1.2** is warmer than the surrounding rural environment. What is this phenomenon called? (1)
- (b) Explain why the settlement is warmer than the surrounding rural environment. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Explain why precipitation over the town will be higher than over the adjacent woodland. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 (a) Will the settlement experience a katabatic (downslope) wind or an anabatic (upslope) wind at night? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain the development of the wind that you mentioned in Question 1.2.3(a). 3x2=(6)
- (c) Explain the role played by the wind mentioned above in the development of a nocturnal inversion in this valley. 3x2=(6)
- 1.3 Refer to the woodland in **Figure 1.2**, which is experiencing deforestation.
- 1.3.1 Explain the meaning of the term deforestation. (2)
- 1.3.2 If the woodland adjacent to the settlement were to be cut down, describe the influence this would have on the local ecosystem. 5x2=(10)

[80]

## VRAAG 2

Suid-Afrika se klimaat word hoofsaaklik beheer deur drie hoogdrukselle (antisiklone), die platokarakter van die binneland en die seestrome wat langs ons land verbyvloei. Dit is hoofsaaklik die Kalahari-hoogdruksel en die koue Benguela-seestroom wat vir die droë toestande oor die westelike gedeelte van die land verantwoordelik is. Wanneer die algemene weerpatroon egter versteur word, kan enkele donderstorms wel in die Karoo, maar gereelder oor die Hoëveld, voorkom.

Die droë Karoo het 'n baie kenmerkende landskap. Die yl Karoo-plantegroei is ook baie tipies van hierdie droë streek. Die yl plantegroei en grondtipe van die Karoo verhoog die voorkoms van gronderosie, veral nadat lyndonderstorms in hierdie gebied voorgekom het.

- 2.1 Verwys na **Figuur 2.1** wat twee van die hoogdrukselle (antisiklone) aantoon wat vir die ontwikkeling van lyndonderstorms oor die Suid-Afrikaanse binneland verantwoordelik is.
- 2.1.1 (a) Identifiseer hoogdrukselle M en N onderskeidelik. (2)
- (b) Beskryf die luginbeweging rondom hierdie twee hoogdrukselle. (1)
- (c) Noem die winde K en L onderskeidelik, in terme van hulle rigting, wat ontstaan weens dié luginbeweging rondom hoogdrukselle M en N. (2)
- (d) Dui aan watter een van die twee winde koud en droog sal wees en watter een warm en vogtig sal wees. (2)
- (e) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.1.1(d).  $4 \times 2 = (8)$
- 2.1.2 Lyn P – Q verteenwoordig 'n laagdruktrog waar lugmassas K en L ontmoet. Dit is ook die gebied waar lyndonderstorms meer gereeld sal voorkom.
- (a) Wat word hierdie laagdruktrog gewoonlik genoem?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Verduidelik hoe hierdie laagdruktrog, wat as P – Q op **Figuur 2.1** aangedui is, ontwikkel.  $4 \times 2 = (8)$
- (c) Sal lyndonderstorms oos of wes van dié laagdruktrog voorkom?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (d) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 2.1.2(c).  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 2.2 Gronderosie in die Karoo is nie net die gevolg van die droë toestande, wat tot yl plantbedekking aanleiding gee, wat in hierdie streek heers nie, maar ook die gevolg van verkeerde boerderymetodes wat hier toegepas word.
- 2.2.1 Wat verstaan jy onder die term gronderosie? (2)



## QUESTION 2

South Africa's climate is largely controlled by three high pressure cells (anticyclones), the plateau character of the interior and the ocean currents flowing past our country. It is mainly the Kalahari high pressure cell and the cold Benguela current that are responsible for the dry conditions experienced in the western half of South Africa. However, when the general weather pattern is disturbed occasional thunderstorms do occur in the dry Karoo and more frequently over the Highveld.

The dry Karoo has a very typical landscape. The sparse Karoo vegetation is also very typical of this dry region. The sparse vegetation and soil type of the Karoo increase the occurrence of soil erosion, especially when line thunderstorms occur in this region.

- 2.1 Refer to **Figure 2.1** showing two of the high pressure cells (anticyclones) that are responsible for the development of line thunderstorms that occur over the South African interior.
- 2.1.1 (a) Identify high pressure cells **M** and **N** respectively. (2)
- (b) Describe the air circulation around these two high pressure cells. (1)
- (c) Name the winds **K** and **L** respectively in terms of their direction that result from this air circulation / movement around high pressure cells **M** and **N**. (2)
- (d) Indicate which one of the two winds will be cold and dry and which one will be warm and humid. (2)
- (e) Explain your answer to Question 2.1.1(d). 4x2=(8)
- 2.1.2 Line **P – Q** represents a trough of low pressure where air masses **K** and **L** meet. This is also the zone where line thunderstorms occur most frequently.
- (a) What is the trough of low pressure generally called? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain the development of the trough of low pressure that is marked **P – Q** on **Figure 2.1**. 4x2=(8)
- (c) Will line thunderstorms occur east or west of the trough of low pressure? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Explain your answer to Question 2.1.2(c). 2x2=(4)
- 2.2 Soil erosion in the Karoo is not only the result of dry conditions resulting in sparse vegetation that exist in this region, but also the result of incorrect farming methods that are practised here.
- 2.2.1 What do you understand by the term soil erosion? (2)

- 2.2.2 Verduidelik waarom die veld- en grondtoestande die Karoo so vatbaar vir gronderosie maak. 3x2=(6)
- 2.2.3 (a) Watter tipe boerdery-aktiwiteit kom in die Karoo voor? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik hoe die bogenoemde boerdery-aktiwiteit tot gronderosie bydra. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Watter maatreëls kan boere in die Karoo toepas om gronderosie in hierdie streek te verminder? 2x2=(4)
- 2.3 Verwys na **Figuur 2.3**, wat 'n tipiese Karoo-landskap voorstel.
- 2.3.1 Benoem die landvorm by **B**. (1)
- 2.3.2 Beskryf die kenmerke van die deklaag wat bo-op landvorm **B** aangetref word. (2)
- 2.3.3 Teken 'n eenvoudige vryhand-deursnitskets deur landvorm **B** om die vier hangvorms wat met hierdie landvorm geassosieer word te illustreer. (4)
- 2.3.4 Gee EEN kenmerk van elk van hierdie vier hangvorms. 4x2=(8)
- 2.3.5 "Landvorm **B** het uit groter landvorms ontwikkel".  
Noem hierdie groter landvorms in volgorde van ontwikkeling. 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.6 Verduidelik die rol van skarp-terugwyking (terugkerwing) by die ontwikkeling van landvorm **B**. 3x2=(6)
- 2.3.7 Waarom kan die Karoo-landskap maklik deur mense benut word? 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.8 Watter enkele faktor sal egter die benutting van die Karoo-landskap deur mense bemoeilik? 1x2=(2)
- [80]**

- 2.2.2 Explain why the conditions of the veld and soil make the Karoo vulnerable for soil erosion. 3x2=(6)
- 2.2.3 (a) What type of farming activity is practised in the Karoo? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain how the farming activity mentioned above will contribute to soil erosion. 2x2=(4)
- (c) What measures could farmers in the Karoo introduce to minimise soil erosion in this region? 2x2=(4)
- 2.3 Refer to **Figure 2.3**, which illustrates a typical Karoo landscape.
- 2.3.1 Name the landform labelled **B**. (1)
- 2.3.2 Describe the characteristics of the cap rock on the top of landform **B**. (2)
- 2.3.3 Draw a simple free hand cross-section through landform **B** to illustrate the four slope elements/forms associated with landform **B**. (4)
- 2.3.4 Provide ONE characteristic of each of the four slope elements/forms. 4x2=(8)
- 2.3.5 “Landform **B** has eroded from larger landforms.”  
Name these larger landforms in order of occurrence. 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.6 Explain the role played by scarp recession (slope retreat), also known as back wasting, in the development of the landform **B**. 3x2=(6)
- 2.3.7 Why can the Karoo landscape be easily used by humans? 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.8 What single factor will, however, hamper the utilisation of the Karoo landscape by humans? 1x2=(2)
- [80]**

**AFDELING B**  
**NEDERSETTINGSAARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 3**

Verwys na **Figuur 3**, gebaseer op die Kaapse Skiereiland, en lees die onderstaande uittreksel voordat jy die vrae beantwoord wat daarop volg.

Die Kaapse Skiereiland strek noordwaarts vanaf Kaap die Goeie Hoop en Kaappunt tot by Tafelbaai en Kaapstad. Dit bestaan grootliks uit 'n ongelooflik mooi bergplato en bereik 'n hoogtepunt en die ongelooflikste hoogtes in die bekende Tafelbergmassief wat oor die baai en die stad uitkyk. Die westelike en oostelike kuslyne word versier deur aantreklike klein (en soms minder klein) residensiële en vakansiesentra wat dien as 'n aantrekkingskrag vir bootliefhebbers, skubaduikers, branderplankryers en sonaanbidders.

(Aangepas en vertaal uit *Traveller's Guide to South Africa*)

- 3.1 Verwys na die wynplase wat naby Constantia (hoek links bo) geleë is. Daar word na wynplase as 'n voorbeeld van geïsoleerde plaasopstalle verwys.
- 3.1.1 Gee EEN bewys dat wynplase geïsoleerde plaasopstalle is. (1)
- 3.1.2 Noem TWEE ekonomiese voordele van hierdie nedersettingspatroon. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.3 Noem TWEE sosiale nadele van hierdie nedersettingspatroon. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.4 Lewer kommentaar oor die geskiktheid van die ligging van hierdie wynplase. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.5 In wese het elke wynplaas sy eie plaasopstal. Bespreek hoe dié plaasopstal die fokuspunt van die wynlandgoed word. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.6 (a) Verduidelik die verskil tussen 'n primêre, sekondêre en tersiêre ekonomiese aktiwiteit. 3x2=(6)
- (b) Bespreek hoe wynplase deel van al drie hierdie ekonomiese aktiwiteite is. 3x2=(6)
- 3.2 Verwys na die stad Kaapstad in die middel van die diagram.
- 3.2.1 Definieer die term standplaas. (2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Watter faktor was daarvoor verantwoordelik dat hierdie standplaas vir die ontwikkeling van Kaapstad gekies is? (1)
- (b) Watter faktor is verantwoordelik vir Kaapstad se ligging? (1)
- 3.2.3 Waarom word Kaapstad as 'n vragverbreking-punt geklassifiseer? 1x2=(2)

**SECTION B**  
**SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 3**

Refer to **Figure 3** based on the Cape Peninsula, then read the paragraph below before you answer the questions that follow.

The Cape Peninsula stretches from the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Point northwards to Table Bay and the city of Cape Town. It comprises, for the most part, a strikingly beautiful mountain plateau that achieves its loftiest and most spectacular heights in the famed Table Mountain massif overlooking bay and city. Its western and eastern shorelines are graced by attractive little (and some not so little) residential and resort centres that are a magnet for holiday-makers, boating enthusiasts, scuba divers, surfers and sunworshippers.

(Adapted from *Traveller's Guide to South Africa*)

- 3.1 Refer to the wine farms located in the area of Constantia (top left corner). Wine estates are referred to as examples of isolated farmsteads.
- 3.1.1 Provide ONE piece of evidence to support the fact that wine farms are isolated farmsteads. (1)
- 3.1.2 State TWO economic advantages of this settlement pattern. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.3 State TWO social disadvantages of such a settlement pattern. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.4 Comment on the suitability of the location of the wine farms. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.5 Essentially each wine estate has its own farmstead. Discuss how this farmstead becomes the focal point of the wine estate. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.6 (a) Explain the difference between a primary, secondary and tertiary economic activity. 3x2=(6)
- (b) Discuss how the wine farms are part of all three economic activities. 3x2=(6)
- 3.2 Refer to the city of Cape Town in the centre of the diagram.
- 3.2.1 Define the term site. (2)
- 3.2.2 (a) What factor was responsible for the site chosen for the development of Cape Town? (1)
- (b) What factor was responsible for Cape Town's location? (1)
- 3.2.3 Why is Cape Town classified as a break-of-bulk point? 1x2=(2)

- 3.2.4 (a) Waarvoor staan die letters SSK / SSG? (1)
- (b) Identifiseer die straatpatroon in die SSK van Kaapstad. (1)
- (c) Gee EEN voordeel en EEN nadeel van dié straatpatroon. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Verwys na **Figuur 3** en identifiseer 'n kenmerk van die geboustruktuur van die SSK. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Verduidelik waarom die SSK dié kenmerk het waarna in Vraag 3.2.4(d) verwys is. 2x2=(4)
- (f) Verduidelik waarom Kaapstad se SSK nie sentraal geleë is nie. 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.5 Watter bewyse is daar dat Kaapstad se SSK die toeganklikste grondgebruik-sone is? (2)
- 3.2.6 Gestel jy is die hoof-stadsbeplanner van Kaapstad. Watter voorstelle sou jy voorlê wat betref Kaapstad se toekomstige groei en uitbreiding? 2x2=(4)
- 3.3 Verwys na die residensiële gebiede Seepunt en die Maleier Buurt.
- 3.3.1 Beskryf die ligging van hierdie twee residensiële gebiede. (2)
- 3.3.2 (a) Watter een van die twee residensiële gebiede sou jy as 'n lae-inkomste-gebied en watter een as 'n hoë-inkomste-gebied beskou? (2)
- (b) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 3.3.2(a) deur bewyse uit **Figuur 3** aan te haal. 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.3 Verduidelik hoe die volgende faktore die ligging van Seepunt bepaal het:
- (a) Verbeterde vervoernetwerk 1x2=(2)
- (b) Desentralisasie van funksies 1x2=(2)
- 3.3.4 Bespreek hoe die volgende faktore die ligging van die Maleier Buurt bepaal het:
- (a) Residensiële segregasie / skeiding 1x2=(2)
- (b) Kulturele assimilasie / groepering 1x2=(2)

- 3.2.4 (a) What do the letters CBD stand for? (1)
- (b) Identify the street pattern of the CBD of Cape Town. (1)
- (c) Provide ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of such a street pattern. 2x2=(4)
- (d) With reference to **Figure 3**, identify a characteristic of the CBD structure. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain why the CBD has the characteristic identified in Question 3.2.4(d). 2x2=(4)
- (f) Explain why the CBD of Cape Town is not centrally located. 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.5 What evidence is there that Cape Town's CBD is the most accessible land use zone? (2)
- 3.2.6 Assume that you are the chief town planner of Cape Town. What suggestions would you make with regard to Cape Town's future growth and expansion? 2x2=(4)
- 3.3 Refer to the residential areas of Sea Point and the Malay Quarters.
- 3.3.1 Describe the location of the two residential areas. (2)
- 3.3.2 (a) Which of the two residential areas would you regard as a low income area and which would you regard as a high income area? (2)
- (b) Explain your answer in Question 3.3.2(a), by quoting evidence from **Figure 3**. 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.3 Discuss how the following factors have influenced the location of Sea Point:
- (a) Improved means of transport 1x2=(2)
- (b) Decentralisation of functions 1x2=(2)
- 3.3.4 Discuss how the following factors have influenced the location of the Malay Quarters:
- (a) Residential segregation 1x2=(2)
- (b) Cultural assimilation 1x2=(2)

- 3.4 Die winkelsentrum en hotel by die Victoria & Alfred-waterfront is 'n voorbeeld van desentralisasie van grondgebruik (regs onder).
- 3.4.1 Watter orde dienste sal waarskynlik na die waterfront-ontwikkeling toe verskuif? (1)
- 3.4.2 Bespreek die invloedsfeer van so 'n ontwikkeling. 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 Hoe het hierdie ontwikkeling grondwaardes in die gebied geraak? 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Haal TWEE plekke uit **Figuur 3** aan wat mense kan besoek wat daarop dui dat Kaapstad 'n populêre toeriste-bestemming is. 2x2=(4)
- [80]

#### VRAAG 4

In dele van die ontwikkelde wêreld is daar 'n ommeswaai van beweging na groot stedelike gebiede toe na groepe mense wat begin uitbeweeg het na die omliggende dorpies toe. Dit het gemaak dat die karakter van hierdie nedersettings verander het en dat daar nou na hulle verwys word as vervoorstedelik.

**Figuur 4A** en **4B** toon die ontwikkeling van 'n vervoorstedelike dorpie oor tyd aan.

- 4.1 Verwys na **Figuur 4A** wat die oorspronklike dorpie aantoon, wat toe uit diggegroepeerde plase bestaan het.
- 4.1.1 (a) Wat is die algemene nedersettingspatroon van die dorpie? (1)
- (b) Bespreek hoe hierdie patroon sowel tot voordeel as tot nadeel van die inwoners kan strek. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.2 (a) Beskryf die invloed van dreinerings (waterbronne) op die oorsprong van hierdie nedersetting. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Kan hierdie nedersetting as 'n waterpunt- of as 'n droëstandplaas-nedersetting beskou word? (1)
- (c) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 4.1.2(b). 1x2=(2)
- (d) Bespreek hoe hierdie hulpbron, wat in Vraag 4.1.2(a) vermeld is, sowel tot voordeel as tot nadeel van die inwoners kan strek. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.3 Waarom sal boere in die dorpie dit moeilik vind om hulle boerdery te meganiseer? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 Waarom het die dorpie twee plekke van aanbidding? 1x2=(2)



- 3.4 The shopping centre and hotel at the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront is an example of decentralisation of land use (bottom right).
- 3.4.1 What order of services would most likely relocate to a waterfront development? (1)
- 3.4.2 Discuss the sphere of influence of such a development. 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 How has this development influenced the land values in the area? 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Quote TWO places in **Figure 3** that people could visit which would suggest that Cape Town is a popular tourist destination. 2x2=(4)
- [80]

#### QUESTION 4

In parts of the developed world there has been a reversal of the movement to large urban areas, and groups of people have moved out into surrounding villages. This has led to a change in the character of such settlements and to their being called *suburbanised*.

**Figures 4A** and **4B** show the development of a suburbanised village over a period of time.

- 4.1 Refer to **Figure 4A**, which shows the original form of the village, which then consisted of tightly grouped farms.
- 4.1.1 (a) What is the general pattern of the village? (1)
- (b) Discuss how this pattern can be both an advantage and a disadvantage to the inhabitants. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.2 (a) Describe the influence of drainage (water resources) on the origins of this settlement. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Is this settlement a wet-point or dry-point settlement? (1)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 4.1.2(b). 1x2=(2)
- (d) Discuss how this resource, mentioned in Question 4.1.2(a), can be both an advantage and a disadvantage to the inhabitants of the village. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.3 Why would farmers in the village find it difficult to mechanise their farms? 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 Why does the village have two places of worship? 1x2=(2)

4.1.5 Verduidelik die ligging van die volgende:

- (a) Die herberg 1x2=(2)
- (b) Die skool 1x2=(2)

4.2 Verwys na **Figuur 4B**, wat aantoon hoe die dorpie met verloop van tyd verander het.

4.2.1 Watter mensgemaakte strukture het die uitbreiding van hierdie dorpie beïnvloed? (1)

4.2.2 (a) Identifiseer die TWEE kategorieë mense wat na landelike gebiede toe sal migreer. (2)

(b) Bespreek twee sentripetale kragte wat mense gelok het om in hierdie dorpie te kom vestig. 2x2=(4)

(c) Gee DRIE redes waarom die mense wat in Vraag 4.2.2(a) geïdentifiseer is die stedelike gebied sou verlaat. 3x2=(6)

4.2.3 Die uitbreiding is hoofsaaklik gekenmerk deur residensiële grondgebruik.

(a) Bestudeer die liggings van die groot, vrystaande huise en die skakelhuse. Watter tipe is die verste vanaf die middedorp geleë? (1)

(b) Verklaar hierdie verskil. 2x2=(4)

(c) Bestudeer die liggings van die skakelhuse en die plaaslike-owerheid-behuising. Watter tipe is die naaste aan die middedorp geleë? (1)

(d) Verklaar hierdie verskil. 2x2=(4)

4.2.4 Watter bewys is daar dat hierdie dorpie toeriste lok? (2)

4.2.5 Lewer kommentaar oor hoe die veranderende behoeftes van die inwoners die funksie van die nedersetting verander het. 2x2=(4)

4.2.6 Verwys na die gebied met groot huise.

(a) Identifiseer die grondgebruik-sone waarbinne dié groot huise voorkom. 1x2=(2)

(b) Waarom verkies mense om so ver vanaf die middedorp te woon? 1x2=(2)

4.1.5 Explain the location of the:

- (a) Lodge 1x2=(2)
- (b) School 1x2=(2)

4.2 Refer to **Figure 4B**, which shows how the village has expanded over the years.

4.2.1 Which man-made features have influenced the expansion of the village? (1)

4.2.2 (a) Identify the TWO categories of people who would migrate to rural areas. (2)

(b) Discuss TWO centripetal forces that have attracted people to settle in this village. 2x2=(4)

(c) Provide THREE reasons why the people identified in Question 4.2.2(a) would leave the urban area. 3x2=(6)

4.2.3 The expansion has been mostly characterised by residential land use.

(a) Study the location of the large detached houses and the semi-detached houses. Which of the two types is located further away from the village centre? (1)

(b) Account for this difference. 2x2=(4)

(c) Study the location of the semi-detached houses and the local housing authority. Which of the two is located closer to the village centre? (1)

(d) Account for this difference. 2x2=(4)

4.2.4 What evidence is there that the village attracts tourists? (2)

4.2.5 Comment on how the changing needs of people have influenced the function of this settlement. 2x2=(4)

4.2.6 Refer to the area of large houses.

(a) Identify the land use zone in which these large houses are located. 1x2=(2)

(b) Why have people chosen to live this far away from the village centre? 1x2=(2)

- (c) Identifiseer EEN ander stedelike aktiwiteit, sigbaar in die diagram, in hierdie grondgebruik-sone. (1)
- (d) Watter voorstelle sou jy as dorpsbeplanner aan die dorpsraad voorlê vir verdere ontwikkeling in dié grondgebruik-sone? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.7 (a) Langs die groot huise is daar 'n oop stuk grond. Waarom word oop stukke grond dikwels as gewens beskou? 2x2=(4)
- (b) Hierdie oop stuk grond kan ook migrante van landelike gebiede wat hierheen kom om werk te soek aantrek. Wat sal waarskynlik op hierdie oop stuk grond ontwikkel indien hierdie scenario sou gebeur? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Watter probleme gaan gewoonlik gepaard met hierdie tipe ontwikkeling wat in Vraag 4.2.7(b) geïdentifiseer is? 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.8 Dorpies soos die een in **Figuur 4B** word dikwels na verwys as pendelaarsdories. Bespreek hierdie stelling. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 Een grondgebruik-sone wat feitlik onaangeraak gebly het, is die park. Bespreek die belangrikheid van hierdie grondgebruik-sone. 2x2=(4)
- [80]**

### **AFDELING C**

#### **SUID-AFRIKAANSE AARDRYKSKUNDE**

**Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.**

#### **VRAAG 5**

Suid-Afrika se nywerhede het in vier hoof-nywerheidsgebiede geagglomereer. Tagtig persent (80%) van die land se nywerhede is in dié gebiede geleë. Die tweede grootste van hierdie nywerheids-agglomerasies word in KwaZulu-Natal aangetref. Verskeie faktore in hierdie provinsie het die ontwikkeling van nywerhede hier aangemoedig.

KwaZulu-Natal is die mees oostelike provinsie van Suid-Afrika. Die Indiese Oseaan met sy warm water grens aan hierdie kus en bring warm, vogtige somers en baie matige winters teweeg. Die klimaat bevorder digte, subtropiese plantegroei in groot dele van hierdie provinsie. Groot dele is as bewaringsgebiede verklaar om te verseker dat die kuslyn van KwaZulu-Natal nie vernietig word nie. Geen wonder nie dat daar groot protes onder bewaringsgesindes opgaan teen die planne om die sandduine van die St. Lucia-bewaringsgebied te ontgin vir ilmeniet, rutiel en sirkoon, wat 'n belangrike rol by die produksie van titaan speel.

Op hierdie stadium het KwaZulu-Natal die grootste bevolking ('n geraamde 9 000 000 mense) en die tweede hoogste bevolkingsdigtheid (ongeveer 96 mense/km<sup>2</sup>). Hierdie konsentrasie van mense het tot baie probleme gelei en plaas groot druk op natuurlike hulpbronne.

5.1 Verwys na **Figuur 5.1A** en **Figuur 5.1B**.

- 5.1.1 (a) Verduidelik die betekenis van die term nywerheidsagglomerasie (opeenhoping). (2)

- (c) Identify ONE other urban activity, visible in the diagram, in this land use zone? (1)
- (d) As a village planner, what suggestions would you present to the village council regarding further developments in this land use zone? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.7 (a) Adjacent to the large houses is an open piece of land. Why are open spaces often considered to be desirable? 2x2=(4)
- (b) This open space could also attract migrants from rural areas who come in search of work. What is likely to develop on this vacant land if this scenario happens? 1x2=(2)
- (c) What problems are often associated with the type of development identified in Question 4.2.7(b)? 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.8 Villages such as the one depicted in **Figure 4B** are often referred to as commuter towns. Discuss this statement. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 One land use zone which has been left largely untouched is the park. Discuss the importance of this land use zone. 2x2=(4)

[80]

### SECTION C

#### SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

#### QUESTION 5

South Africa's industries have agglomerated into four main industrial areas. Eighty percent (80%) of the country's industries are located in these areas. The second largest of these industrial agglomerations is found in KwaZulu-Natal. Various factors in this province favoured the development of industries here.

KwaZulu-Natal is the most easterly province of South Africa. The Indian Ocean with its warm water borders this coast and brings about hot, humid summers and very mild winters. The climate encourages dense subtropical vegetation in much of this province. Many areas have been made into conservation areas to ensure that the KwaZulu-Natal coast is not destroyed. Little wonder that there is a large outcry from conservationists not to mine the sand dunes of the St. Lucia nature reserve to extract ilmenite, rutile and zircon which play an important role in the production of titanium.

At present KwaZulu-Natal has the largest population (an estimated 9 000 000 people) and the second highest population density (approximately 96 people/km<sup>2</sup>). This concentration of people gives rise to many problems and places a great demand on natural resources.

5.1 Refer to **Figure 5.1A** and **Figure 5.1B**.

- 5.1.1 (a) Explain the meaning of the term industrial agglomeration. (2)

- (b) Noem Suid-Afrika se vier hoof-nywerheidsgebiede, van die grootste tot die kleinste. (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Langs watter oseaan is die nywerheidstreek in KwaZulu-Natal geleë? (1)
- (b) Die oseaan waarna daar in Vraag 5.1.2(a) verwys is, dra tot die ongemaklike klimaatstoestande in die somer by wat in hierdie streek ondervind word. Hierdie klimaatstoestande is nie bevorderlik vir nywerheidsontwikkeling in KwaZulu-Natal nie. Bespreek dié stelling **en** verduidelik die rol wat die oseaan by die ontwikkeling van dié ongemaklike toestande speel. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Noem, buiten klimaatstoestande, TWEE ander faktore wat verdere nywerheidsontwikkeling in dié streek strem. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 Die relatiewe nabyheid van die Oosterse markte, byvoorbeeld Japan, aan die nywerheidstreek in KwaZulu-Natal, word beskou as 'n faktor wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in dié streek bevorder.
- (a) Verduidelik waarom die nabyheid van die Oosterse markte nywerheidsontwikkeling in KwaZulu-Natal bevorder. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Noem, die nabyheid van die Oosterse markte uitgesluit, TWEE ander faktore wat nywerheidsontwikkeling in hierdie streek bevorder. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.4 (a) Gee 'n moontlike verduideliking waarom hierdie nywerheidsgebied vir die ontwikkeling van olieraffinaderye gekies is. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Hoe word die meeste verwerkte olieprodukte, soos petroleum, na binnelandse markte soos Gauteng vervoer? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Hoe beïnvloed die bogenoemde vervoertipe die koste van die petroleumprodukte in Gauteng? 1x2=(2)
- 5.2 Die gebied wat as St. Lucia aangegee word, is 'n groot bewarings-, natuurlewe- en toeristegebied in Noord-KwaZulu-Natal. Die gebied het in 1989 onder die vergrootglas beland toe 'n mynboumaatskappy, Richards Bay Minerals, hulle planne bekend maak het om die sandduine in die St. Lucia-omgewing te ontgin. Waardevolle minerale soos ilmeniet, rutiel en sirkoon kan uit dié duine gehaal word en uitgevoer word. 'n Heftige debat het tussen die mynboumaatskappy en diegene ontstaan wat beweer het dat ontginning die natuurlike omgewing sou skaad en die toerismebedryf sou knou.
- 5.2.1 (a) Wat is 'n toeris? (2)
- (b) Onder watter sektor van die ekonomie sal jy toerisme plaas? (1)

- (b) List South Africa's four main industrial areas from biggest to smallest. (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Next to which ocean is the industrial region in KwaZulu-Natal situated? (1)
- (b) The ocean identified in Question 5.1.2(a) contributes to the uncomfortable climatic conditions experienced during summer time in this region. These climatic conditions are not always conducive to industrial development in KwaZulu-Natal. Discuss this statement **and** explain the role of the ocean in the development of these uncomfortable conditions. 3x2=(6)
- (c) Excluding climatic conditions, mention TWO other factors that hamper further industrial development in this region. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 The relative closeness of the Asian market, for example Japan, to the industrial region found in KwaZulu-Natal is considered a factor favouring industrial development in this region.
- (a) Explain why the closeness of the Asian markets favours the development of industries in KwaZulu-Natal. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Excluding its proximity to the Asian markets, mention TWO other factors that favour industrial development in this region. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.4 (a) Give a possible explanation why this industrial area was selected for the development of oil refineries. 2x2=(4)
- (b) How is the bulk of refined oil products such as petroleum transported to the inland markets of Gauteng? 1x2=(2)
- (c) How does the above transportation influence the cost of petroleum products in Gauteng? 1x2=(2)
- 5.2 The area referred to as St. Lucia is a large conservation, wild life and tourist area in northern KwaZulu-Natal. The area came under the spotlight in 1989, when a mining company, Richards Bay Minerals announced plans to mine the sand dunes in the St. Lucia region. Valuable minerals such as ilmenite, rutile and zircon can be removed from these dunes and exported to overseas countries. A heated debate developed between the mining company and those who said that mining the area would destroy the natural environment and ruin the tourist industry.
- 5.2.1 (a) What is a tourist? (2)
- (b) Under which sector of the economy would you place tourism? (1)

5.2.2 Die sienings van twee groepe mense moet in hierdie debat in ag geneem word: diegene wat dele van die St. Lucia-streek wou ontgin en die groep wat wou hê dat die streek slegs vir toerisme en bewaring gebruik moes word. Hierdie debat het weer eens die klem op die nodigheid van volhoubare ontwikkeling geplaas.

- (a) Definieer die term volhoubare ontwikkeling. (2)
- (b) Voer TWEE pleidooie aan wat waarskynlik deur diegene wat die St. Lucia-gebied wil ontgin, voorgelê sal word. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Waarom is die tweede groep bekommerd dat ontginning 'n negatiewe invloed op toerisme in die streek sal hê? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Verduidelik hoe volhoubare ontwikkeling moontlik in die St. Lucia-streek bewerkstellig kan word. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Gee TWEE redes waarom dit noodsaaklik is om bewaringsgebiede te vestig en in stand te hou. 2x2=(4)

5.3 Daar is verskeie faktore wat 'n groot bevolking en 'n hoë bevolkingsdigtheid in KwaZulu-Natal bevorder. Dit is veral die afgeleë landelike gebiede in die provinsie wat onder aansteeklike siektes soos MIV/Vigs, en waterafhanklike siektes soos cholera sal ly.

- 5.3.1 (a) Noem TWEE faktore wat 'n hoë bevolkingsdigtheid in KwaZulu-Natal bevorder. (2)
- (b) Wat word bedoel met die term afgeleë landelike gebiede? (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) Wat is 'n waterafhanklike siekte? (1)
- (b) Gee EEN voorbeeld van 'n waterafhanklike siekte. (1)
- (c) Waarom kom waterafhanklike siektes algemener in die afgeleë landelike gebiede van KwaZulu-Natal voor? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Wat kan die plaaslike regering, met spesifieke verwysing na die Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsplan, doen om die afgeleë landelike gebiede in KwaZulu-Natal op te hef om die voorkoms van waterafhanklike siektes te verminder? 2x2=(4)



5.2.2 The views of both groups of people must be taken into account in this debate: those who want to mine part of the St. Lucia region and those who want the area used for tourism and conservation only. This debate has once again placed an emphasis on the need for sustainable development.

- (a) Define the term sustainable development. (2)
- (b) Present TWO arguments most likely used by the group who wants to mine the St. Lucia area. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Why is the second group of people concerned that mining would have a negative effect on tourism in this area? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Explain how sustainable development could possibly be achieved in the St. Lucia region. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Provide TWO reasons why it is important to establish and maintain conservation areas. 2x2=(4)

5.3 There are various factors that favour a large population and a high population density in KwaZulu-Natal. It is especially the deep rural areas of this province that will suffer infectious diseases such as HIV/Aids and waterborne diseases such as cholera.

- 5.3.1 (a) List TWO factors that favour a high population density in KwaZulu/Natal. (2)
- (b) What is meant by the term deep rural areas? (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) What is a waterborne disease? (1)
- (b) Give ONE example of a waterborne disease. (1)
- (c) Why are waterborne diseases more commonly found in the deep rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal? 2x2=(4)
- (d) What could the local government, with specific reference to the Reconstruction and Development Programme, do to upgrade the deep rural communities of KwaZulu-Natal to decrease the occurrence of waterborne diseases? 2x2=(4)

- 5.3.3 (a) Noem TWEE voorbeelde van natuurlike hulpbronne wat onder druk geplaas word weens die groot getal mense wat in KwaZulu-Natal bly. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Verduidelik kortliks hoe die hulpbronne wat jy in Vraag 5.3.3(a) genoem het weens die groter vraag na hierdie hulpbronne deur mense beïnvloed word. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Watter maatreëls kan ingestel word om die bevolkingsaanwas in KwaZulu-Natal te laat afneem om druk op die natuurlike hulpbronne in hierdie provinsie te verlig? 2x2=(4)
- [80]**

### VRAAG 6

Toerisme is wêreldwyd 'n groeiende bedryf. Suid-Afrika is tans 'n toeriste-paradys vir heelwat buitelandse besoekers, omdat 'n verskeidenheid vakansies hier geniet kan word. Suid-Afrika voorsien ook in die behoeftes van diene wat iets unieks wil doen. Ons land is dus 'n groot trekpleister vir ekotoeriste – diene wat die natuurlike omgewing wil ervaar. Ekotoerisme word ook beskou as 'n belangrike bousteen van volhoubare ontwikkeling. Suid-Afrika voldoen ook aan die vereistes vir 'n ander vertakking van toerisme – avontuur-toerisme.

Die vele wildreservate en bewaringsterreine regoor ons land verseker dat Suid-Afrika se gewildheid as 'n toeristebestemming behoue bly. In hierdie opsig gaan ons die Kruger-wildtuin en die Kaap die Goeie Hoop-bewaringsgebied wat baie plaaslike en buitelandse toeriste lok van nader beskou. Die geld wat deur hierdie toeriste bestee word, speel 'n belangrike rol in sowel die ekonomiese ontwikkeling as die bewaring van hierdie gebiede.

- 6.1 Lees die bostaande openingsrede versigtig deur, bestudeer **Figuur 6.1** en beantwoord die daaropvolgende vrae.
- 6.1.1 Onderskei tussen die volgende terme:
- (a) Toerisme (2)
- (b) Ekotoerisme (2)
- (c) Avontuur-toerisme (2)
- 6.1.2 (a) Omskryf kortliks TWEE voordele wat toerisme vir Suid-Afrika inhou. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Waarom word Suid-Afrika as 'n gewilde bestemming vir toeriste beskou? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Hoe kan toerisme 'n negatiewe invloed op Suid-Afrika se natuurlike omgewing uitoefen? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Verduidelik hoe toerisme volhoubare ontwikkeling kan verseker. 2x2=(4)

- 5.3.3 (a) Give TWO examples of natural resources that are placed under pressure as a result of the large number of people living in KwaZulu-Natal. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Briefly explain how the resources that you have mentioned in Question 5.3.3(a) are impacted upon as a result of the increased demand for them by humans. 2x2=(4)
- (c) What measures can be introduced to slow down the population growth rate in KwaZulu-Natal in order to release the pressure that is placed on the natural resources of this province? 2x2=(4)
- [80]

### QUESTION 6

Tourism is a growing industry worldwide. Presently, South Africa is seen as a tourist paradise for many overseas visitors because of the wide variety of holidays that can be enjoyed. South Africa also caters for those who wish to follow the road less travelled. Our country is therefore a major attraction for ecotourists – those who wish to experience the natural environment. Ecotourism is also seen as an important form of sustainable development. South Africa can also meet the demand for another branch of tourism – adventure tourism.

The many game reserves and conservation sites throughout our country ensure that South Africa's popularity as a tourist destination is preserved. In this regard we will take a closer look at the Kruger National Park and the Cape of Good Hope conservation area which attract many local as well as overseas tourists. The money spent by these tourists plays an important role in the economic development as well as the conservation of these areas.

- 6.1 Carefully read the opening statement above, then examine **Figure 6.1** and answer the questions that follow.
- 6.1.1 Distinguish between the following terms:
- (a) Tourism (2)
- (b) Eco-tourism (2)
- (c) Adventure tourism (2)
- 6.1.2 (a) Briefly outline TWO benefits of tourism for South Africa. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Why is South Africa seen as a popular tourist destination? 1x2=(2)
- (c) How can tourism impact negatively on South Africa's natural environment? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Explain how tourism can ensure sustainable development. 2x2=(4)

6.2 Lees die onderstaande paragraaf versigtig deur, en bestudeer dan **Figuur 6.2**, voordat die daaropvolgende vrae beantwoord word.

Die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin is deel van 'n voorgestelde oorgrens-bewaringsgebied, of 'n Vredespark, wat oor landsgrense heen strek. Hierdie groot, natuurlike ekosisteem sal diere toelaat om vryliker te migreer. Ondanks hierdie ontwikkeling word die natuurlike ekosisteem van die Kruger-wildtuin ook bedreig. Die toenemende behoefte aan water deur die landelike gemeenskappe wat naby aan die Kruger-wildtuin bly, plaas al hoe meer druk op die rivierstelsels wat deur hierdie bewaringsgebied vloei. Omdat 'n beperkte hoeveelheid aangelegde water tot die beskikking van huise en plase is, moet rivierwater gebruik word. Die impak hiervan op die Kruger-wildtuin is reeds merkbaar. Riviere wat eers regdeur die jaar gevloei het, is nou soms droog en die grondwatervlak is laer, wat veroorsaak dat baie drinkgate nou droog is.

- 6.2.1 (a) Noem EEN provinsie waarin die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin geleë is. (1)
- (b) Noem TWEE riviere wat deur die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin vloei. (2)
- (c) In watter rigting vloei hierdie riviere? (1)
- (d) In watter oseaan mond hierdie riviere uit? (1)
- (e) Noem die twee lande wat aan die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin grens en waarheen die voorgestelde Vredespark sal uitbrei. (2)
- 6.2.2 Verstrek moontlike redes waarom die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin tot 'n bewaringsgebied verklaar is.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 6.2.3 (a) Beskryf die impak van waterverbruik deur landelike inwoners wat naby aan die Krugerwildtuin bly op hierdie bewaringsgebied.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (b) Wat kan die HOP (RDP), met spesifieke verwysing na basiese behoeftes, doen om die probleem wat in Vraag 6.3.2(a) genoem is op te los?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 6.2.4 Weens die impak op waterbronne sal diere in die Kruger-wildtuin na die natter dele toe migreer, wat sodoende verdere druk op die natuurlike omgewing sal plaas.
- (a) Hoe sal hierdie migrasie van diere plantegroei in die natter dele negatief beïnvloed?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Hierdie negatiewe invloed wat in Vraag 6.2.4(a) beskryf is, sal gronderosie veroorsaak. Verduidelik waarom dit so is.  $3 \times 2 = (6)$
- (c) Die migrasie van diere na die natter gedeeltes toe sal tot 'n oorbevolking van diere in hierdie gebiede lei. Hoe kan die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Parke dié wanbalans bestuur?  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (d) Verduidelik hoe die ontwikkeling van 'n Vredespark ook 'n rol kan speel om oorbevolking van diere in sekere gedeeltes van die Kruger-wildtuin te minimaliseer.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$

6.2 Carefully read the following paragraph, then examine **Figure 6.2** before answering the questions that follow.

The Kruger National Park is part of a proposed trans-frontier conservation area or Peace Park. This is a large natural ecosystem, which extends across international boundaries, allowing animals to migrate more freely. Despite this development the natural ecosystem of the Kruger National Park is under threat. The increasing demand for water by the rural communities living close to the Kruger National Park is placing increasing stress on the river systems which flow through this conservation reserve. Access to piped water in homes and on farms is limited, which makes it necessary to use river water. The impact of this on the Kruger National Park is clearly noticeable. Rivers which once flowed throughout the year are now occasionally dry and the underground water level is lower, leaving animal drinking holes dry.

- 6.2.1 (a) Name ONE province in which the Kruger National Park is located. (1)
- (b) Name TWO rivers which run through the Kruger National Park. (2)
- (c) In which direction do these two rivers flow? (1)
- (d) Into which ocean do these two rivers flow? (1)
- (e) Name the TWO countries neighbouring the Kruger National Park into which the proposed Peace Park will extend. (2)
- 6.2.2 Provide possible reasons for declaring the Kruger National Park a conservation area. 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.3 (a) Describe the impact of water usage by rural people living close to the Kruger National Park on this conservation area. 2x2=(4)
- (b) With specific reference to basic needs, how could the RDP be implemented to solve the problem mentioned in Question 6.2.3(a)? 1x2=(2)
- 6.2.4 Animals in the Kruger National Park will migrate to wetter parts because of the impact on water resources thus placing greater stress on the natural environment.
- (a) How will this migration of animals have a negative impact on vegetation in the wetter areas? 1x2=(2)
- (b) This negative impact identified in Question 6.2.4(a) will result in soil erosion. Explain why this is so. 3x2=(6)
- (c) The migration of animals to the wetter parts results in an overpopulation of animals in these areas. How can South African National parks manage this imbalance? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Explain how the development of a Peace Park can also play a role in minimising the problem of overpopulation of animals in certain parts of the Kruger National Park. 2x2=(4)

6.3 Lees die onderstaande paragraaf versigtig deur en beantwoord dan die daaropvolgende vrae.

Die Suidwes-Kaap is baie mooi. Dit beskik oor ruwe berge, 'n unieke plantegroei bekend as fynbos en 'n pragtige, maar baie gevaarlike kuslyn. Toerisme is een van die Kaap se belangrikste ekonomiese aktiwiteite en sal waarskynlik baie vinniger as enige een van die ander bedrywe in dié streek groei. Die Kaap die Goeie Hoop-natuurreservaat is geproklameer om die inheemse plantegroei van dié streek te beskerm en om die natuurlike skoonheid van die gebied in stand te hou.

- 6.3.1 (a) Wat is inheemse plantegroei? (2)
- (b) Gee 'n voorbeeld van plantegroei wat inheems in die Suidwes-Kaap is. (1)
- (c) Noem verskeie maniere waarop menslike ingryping die natuurlike habitat van die plantegroei wat in Vraag 6.3.1(b) genoem is, verklein het. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Waarom is dit belangrik om die natuurlike plantegroei wat in Vraag 6.3.1(b) genoem is te beskerm? 3x2=(6)
- 6.3.2 Verwys na die klimaatsgrafiek in **Figuur 6.3**.
- (a) Gedurende watter seisoen ontvang die Suidwes-Kaap die meeste reën? (1)
- (b) Wat is die gemiddelde reënval wat in hierdie streek voorkom? (1)
- (c) Watter tipe weerstelsel is hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik vir die reënval tydens die seisoen wat jy in Vraag 6.3.2(a) genoem het? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Bereken die temperatuurspeling vir die Suidwes-Kaap. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Verduidelik waarom die Suidwes-Kaap so 'n klein temperatuurspeling het. 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.3 Uit die klimaatsgrafiek (**Figuur 6.3**) is dit duidelik dat die inheemse plantegroei van die Suidwes-Kaap strawwe somertoestande moet kan weerstaan. Beskryf hoe die plantegroei van hierdie streek aangepas is om hierdie strawwe toestande te kan oorleef. 2x2=(4)

**[80]**

**TOTAAL: 320**

**EINDE**

6.3 Carefully read the following paragraph, then answer the questions that follow.

The south-western Cape is very attractive. It has rugged mountains, unique vegetation called fynbos and a beautiful but dangerous coastline. Tourism is one of the Cape's most important economic activities, and is likely to grow faster than any of the other industries of the area. The Cape of Good Hope nature reserve has been proclaimed in order to protect the indigenous vegetation of this region and maintain its natural beauty.

- 6.3.1 (a) What is indigenous vegetation? (2)
- (b) Give an example of vegetation that is indigenous to the south-western Cape. (1)
- (c) List various ways in which human intervention has reduced the natural habitat of the indigenous vegetation mentioned in Question 6.3.1(b). 2x2=(4)
- (d) Why is it important to protect the indigenous vegetation mentioned in Question 6.3.1(b)? 3x2=(6)
- 6.3.2 Refer to the climate graph in **Figure 6.3**.
- (a) During which season does the south-western Cape experience its highest rainfall? (1)
- (b) What is the average rainfall experienced in this region? (1)
- (c) What type of weather system is mostly responsible for rainfall in the season mentioned in Question 6.3.2(a)? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Calculate the temperature range for the south-western Cape. 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain why the south-western Cape experiences such a small temperature range. 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.3 From the climate graph (**Figure 6.3**) it is clear that the indigenous vegetation of the south-western Cape must be able to withstand harsh summer conditions. Describe how the vegetation of this region adapted itself to survive these harsh conditions. 2x2=(4)

[80]

TOTAL: 320

END