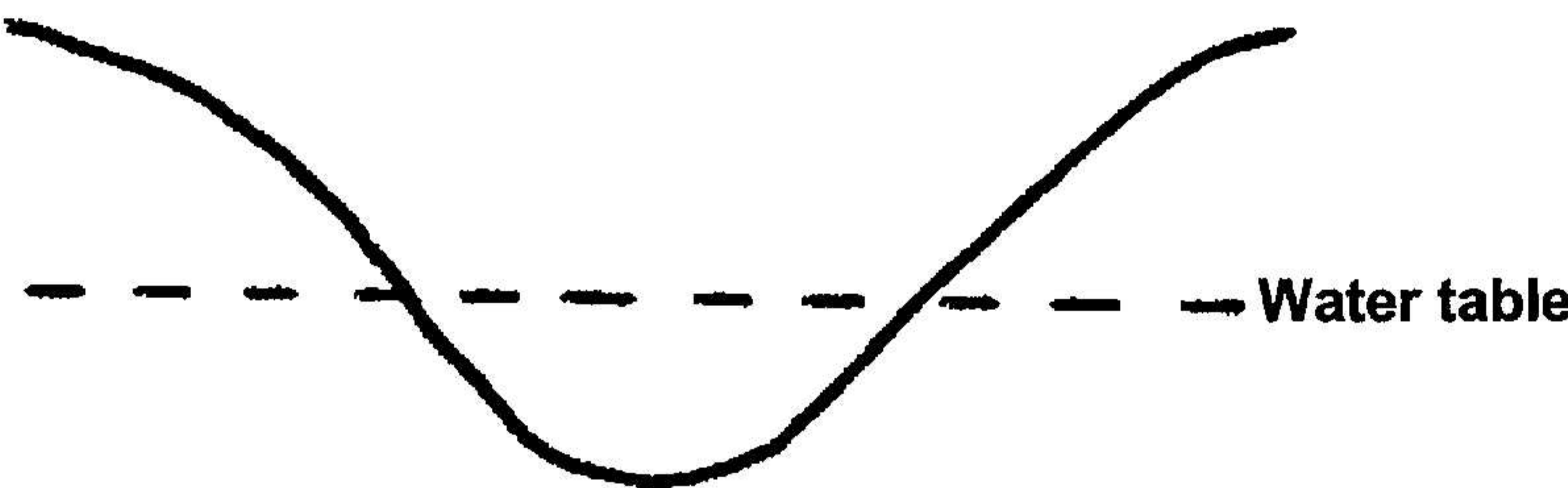


GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY HG
(First Paper)

-
- 1.1.1 (a) The entire area drained (1) by a river system (1) (concept) (2)
- (b) A graph showing the discharge of a river (1) at a specific point over a specific time along the river's course (1) (concept) (2)
- (c) A river (1) and all its tributaries collectively (1) (concept) (2)
- 1.1.2 (a) Perennial / permanent (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Flow hydrograph indicates that there is always water in the stream (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c)  1x2=(2)
- (d) During summer close to Earth's surface (2)
During winter deeper down below Earth's surface (2) (4)
- (e) During summer when rainfall is more, more water will infiltrate (2)
Groundwater table will rise (2)
OR
During winter when rainfall is less, less water will infiltrate (2)
Groundwater table will subside (2)
[Learners may combine the two possible answers] 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.3 (a) Flow hydrograph 1 – position X (2)
Flow hydrograph 2 – position Y (2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) In lower reaches there is a large volume of water (2)
A greater discharge will be achieved in the lower reaches (2)
OR
In upper reaches tributaries have smaller volumes of water (2)
A smaller discharge will be achieved in the upper reaches (2)
[Leaders may combine the two possible answers] 2x2=(4)

- 1.1.4 (a) Dendritic (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) 3rd order (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Decrease (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) First order streams will run dry (2)
Higher order streams will therefore decrease their order (2) 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.1 (a) 15 metres (1) (1)
- (b) In the warm thermal belt (1) (1)
- (c) On the north facing slope (1)
Receives direct sunlight / sun's rays strike slope at direct angles (1)
Small surface area heated (1)
Slope is warmer (1) (Any 3) (3)
- 1.2.2 (a) Urban heat island (1) (1)
- (b) In city more artificial objects that will absorb heat (2)
Built up area provides a larger surface area that can be heated (2)
Sides of tall buildings are struck vertically by sun's rays early morning and late afternoon heating up the buildings (2)
Heat trapped between tall buildings (2)
Glass structures trap heat inside buildings (2)
Industries and motor cars release heat inside the city (2)
More pollutants to trap heat (2)
Pollution layer does not allow terrestrial radiation (2)
Fewer plants for evapo-transpiration which have a cooling effect (2)
(Any 3 – Accept other) 3x2=(6)
- (c) More pollution over city (2) therefore more condensation nuclei (2)
Greater thermal convection / warmer air rises higher (2)
therefore more condensation (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 (a) Katabatic (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Upper slopes of valley cool down at night due to terrestrial radiation (2)
Atmosphere cools down and becomes heavy and dense (2)
Air sinks down the valley slopes (2) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Cold air collects on the valley floor (2)
Warmer, lighter air is pushed upwards (2)
Warm air rests on the cold air (2)
Temperature increases with an increase in height / altitude (2)
(Any 3) 3x2=(6)

- 1.3.1 The removal of natural vegetation (1) as a result of human intervention (2)
(concept) (2)
- 1.3.2 Source of humus removed (2)
Soil becomes infertile (2)
Soil structure will be destroyed (2)
Soil washed away (2)
Habitat of animals reduced (2)
Food source of creatures living in the forest destroyed (2)
Food chains disrupted (2)
Ecosystem thrown in imbalance (2) (Any 5 – accept other) 5x2=(10)
[80]

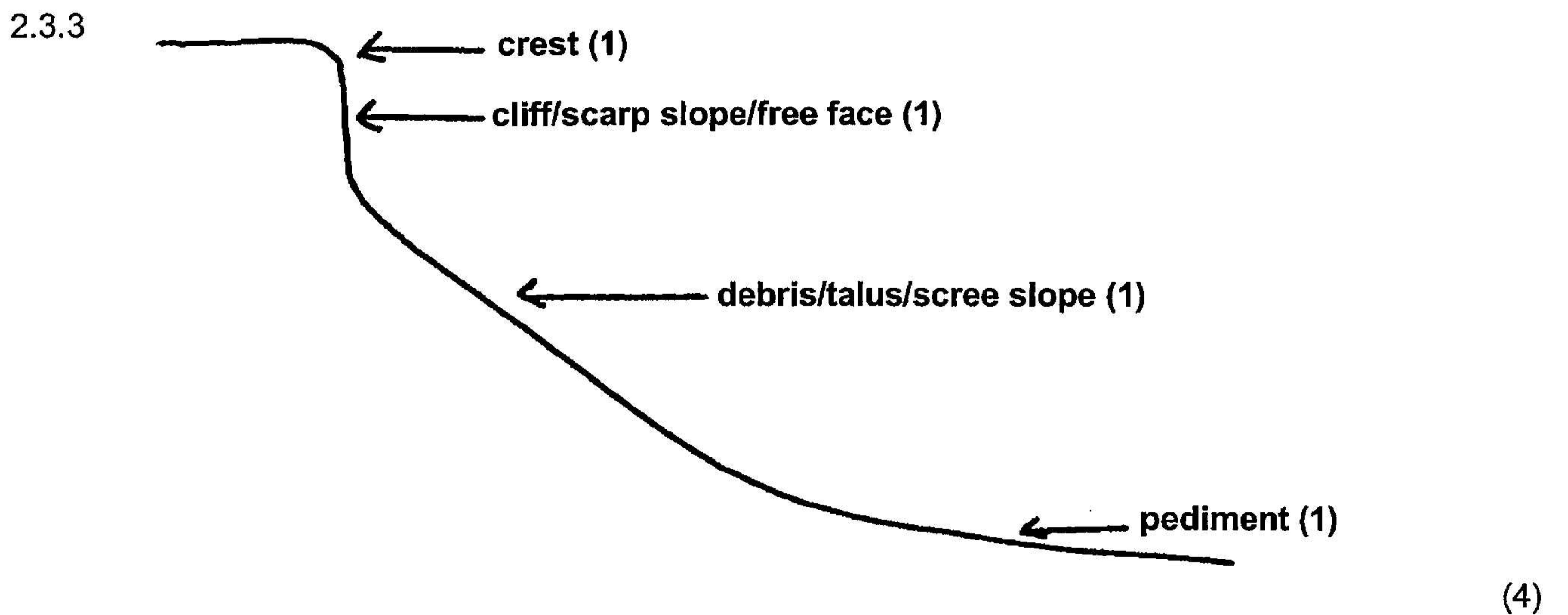
QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 (a) M – south Atlantic / St. Helena (1)
N – south Indian / Mauritius (1) (2)
- (b) Anti-clockwise (1) (1)
- (c) K – southwesterly (1)
L – northeasterly (1) (2)
- (d) K – dry and cold (1)
L – warm and humid (1) (2)
- (e) K develops over cold Atlantic Ocean:
air coming from cold ocean will be cold (2)
cold air has a low water vapour carrying capacity (2)
L develops over warm Indian Ocean:
air coming from warm ocean will be warm (2)
warm air has a great water vapour carrying capacity (2) 4x2=(8)
- 2.1.2 (a) Moisture front / trough line (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Cold, dry southwesterlies (2) meet warm, moist northeasterlies (2)
Cold air ridges in under the warm air (2)
Warm air is forced to rise (2)
Rising air results in the development of a low pressure (2) (Any 4) 4x2=(8)
- (c) East (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Warm, moist air comes from the east (2)
Warm, moist rising air mass therefore situated east of the trough of low
pressure (2) 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.1 The removal of fertile top soil (1) which leaves the land infertile (1)
(Concept) (2)
- 2.2.2 Sparse vegetation (2)
Few plant roots to bind the soil (2)
Soil easily washed / blown away (2)
Little vegetation to protect soil against raindrop splash (2)
Coarse soil particles (2)
Soil particles loose (2)
Easy to wash / blow soil away (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

- 2.2.3 (a) Sheep / goat farming (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Overgrazing of the Karoo (2)
 Less vegetation to protect the soil (2)
 Sheep / goats trample the veld (2)
 Trampling of veld at watering points (2)
 Dongas develop in animal trails (2)
 Run-off along dongas wash soil away (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Reduce sheep / goat numbers (2)
 More watering points (2)
 Rotational grazing (2)
 Plant indigenous vegetation (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)

2.3.1 Butte (1) (1)

2.3.2 Resistant to erosion (1)
 Horizontally placed (1)
 Granite (1) (Any 2) (2)



2.3.4 Crest
 top of the hill (2)
 convex (2)
 rounded due to sheet wash / soil creep (2) (Any 1)

Cliff / free face / scarp face
 vertical (2)
 rocky / resistant outcrop (2)
 too steep for weathered material to accumulate on it (2) (Any 1)

Talus / debris / scree slope
 constant slope at foot of cliff (2)
 weathered material accumulates on it (2)
 angle of $\pm 35^\circ$ (2)
 remains at same angle as slope is driven back (2) (Any 1)

Pediment
 low angle slope (2)
 at foot of hill (2)
 slightly concave (2)
 covered with thin layer of soil (2)
 widens as slope retreats (2) (Any 1) 4x2=(8)

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2.3.5 | Basaltic plateau (2) Mesa (2) | (must be mentioned in that order) | 2x2=(4) |
| 2.3.6 | Erosion along cliffs of larger landforms (2) Larger landforms reduced from the sides (2) Slopes retreat parallel to themselves (2) Landscape is not lowered (2) | (Any 3) | 3x2=(6) |
| 2.3.7 | Pediment is wide (2) and has a gentle gradient / flat (2) Easy to develop settlements and communication links (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 2.3.8 | Little / low rainfall (2) | | 1x2=(2) [80] |

QUESTION 3

| | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|---------|
| 3.1.1 | They are separate from one another (1) They have their own piece of land (1) | (Any 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.2 | Farmer can use own initiative (2) Farmer does not have to consult with other farmers (2) Profits are not shared (2) Farmer lives at his place of work (2) Farmer owns a single, continuous piece of land (2) Mechanisation is possible (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.3 | Neighbours are far away (2) Difficult to socialise (2) Not safe / secure (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.4 | Close to harbour for export (2) Close to market / CBD (2) Railway links not too far away (2) On gentle slopes in a relatively mountainous area (2) Developed on fertile soils (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.5 | Movement of people and equipment occurs outwards from the farmstead during the day (2) Movement of people and equipment occurs towards the farmstead at the end of the day (2) The farmstead is the centre around which all farming activities take place (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.6 | (a) Primary: extraction of natural resources (2) Secondary: manufacturing / processing of raw material (2) Tertiary: service provider (2) | | 3x2=(6) |
| | (b) Primary: crops are grown and extracted (2) Secondary: grapes are processed into wine (2) Tertiary: wine is sold / wine farms attract tourists (2) | | 3x2=(6) |
| 3.2.1 | Site: exact piece of land (1) on which a settlement is positioned (1) | (concept) | (2) |

| | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|---------|
| 3.2.2 | (a) Flat land (1) At foot of mountain (1) Near coast (1) | (Any 1) | (1) |
| | (b) Coastline / harbour facility (1) | | (1) |
| 3.2.3 | Trade and transport town (2) Main function is that of trade (2) Change in mode of transport (2) | (Any 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| 3.2.4 | (a) Central Business District (1) | | (1) |
| | (b) Grid-iron (1) | | (1) |
| | (c) Adv: Easy to plan (2) Easy to subdivide (2) Easy to construct buildings (2) Easy to get around (2) | (Any 1) | |
| | Disadv: Monotonous (2) Traffic congestion (2) Steep roads in hilly areas (2) | (Any 1) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (d) Skyscrapers / tall buildings (2) High building density (1) | (Any 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (e) High demand for property (2) CBD is most accessible area (2) Maximum utilisation of space (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (f) Topography is uneven (2) As a trade and transport town it has to be near the harbour (2) Settlement developed next to the sea (2) | (Any 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| 3.2.5 | Convergence of main roads (1) Railway routes end and begin in CBD (1) Highway networks connect CBD to outlying areas (1) | (Any 2) | (2) |
| 3.2.6 | Expansion is limited due to the coastline and the relief (2) Expansion can only occur westwards in open area alongside CBD (2) Higher building densities should be introduced (2) | (Accept other) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.3.1 | Sea Point: along coastline (1) Malay Quarters: outskirts of CBD (1) | | (2) |
| 3.3.2 | (a) Sea Point: high income (1) Malay Quarters: low income (1) | | (2) |
| | (b) Sea Point: along the coast, higher land values (2) Malay Quarters: edges of the CBD / zone of decay, lower rentals (2) | | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.3.3 | (a) Highway networks allow higher income earners to live further away (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) Hotels, entertainment centres have left the CBD and relocated to more upmarket location to attract tourists (2) Higher income residential property relocates further away (2) | (Any 1) | 1x2=(2) |

- 3.3.4 (a) Group Areas Act: Different racial groups were forced to live separated from one another (2)
Area allocated by the government of the day where Malay people could live (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)
- (b) People of the same cultural background tend to live together because they have similar beliefs / religions / customs (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.1 Higher order services (1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Large sphere of influence: It attracts people from far away (2)
People who don't go there on a daily basis (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 Increased land values as demand for property increases (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Table Mountain (2)
Beaches (2)
The Castle (2)
Wine farms (2)
Scenic beauty (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
[80]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 (a) Nucleated (1) (1)
- (b) Adv: Safety (2)
Social life (2) (Any 1)
- Disadv: No privacy (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.2 (a) The village has developed on either side of the river (2)
The river was a very important source of irrigation (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Wet point settlement (1)
- (c) Located near a source of water (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Adv: a source of irrigation for the crops (2)
Disadv: flooding (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.3 Farm sizes are small for machinery to be used (2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 So the people don't have to cross the river (2)
To accommodate people on either side of the river (2)
Different denominations (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.5 (a) Situated near roads for accessibility (2) 1x2=(2)
(b) Near transport routes (2)
On outskirts where land is cheaper and larger piece of land is required (2) (Any 1) 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.1 Roads (1) (1)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4.2.2 | (a) | Retired people (1) Business people seeking opportunities in rural areas (1) People who want to live in a countryside atmosphere but still be close to urban services (1) Commuters (1) | (Any 2) | (2) |
| | (b) | Slower pace of living (2) Country environment / peaceful (2) Business opportunities (2) Lower land values / cheaper accommodation (2) Lower cost of living (2) | (Any 2 – Accept other) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (c) | Crime (2) Stressful life (2) Noise pollution (2) | Congestion (2) Air pollution (2) High cost of living (2) | (Any 3 – Accept other) 3x2=(6) |
| 4.2.3 | (a) | Large detached houses are further from the centre (1) | | (1) |
| | (b) | More space required for detached houses (2) Cheaper land values further from city centre (2) Higher income earners can afford to live further away (2) | (Any 2 – May also answer from opposite point of view) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (c) | Semi-detached housing is closer to centre (1) | | (1) |
| | (d) | Land is cheaper further away (2) More houses can be built (2) Development close to main road therefore access to public transport (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 4.2.4 | | Inn (1) Hotel (1) Motel (1) Caravan site (1) Camp site (1) Bungalows (1) | (Any 2) | (2) |
| 4.2.5 | | Fewer people farm (2) More services are offered (2) Tourism has been established (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 4.2.6 | (a) | Rural-urban fringe (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) | Less congestion (2) Quieter (2) Larger properties (2) Can afford large properties (2) | (Any 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (c) | Caravan site (1) Camp site (1) Park (1) | | (1) |
| | (d) | Golf course (2) Nature reserve (2) Conference centre (2) Race course (2) Recreation centre (2) | (Any 2 – Accept other) | 2x2=(4) |

- 4.2.7 (a) Land available for development (2)
Environmental conservation (2)
Maintaining a green belt (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Informal / squatter settlements (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Crime (2)
Violence (2)
Unemployment (2)
Poverty (2)
Sanitation risk (2)
Diseases (2)
Pollution (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.8 Towns situated in a countryside just outside an urban area (2)
People commute daily to work in the city but return home to the countryside (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 Recreation (2)
Maintained as green belt (2)
Reduces temperatures (2)
Increased transpiration (2)
Produces oxygen (2)
Reduces pollution levels (2)
Provides shade (2)
Enhances appearance of settlement (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
[80]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1.1 (a) The grouping of industries (1) in a specific area in the country (1) (concept) (2)
- (b) PWV (1) Durban-Pinetown (1) SW Cape (1) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (1)
(MUST be in that order) (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Indian Ocean (1) (1)
- (b) Warm ocean current flows past coast of KZN (2)
Warm air from ocean results in high temperatures (2)
Moist air from ocean results in high humidity (2) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Increasingly difficult to become good, flat land (2)
Harbour can no longer expand further (2)
Serious air pollution (2)
Traffic congestion (2)
Over-concentration of people and activities (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Many finished products exported to Asia (2)
Importing raw materials from Asia easier (2)
Parts easier imported to Japanese motor vehicle assembly lines (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

- (b) Harbour location (2)
 Flat coastal plain provide suitable sites (2)
 Links with PWV inland market (2)
 Fertile soil – agriculture (2)
 Big local market / outlet
 Large labour pool (2)
 Power resources close by (2)
 Sufficient water supply (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.4 (a) Closest harbour to Middle-East oil fields (2)
 Crude oil transported over short distance (2)
 Cheaper to import crude oil (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Pipeline (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) More expensive (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.1 (a) A person travelling from his home (1) over a long distance to visit a place
 of interest (1) (concept) (2)
- (b) Tertiary (1) (1)
- 5.2.2 (a) To allow a region to develop economically (1) while resources are not
 depleted but conserved for future use (1) (concept) (2)
- (b) Jobs will be created (2)
 Local economy of St. Lucia will get a boost (2)
 Upgrading infrastructure (2)
 Upgrading services (2)
 Exporting minerals that are mined (2)
 Foreign currency will be earned (2)
 Mines will pay taxes to the government (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- (c) The environment will be damaged (2)
 Ecosystem thrown into imbalance (2)
 Plant and animal species will disappear (2)
 Pollution of the environment (2)
 Noise will be created (2)
 Opencast mining will destroy the scenic beauty of the area (2)
 (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Environmental impact study must be conducted (2)
 Dunes must be re-established (2)
 Indigenous vegetation must be replanted on the dunes (2)
 Re-introduce indigenous animal species into the region (2)
 Prevent overmining of the area (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- (e) Maintain scenic beauty of an area (2)
 Maintain biodiversity (2)
 Protection of plant and animal species (2)
 Preserving the habitat of living creatures (2) Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.1 (a) High temperatures (1) High rainfall (1)
 Fertile soil (1) Suitable agriculture (1)
 Close to ocean / harbours (1) International trade possible (1) (Any 2) (2)

- (b) Rural areas situated far away from large settlements (1) where little development has taken place (1) (concept) (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) To exist / multiply or to be distributed and transmitted it depends on water (1) (concept) (1)
- (b) Cholera (1) Malaria (1) Bilharzia (1) (Any 1 – Accept for examples) (1)
- (c) No fresh water piped to homes (2)
Sewerage dumped in rivers (2)
People use water directly from the rivers (2)
Little health care provided in these areas (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Provide piped water to homes (2)
Provide proper sanitation (2)
Build health care facilities (2)
Educate people in basic health care (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.3 (a) Soil (2) Water (2) Minerals / coal (2) Forests (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Soil: eroded and become infertile (2)
Water: becomes polluted (2)
Minerals / coal: become depleted (2)
Forests: deforestation resulting in desertification (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Introduce family planning (2)
Programmes explaining advantages of smaller families (2)
Education of people (2)
Create employment (2)
Upgrade standard of living (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) (4)
[80]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1.1 (a) Tourism is an industry in which the emphasis is placed on attracting visitors from outside the region (1) to visit the region and spend capital in that region (2) (concept) (2)
- (b) Any form of tourism where the primary / main attraction (1) is an ecosystem e.g. a game reserve (1) (concept) (2)
- (c) Any form of tourism where the primary / main attraction (1) is an emphasis on adventure e.g. white river rafting (1) (concept) (2)
- 6.1.2 (a) Brings foreign currency into the country (2)
Employment is created (2)
A profitable way of using the environment (2)
Income used to upgrade infrastructure (2)
Economic development of the country (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)

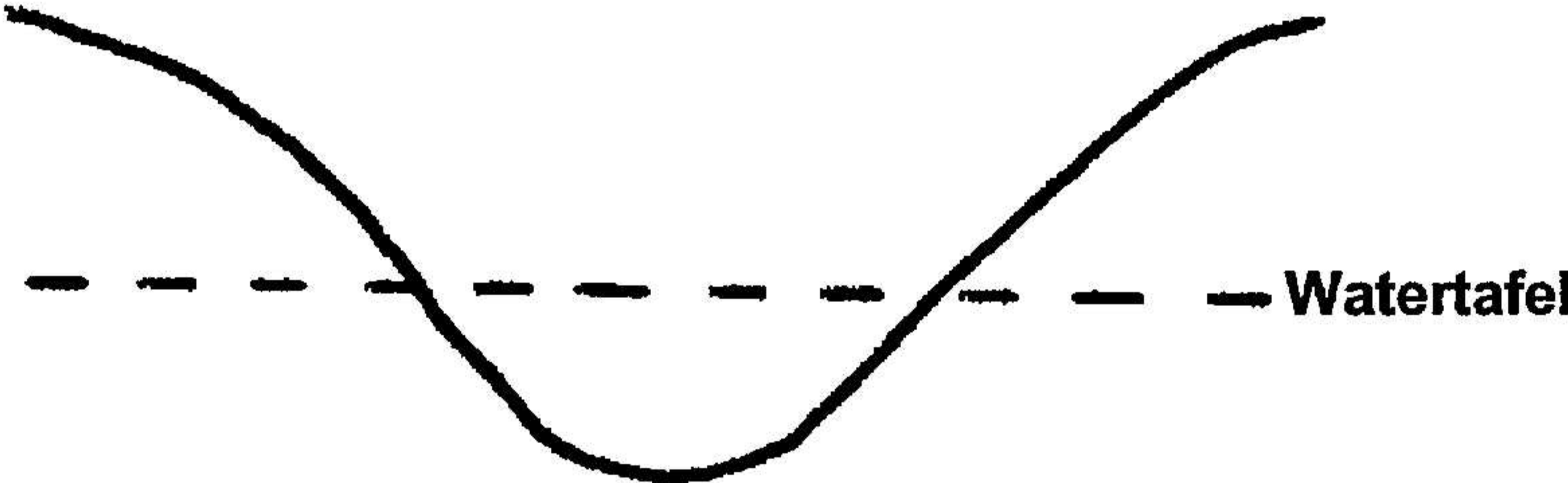
- (b) Wide variety of holidays are offered (2)
 Variety in wildlife (2)
 Extensive coastline (2)
 Rich cultural heritage (2)
 Many opportunities for adventurers (2)
 Relatively cheap (2) (Any 1 – Accept other) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Pressure on ecosystems leads to soil erosion (2), litter pollution (2) decline of animals numbers (2), ecosystem results in imbalance (2)
 (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Tourism must be practised without any ill-effects on the environment (2)
 Small number of tourists only should visit a natural environment (2)
 Money gained can be used for protection of natural environment (2)
 (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.1 (a) Mpumalanga (1) / Limpopo (1) (Any 1) (1)
- (b) Letaba (1) Olifants (1) Crocodile (1) (Any 2) (2)
- (c) Eastwards (1) (1)
- (d) Indian (1) (1)
- (e) Zimbabwe (1) Mozambique (1) (2)
- 6.2.2 Conservation of biodiversity (2)
 Protection of a natural habitat (2)
 Protecting scenic beauty of the area (2)
 Very few people settled in this region (2) (Any 2 – Accept other) 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.3 (a) Groundwater levels dropped (2)
 Rivers have less water / run dry (2)
 Watering holes run dry (2) (Any 2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Provide homes in rural areas with fresh, piped water (2) 1x2=(2)
- 6.2.4 (a) Vegetation will become less (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Fewer roots to anchor the soil (2)
 Soil washed and blown away (2)
 Sheet flow increases washing soil away (2)
 Soil exposed to raindrop splash (2) (Any 3) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Sell animals to other conservation parks (2)
 Cull animals to reduce numbers (2) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Animals can migrate freely (2)
 Larger surface area for grazing is available (2) 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.1 (a) Natural vegetation of a specific region (1) and that has not been introduced from outside the region (1) (concept) (2)
- (b) Fynbos / or examples of Fynbos e.g. Protea (1) (1)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|--|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | (c) | Increase in farming activities (2) Urban expansion (2) Introduction of alien plants (2) | (Any 3 – Accept others) | 3x2=(6) |
| | (d) | Provide living environment for other living creatures (2) Provide food for living creatures indigenous to the region (2) Protection of the soil (2) Scenic beauty (2) Medicinal value of certain plant species (2) | (Any 2 – Accept others) | 2x2=(4) |
| 6.3.2 | (a) | Winter (1) | | (1) |
| | (b) | 627 mm (1) | | (1) |
| | (c) | Mid-latitude cyclone / extra-tropical cyclone / frontal depression (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (d) | 9°C (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (e) | Next to ocean (2) Sea masses heat up slowly (2) Sea masses cool down slowly (2) Small difference in temperature from summer to winter (2) | (Any 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 6.3.3 | | Small leaves (2) Leathery leaves (2) Leaves covered in fine hair (2) Roots spread out (2) Roots tap deep into Earth's surface (2) | (Any 2 – Accept other) | 2x2=(4) [80] |
| | | | TOTAL: | 320 |

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE HG
(EersteVraestel)

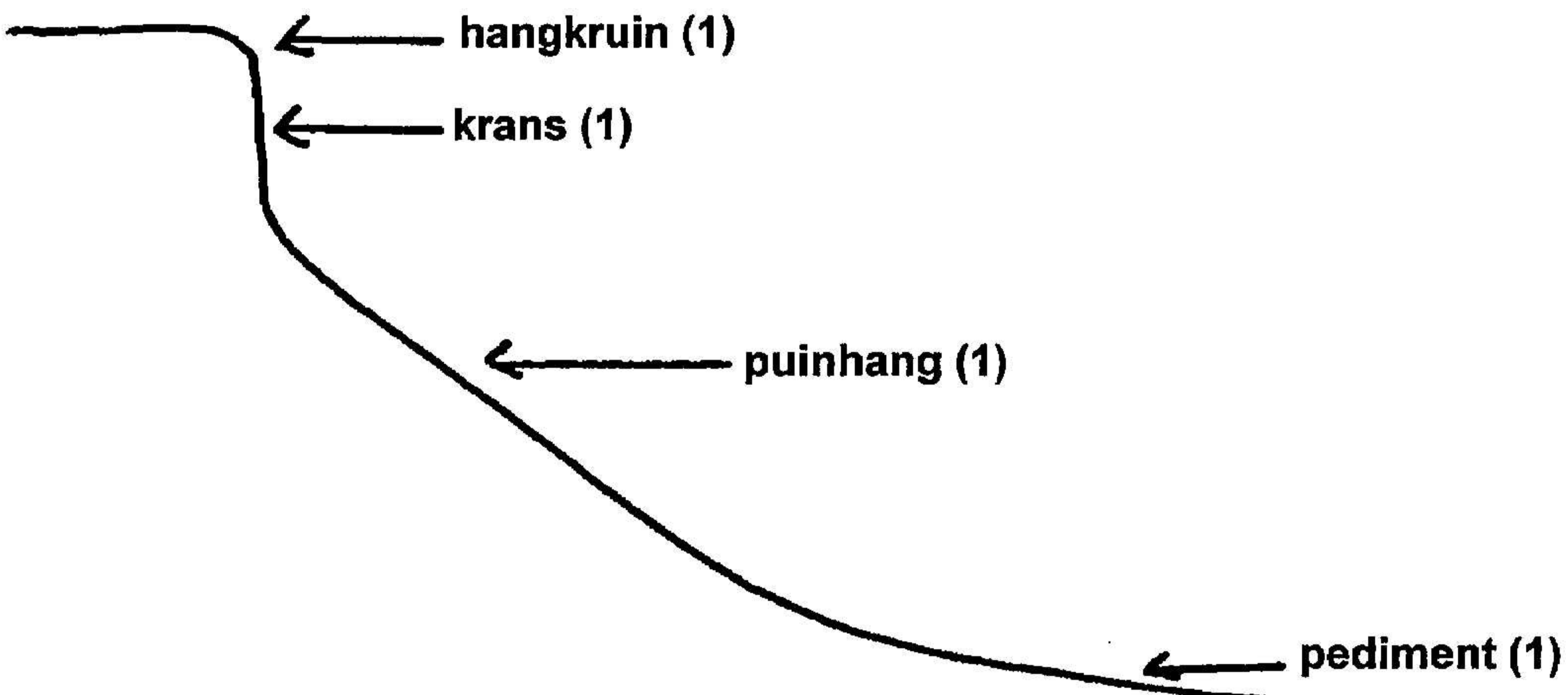
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- 1.1.1 (a) Die totale gebied wat gedreineer word (1) deur 'n rivierstelsel (1)(definisie) (2)
- (b) 'n Grafiek wat die afloop van 'n rivier toon (1) op 'n spesifieke plek oor 'n gegewe tydperk (1) (definisie) (2)
- (c) 'n Rivier (1) met al sy sytakke(1) (definisie) (2)
- 1.1.2 (a) Permanent (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Vloei hidrogram toon daar is altyd water in die rivier (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c)  (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Tydens somer naby aan aardoppervlak (2)
Tydens winter dieper onder die aardoppervlak (2) (4)
- (e) Tydens somer wanneer dit meer reën, syfer meer water deur (2)
Grondwatervlak styg (2)
- OF**
- Tydens winter wanneer dit minder reën, syfer minder water deur (2)
Grondwatervlak daal (2)
[Leerders kan die twee moontlike antwoorde kombineer] 2x2=(4)
- 1.1.3 (a) Vloei hidrogram 1 – posisie X (2)
Vloei hidrogram 2 – posisie Y (2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) In benede-lope is daar 'n groot volume water (2)
'n Groter afloop word in die benede-lope bereik (2)
- OF**
- In bo-lope het sytakke 'n kleiner volume water (2)
'n Kleiner afloop word in die benede-lope bereik (2)
[Leerders kan die twee moontlike antwoorde kombineer] 2x2=(4)

- 1.1.4 (a) Dendrities (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) 3e orde (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Neem af (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Eerste-orde-strome sal opdroog (2)
Hoër-orde-strome se stroomorde sal dus afneem (2) 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.1 (a) 15 meter (1) (1)
- (b) In die warm termiese gordel (1) (1)
- (c) Helling front noord (1)
Ontvang direkte sonskyn / sonstrale skyn loodreg op hang (1)
Kleiner oppervlakte word verhit (1)
Hang is warmer (1) (Enige 3) (3)
- 1.2.2 (a) Stedelike hitte-eiland (1) (1)
- (b) In stede meer kunsmatige voorwerpe wat hitte absorbeer (2)
Geboue verskaf groter oppervlakte wat verhit kan word (2)
Sonstrale tref geboue se kante amper loodreg soggens en laatmiddag en geboue word verhit (2)
Hitte word tussen hoë geboue vasgekeer (2)
Hitte word deur glasstrukture binne geboue vasgevang (2)
Hitte word binne die dorp vrygestel deur motors en nywerhede (2)
Meer besoedelingslaag laat nie aardstraling toe nie (2)
Minder plante vir evapotranspirasie, wat 'n verkoelingseffek het (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Meer besoedeling oor die stad (2), dus meer kondensasiekerne (2)
Groter termiese konveksie / warm lug styg hoër (2),
dus meer kondensasie (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 (a) Katabaties (daalwind) (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Bohange koel snags af weens aardstraling (2)
Atmosfeer koel af en word swaar en dig (2)
Lug daal teen die valleihange af (2) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Koue lug versamel op valleibodem (2)
Warmer, ligter lug word opgehef (2)
Warm lug kom tot rus op die koue lug (2)
Temperatuur neem toe met 'n toename in hoogte (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

- 1.3.1 Die verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei (1) weens menslike inmenging (2)
(definisie) (2)
- 1.3.2 Bron van humus verwyder (2)
Grond word onvrugbaar (2)
Grondstruktuur word vernietig (2)
Grond spoel weg (2)
Habitat van diere word verklein (2)
Voedselbron van diere wat in die woud woon, word vernietig (2)
Voedselketting word versteur (2)
Ekosistiem se balans word versteur (2) (Enige 5 – aanvaar ander) 5x2=(10)
[80]

VRAAG 2

- 2.1.1 (a) M – Suid-Atlantiese / St. Helena (1)
N – Suid-Indiese / Mauritius (1) (2)
- (b) Antikloksgewys (1) (1)
- (c) K – suidwestelik (1)
L – noordoostelik (1) (2)
- (d) K – droog en koud (1)
L – warm en vogtig (1) (2)
- (e) K ontwikkel oor Atlantiese Oseaan:
lug vanaf die koue oseaan is koud (2)
koue lug het 'n kleiner waterdamp-hou vermoë (2)
L ontwikkel oor Indiese Oseaan:
lug vanaf die warm oseaan is warm (2)
warm lug het 'n groter waterdamp-hou vermoë (2) 4x2=(8)
- 2.1.2 (a) Vogfront / troglyn (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Koue, droë suidwestewinde (2) ontmoet warm, vogtige noordoostewinde (2)
Koue, droë suidwestewinde (2) ontmoet warm, vogtige noordoostewinde (2)
Koue lug wig onder die warm lug in (2)
Warm lug word gedwing om te styg (2)
Stygende warm lug lei tot ontwikkeling van laagdruk-trog (2) (Enige 4) 4x2=(8)
- (c) Oos (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Warm, vogtige lug kom vanaf die ooste (2)
Warm, vogtige lug is dus oos van die laagdruk-trog geleë (2) 2x2=(4)
- 2.2.1 Die verwydering van vrugbare bogrond (1) wat die land onvrugbaar laat (1)
(Definisie) (2)
- 2.2.2 Yl plantegroei (2)
Min plante om grond te anker (2)
Grond maklik weggespoel / weggewaai (2)
Min plantegroei om grond teen reëndruppelplons te beskerm (2)
Growwe gronddeeltjies (2)
Gronddeeltjies los (2)
Maklik om weg te spoel / weg te waai (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|---------|
| 2.2.3 | (a) Boer met skape / bokke (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) Oorbeweiding van die Karoo (2) Minder plantegroei om die grond te beskerm (2) Skape / bokke vertrap die veld (2) Vertrapping van veld by waterpunte (2) Dongas ontwikkel in paadjies wat diere uittrap (2) Afloop in dongas verspoel die grond (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (c) Verminder skaap- / bokgetalle (2) Meer waterpunte (2) Wisselbeweiding (2) Plant inheemse plantegroei aan (2) | (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) | 2x2=(4) |
| 2.3.1 | Butte / tafelkoppie (1) | | (1) |
| 2.3.2 | Bestand teen erosie (1) Horisontaal geleë (1) Graniet (1) | (Enige 2) | (2) |
| 2.3.3 |  <p>← hangkruin (1) ← krans (1) ← puinhang (1) ← pediment (1)</p> | | (4) |
| 2.3.4 | <u>Kruin</u> bo op heuwel (2) konveks (2) rond weens plaatvloei / grondkruip (2) <u>Krans / rotswand / steilhang</u> vertikaal (2) rotsagtige kliprif (2) te steil vir verweerde materiaal om op te versamel (2) <u>Puinhang / talus / puinglooiing</u> konstante helling aan die voet van die krans (2) verweerde materiaal versamel hierop (2) hoek van ± 35° (2) bly teen dieselfde hoek na gelang hang terugbeweeg (2) <u>Pediment</u> laehoek-helling (2) aan die voet van die heuwel (2) effens konkaf (2) bedek met dun lagie grond (2) word wyer na gelang die hang terugbeweeg (2) | (Enige 1) (Enige 1) (Enige 1) (Enige 1) | 4x2=(8) |

| | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2.3.5 | Basaltiese plato (2) Mesa / Tafelberg (2) | (MOET in dié volgorde gegee word) | 2x2=(4) |
| 2.3.6 | Erodeer op die kranse van die groter landvorms (2) Groter landvorms word verklein vanaf die kante (2) Hange kerf parallel met hulleself terug (2) Landskap verlaag nie (2) | (Enige 3) | 3x2=(6) |
| 2.3.7 | Pediment is wyd (2) en het 'n geleidelike helling / is gelyk (2) Maklik om nedersettings en kommunikasieverbindings hier aan te lê | (Enige 3) | 2x2=(4) |
| 2.3.8 | Lae reënval (2) | | 1x2=(2) [80] |

VRAAG 3

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|---------|
| 3.1.1 | Hulle is weg van mekaar (1) Hulle het hulle eie stuk grond (1) | (Enige 1) | (1) |
| 3.1.2 | Boer kan eie inisiatief gebruik (2) Boer hoef nie ander boere te raadpleeg nie (2) Winste word nie gedeel nie (2) Boere woon by sy/haar werksplek (2) Boer besit een, aaneenlopende stuk grond (2) Meganisering is moontlik (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.3 | Bure is ver weg (2) Moeilik om te sosialiseer (2) Onveilig (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.4 | Naby aan hawe vir uitvoerdoeleindes (2) Naby aan mark / SSG (2) Spoorverbindings is nie te ver weg nie (2) Teen geleidelike hellings in 'n relatief bergagtige gebied (2) Het op vrugbare grond ontwikkel (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.5 | Mense en masjinerie beweeg daagliks weg vanaf die plaasopstal gedurende die dag (2) Mense en masjinerie beweeg aan die einde van die dag terug na die plaasopstal toe (2) Die plaasopstal is die middelpunt waarom boerdery-aktiwiteite plaasvind (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.1.6 | (a) Primêr: die onttrekking van natuurlike hulpbronne (2) Sekondêr: vervaardiging van grondstowwe (2) Tersiêr: verskaffing van dienste (2) | | 3x2=(6) |
| | (b) Primêr: druiwe word gekweek en gepluk (2) Sekondêr: druiwe word tot wyn verwerk (2) Tersiêr: wyn word verkoop / wynplase lok toeriste (2) | | 3x2=(6) |
| 3.2.1 | Standplaas: presiese terrein (1) waarop nedersetting geleë is (1) | (definisie) | (2) |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|-----------------------------|---------|
| 3.2.2 | (a) | Gelyk grond (1) Aan voet van berg (1) Naby aan die kus (1) | (Enige 1) | (1) |
| | (b) | Kuslyn / hawefasiliteit (1) | | (1) |
| 3.2.3 | | Handel- en vervoerdorp (2) Hoofdoel is handel (2) Verandering in vervoerwyse (2) | (Enige 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| 3.2.4 | (a) | Sentrale Sakekern / Sentrale Sakegebied (1) | | (1) |
| | (b) | Roosterpatroon (1) | | (1) |
| | (c) | Voordele: Maklik om te beplan (2) Maklik om onder te verdeel (2) Maklik om geboue op te rig (2) Maklik om jou weg te vind (2) | (Enige 1) | |
| | | Nadele: Eentonig (2) Verkeersopeenhoping (2) Steil strate in heuwelagtige gebiede (2) | (Enige 1) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (d) | Wolkekrabbers / hoë geboue (2) Hoë geboudigheid (1) | (Enige 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (e) | Sterk vraag na eiendom (2) SSK die toeganklikste gebied (2) Maksimum benutting van ruimte (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| | (f) | Topografie is ongelyk (2) As handel- en vervoerdorp moet dit naby aan die hawe wees (2) Nedersetting het langs die see ontwikkel (2) | (Enige 1) | 1x2=(2) |
| 3.2.5 | | Samevloeiing van hoofpaaie (1) Spoorwegroetes begin en eindig in die SSG (1) Snelweg-netwerk verbind SSK met omliggende gebiede (1) | (Enige 2) | (2) |
| 3.2.6 | | Uitbreiding beperk weens die kuslyn en topografie (2) Uitbreiding kan slegs weswaarts plaasvind na oop ruimte langs SSK (2) Hoër geboudigthede behoort ingevoer te word (2) | (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.3.1 | | Seepunt: Teenaan die kuslyn (1) Maleier Buurt: buitewyke van die SSK (1) | | (2) |
| 3.3.2 | (a) | Seepunt: hoë-inkomste-gebied (1) Maleier Buurt: lae-inkomste-gebied (1) | | (2) |
| | (b) | Seepunt: teenaan kus, dus hoër grondwaardes (2) Maleier Buurt: grens aan SSK / vervalsone, dus laer huurkoste (2) agter die berg / geen uitsig (2) | (Enige 1 vir Maleier Buurt) | 2x2=(4) |
| 3.3.3 | (a) | Snelweg-netwerk maak dit moontlik vir hoër-inkomste-groepe om verder weg te woon (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) | Hotelle, vermaaklikheidsentrums verlaat die SSK en vestig in 'n gunstiger gebied om toeriste te lok (2) Hoë-inkomste-woongebied vestig verder vanaf die SSK (2) | (Enige 1) | 1x2=(2) |

- 3.3.4 (a) Groepsgebiedewet: Verskillende rassegroepe was gedwing om afsonderlik te woon (2)
Die regering wat aan bewind was, het daardie grond toegewys waar die Maleier-bevolking kon woon (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Mense met dieselfde kulturele agtergrond is geneig om by mekaar te woon, want hulle deel dieselfde oortuigings, geloof en gebruike (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.1 Hoë-orde-dienste (1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Groot invloedseer: Dit trek mense van ver af (2)
Lok mense wat nie op 'n daaglikse basis daarheen gaan nie (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 Het grondwaardes verhoog na gelang die vraag na eiendom toegeneem het (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Tafelberg (2)
Strande (2)
Die Kasteel (2)
Wynplase (2)
Natuurskoon (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
[80]

VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 (a) Kern (1) (1)
- (b) Voordeel: Veilig (2)
Sosiale interaksie (2) (Enige 1)
- Nadeel: Geen privaatheid (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.2 (a) Die dorpie het aan weerskante van die rivier ontwikkel (2)
Rivier 'n belangrike bron van besproeiing (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Waterpuntnedersetting (1)
- (c) Naby aan 'n waterbron geleë (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Voordeel: gebruik van besproeiing (2)
Nadeel: oorstromings (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.3 Plase te klein om masjinerie te gebruik (2) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.4 Sodat mense nie oor die rivier hoef te beweeg nie (2)
Om mense aan weerskante van die rivier tegemoet te kom (2)
Verskillende gelowe (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.5 (a) Naby aan paaie geleë vir toeganklikheid (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Naby vervoernetwerk (2)
Aan buitewyke waar grond goedkoper is en groter stuk grond benodig word (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.1 Paaie (1) (1)

- 4.2.2 (a) Mense wat afgetree het (1)
Besigheidsmense wat geleenthede in die platteland soek (1)
Mense wat in 'n landelike omgewing wil bly, maar steeds naby aan
stadsgeriewe wil wees (1)
Pendelaars (1) (Enige 2) (2)
- (b) Stadiger lewenstempo (2)
Landelike omgewing / rustig (2)
Besigheidsgelenthede (2)
Laer grondwaardes / goedkoper huisvesting (2)
Laer lewenskoste (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Misdaad (2) Verkeersopeenhoping (2)
Stresvolle lewe (2) Lugbesoedeling (2)
Geraasbesoedeling (2) Hoë lewenskoste (2) (Enige 3 – aanvaar ander) 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.3 (a) Groot vrystaande huise is verder vanaf die middedorp (1)
OF
Skakelhuise is nader aan die middedorp (1) (1)
- (b) Meer ruimte benodig vir vrystaande huise (2)
Grondwaardes goedkoper verder vanaf die middedorp (2)
Mense met hoër inkomstes kan bekostig om verder van die stad af te
bly (2)
(Enige 2 – kan ook vanuit teenoorgestelde oogpunt beantwoord word) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Skakelhuise is nader aan die middedorp (1)
OF
Plaaslikeowerheid-behuising is verder vanaf die middedorp (1) (1)
- (d) Grond goedkoper verder vanaf die middedorp (2)
Meer huise kan gebou word (2)
Naby aan hoofpad, dus naby aan openbare vervoer (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.4 Herberg (1)
Hotel (1)
Motel (1)
Karavaanterrein (1)
Kampeertterrein (1)
Rondawels (1) (Enige 2) (2)
- 4.2.5 Minder mense boer (2)
Meer dienste word aangebied (2)
Toerisme is gevestig (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.6 (a) Landelik-stedelike oorgangsgebied (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Minder beknop (2)
Stiller (2)
Groot eiendomme (2)
Kan groot eiendomme bekostig (2) (Enige 1) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Karavaanterrein (1)
Kampeertterrein (1)
Park (1) (Enige 1) (1)
- (d) Golfbaan (2)
Natuurreservaat (2)
Konferensiesentrum (2)
Renbaan (2)
Ontspanningsentrum (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)

- 4.2.7 (a) Grond beskikbaar vir ontwikkeling (2)
Omgewingsbewing (2)
Behoud van 'n groen gordel (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Informele nedersetting / plakkerskampe (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Misdaad (2)
Geweld (2)
Werkloosheid (2)
Armoede (2)
Sanitasieprobleme (2)
Siektes (2)
Besoedeling (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.8 Dorpe net buite die stadsgebied in landelike gebiede (2)
Mense pendel daaglik na hulle werk toe in die stad, maar keer terug na hulle tuiste in die platteland (2) 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.9 Ontspanning (2)
Word as groen gordel in stand gehou (2)
Verlaag temperatuur (2)
Verhoog transpirasie (2)
Vervaardig suurstof (2)
Verlaag besoedelingsvlakke (2)
Verskaf skaduwee (2)
Verfraai die voorkoms van die dorpie (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
[80]

VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 (a) Die groepering van nywerhede (1) in 'n spesifieke gebied in die land (1)
(definisie) (2)
- (b) PWV (1) Durban-Pinetown (1) Suidwes-Kaap (1) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (1)
(MOET in bostaande volgorde wees) (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Indiese Oseaan (1) (1)
- (b) Warm seestroom vloei verby KZN (2)
Warm lug afkomstig van die oseaan lei tot hoë temperature (2)
Vogtige lug vanaf oseaan lei tot hoë humiditeit (2) 3x2=(6)
- (c) Al hoe moeiliker om geskikte, gelyk grond te bekom (2)
Hawe kan nie verder uitbrei nie (2)
Ernstige lugbesoedeling (2)
Verkeersopeenhoping (2)
Samedromming van mense en aktiwiteite (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Baie verwerkte produkte word na Oosterse markte uitgevoer (2)
Makliker om grondstowwe uit Verre Ooste in te voer (2)
Onderdele word makliker uit Japan ingevoer na motorvoertuig-
monteerbane (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)

- (b) Haweligging (2)
 Gelyk kusvlakte lewer geskikte standplase (2)
 Verbindings met PWVse binnelandse markte (2)
 Vruggbare grond - landbou (2)
 Groot plaaslike mark / afsetgebied (2)
 Groot arbeidsmag (2)
 Kragbronne naby (2)
 Voldoende watervoorraad (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.4 (a) Naaste hawe aan Midde-Oosterse olievelde (2)
 Ru-olie word oor kort afstand vervoer (2)
 Goedkoper om ru-olie in te voer (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Pyplyn (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Duurder (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.1 (a) 'n Persoon wat vanaf sy tuiste reis (1) oor 'n lang afstand om plekke van belang te besoek (1) (definisie) (2)
- (b) Tersier (1) (1)
- 5.2.2 (a) Om 'n streek toe te laat om ekonomies te ontwikkel (1) sonder dat hulpbronne vernietig word, maar vir toekomstige gebruik bewaar word (1) (definisie) (2)
- (b) Werksgeleenthede sal geskep word (2)
 Plaaslike ekonomie van St. Lucia sal ondersteun word (2)
 Opgradering van infrastruktuur (2)
 Opgradering van dienste (2)
 Uitvoer van minerale wat ontgin word (2)
 Buitelandse kapitaal word verkry (2)
 Myne betaal belasting aan die regering (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Die omgewing sal vernietig word (2)
 Ekosisteme se balans word versteur (2)
 Plant- en dierspesies sal verdwyn (2)
 Besoedeling van die omgewing (2)
 Geraas word gegenerer (2)
 Oopgroef-mynbou sal die natuurskoon van die streek vernietig (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Omgewingsimpak-studie moet gedoen word (2)
 Duine moet hervestig word (2)
 Inheemse plantegroei moet weer op die duine aangeplant word (2)
 Vestig inheemse dierspesies weer in die omgewing (2)
 Verhoed oorontginning van die streek (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (e) Hou natuurskoon van die gebied in stand (2)
 Handhaaf biodiversiteit (2)
 Beskerm plant- en dierspesies (2)
 Bewaar die habitat van lewende organismes (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.1 (a) Hoë temperatuur (1) Hoë reënval (1)
 Vruggbare grond (1) Geskik vir landbou (1)
 Nywerheidsontwikkeling (1) Werksgeleenthede (1)
 Naby aan oseaan / hawens (1) Internasionale handel moontlik (1) (Enige 2) (2)

- (b) Landelike gebiede ver van groot nedersettings (1) waar min ontwikkeling plaasgevind het (1) (definisie) (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) Om te kan voortbestaan / te kan vermenigvuldig / te kan versprei en oorgedra te kan word is dit afhanklik van water (1) (definisie) (1)
- (b) Cholera (1) Malaria (1) Bilharzia (1) (Enige 1 – aanvaar ander voorbeelde) (1)
- (c) Geen vars water aangelê na huise toe nie (2)
Riool word in riviere gestort (2)
Mense gebruik water direk uit die riviere (2)
Weinig gesondheidsorg word in die streke verskaf (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Verskaf lopende water aan huishoudings (2)
Verskaf behoorlike sanitasie (2)
Bou gesondheidsorg-fasiliteite (2)
Voed mense op in basiese gesondheidsorg (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.3 (a) Grond (2) Water (2) Minerale / Steenkool (2) / Plantegroei / Woude (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- (b) Grond: erosie maak dit onvrugbaar (2)
Water: word besoedel (2)
Minerale / Steenkool: raak uitgeput (2)
Plantegroei / Woude: word ontbos en lei tot verwoestyning (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- (c) Stel gesinsbeplanning bekend (2)
Programme om voordele van kleiner gesinne te verduidelik (2)
Voed mense (2)
Skep werksgeleenthede (2)
Verhoog lewenstandaard (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) (4)
[80]

VRAAG 6

- 6.1.1 (a) Toerisme is 'n bedryf wat daarop gemik is om mense van buite die streek te lok (1) om die streek te besoek en geld in daardie streek te spandeer (1) (definisie) (2)
- (b) Enige vorm van toerisme waar die hoof-aantrekkingskrag (1) 'n ekosisteem, is bv. 'n natuurreservaat (1) (definisie) (2)
- (c) Enige vorm van toerisme waar die hoof-aantrekkingskrag (1) een of ander avontuurlike aspek is, bv. witwater-vlotvaart (whitewater rafting) (1) (definisie) (2)
- 6.1.2 (a) Buitelandse kapitaal vloei die land binne (2)
Werksgeleenthede word geskep (2)
'n Winsgewende manier om die omgewing te benut (2)
Inkomste kan gebruik word om die infrastruktuur op te knap (2)
Ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die land (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)

- (b) Groot verskeidenheid vakansies word aangebied (2)
 Verskeidenheid dierelewe (2)
 Uitgebreide kuslyn (2)
 Ryk kultuurerfenis (2)
 Baie geleenthede vir avontuurliefhebbers (2)
 Relatief goedkoop (2) (Enige 1 – aanvaar ander) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Druk op die ekosisteem lei tot gronderosie (2), rommel word gestrooi (2)
 getal diere neem af (2), ekosisteem se balans word versteur (2)
 (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- (d) Beoefen toerisme sonder nadelige gevolge vir die omgewing (2)
 Slegs 'n klein getal toeriste moet 'n natuurlike omgewing besoek (2)
 Inkomste gebruik vir die beskerming van die natuurlike omgewing (2)
 (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.1 (a) Mpumalanga (1) Limpopo (Enige 1) (1)
 (b) Letaba (1) Olifants (1) Krokodil (1) (Enige 2) (2)
 (c) Ooswaarts (1) (1)
 (d) Indiese (1) (1)
 (e) Zimbabwe (1) Mosambiek (1) (2)
- 6.2.2 Bewaring van biodiversiteit (2)
 Beskerming van natuurlike omgewing (2)
 Beskerming van natuurskoon van dié streek (2)
 Min mense in die gebied woonagtig (2) (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.3 (a) Grondwatervlakke het gedaal (2)
 Riviere het minder water / droog op (2)
 Watergate droog op (2) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
 (b) Lê vars water aan na huise in landelike gebiede (2) 1x2=(2)
- 6.2.4 (a) Plantegroei verminder (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Minder wortels om die grond te anker (2)
 Grond spoel en waai weg (2)
 Plaatvloei neem toe en spoel die grond weg (2)
 Grond blootgestel aan reëndruppelplons (2) (Enige 3) 3x2=(6)
 (c) Verkoop diere aan ander natuurreservate (2)
 Uitdunning van diere om getalle te verminder (2) 2x2=(4)
 (d) Diere kan vrylik migreer (2)
 Groter oppervlakte voorsien groter gebied vir weiding (2) 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.1 (a) Natuurlike plantegroei (1) wat eie aan 'n streek is (1) (definisie) (2)
 (b) Fynbos / of voorbeeld van Fynbos, bv. Protea (1) (1)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | (c) | Toename in boerdery-aktiwiteite (2) Stedelike uitbreiding (2) Uitheimse plante wat aangeplant word (2) | (Enige 3 – aanvaar ander) | 3x2=(6) |
| | (d) | Verskaf leefomgewing vir ander lewende organismes (2) Verskaf voedsel aan organismes wat inheems in die omgewing is (2) Beskerming van die grond (2) Natuurlike skoonheid (2) Medisinale waarde van sekere plantspesies (2) | (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) | 2x2=(4) |
| 6.3.2 | (a) | Winter (1) | | (1) |
| | (b) | 627 mm (1) | | (1) |
| | (c) | Middelbreedte-sikloon / buite-tropiese sikloon / frontale depressie (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (d) | 9°C (2) | | 1x2=(2) |
| | (e) | Langs 'n oseaan (2) Watermassas word stadig warm (2) Watermassas koel stadig af (2) Klein temperatuursverskil tussen somer en winter (2) | (Enige 2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 6.3.3 | | Klein blaartjies (2) Leeragtige blare (2) Blare met hare bedek (2) Wortels spreid uit (2) Wortels gaan diep onder die aardoppervlak in (2) | (Enige 2 – aanvaar ander) | 2x2=(4) [80] |
| | | | TOTAAL: | 320 |