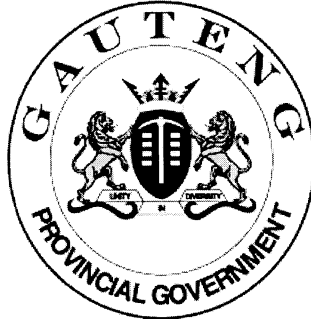


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**FEBRUARY / FEBRUARIE  
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**2005**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**AARDRYKSKUNDE**

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

**SG**

**502-2/1**

GEOGRAPHY SG: Paper 1

**15 pages  
15 bladsye**



**X05**



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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE SG  
(Eerste Vraestel)

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 240

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**INSTRUKSIES:**

- Beantwoord VIER vrae: EEN uit Afdeling A
  - EEN uit Afdeling B
  - EEN uit Afdeling C
  - Die VIERDE vraag mag uit ENIGE van die oorblywende vrae gekies word.
  
  - Alle diagramme is in Diagramboek 502-2/X ingesluit.
  - Nommer al die vrae wat jy beantwoord in die **middel** van jou antwoordboek.
  - Laat 'n **lyn oop** tussen onderafdelings van jou antwoord 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 SG  
(First Paper)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 240

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer FOUR questions: ONE from Section A
  - ONE from Section B
  - ONE from Section C
  - The FOURTH question may be chosen from ANY of the remaining questions.
  
  - All diagrams are included in the Diagram Book 502-2/X which accompanies this question paper.
  - Number all answers clearly. Write each question number in the **centre** of the line of your answer book. e.g. **2.3.1**.
  - 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**

**Figure 1** is 'n hipotetiese (teoretiese) landskap in die suidelike halfgrond. Die dreineerbekken van 'n rivierstelsel met 'n spesifieke dreineerpatroon word in dié diagram voorgestel. Twee vloei-hidrogramme (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) Rivierstelsel (2)

1.1.2 Vloei-hidrogram (afloopgrafiek) **1** is geteken vir punt **X** langs die loop van die rivierstelsel en vloei-hidrogram (afloopgrafiek) **2** vir punt **Y**. Verwys na die twee vloei-hidrogramme voordat jy die volgende vrae beantwoord.

- (a) Is die rivierstelsel in **Figuur 1.1** permanent of nie?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Gee EEN rede vir jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.2 (a).  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (c) Waar, by **X** of **Y**, het die rivierstelsel die grootste afloop?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (d) Waarom kan mens sê dat die rivierstelsel 'n seisoenale vloei-patroon vertoon?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (e) Aangesien die rivierstelsel in die suidelike halfgrond is, sal dit sterker in die winter of die somer vloei?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (f) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.2 (e).  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (g) Jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.2 (e) in ag genome, hoe sal die posisie van die watertafel in verhouding tot die aardoppervlak van winter tot somer verander?  $2 \times 2 = (4)$

**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. The flow hydrographs (discharge graphs) that were drawn along the course of the 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) river system (2)

1.1.2 Flow hydrograph (discharge graph) **1** was drawn at point **X** along the course of the river system and flow hydrograph (discharge graph) **2** at point **Y**. Refer to the two flow hydrographs before answering the questions that follow.

- (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) Where, at **X** or **Y**, does the river system have the greatest discharge? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Why can one say that this river system shows a seasonal flow pattern? 1x2=(2)
- (e) As the river is situated in the southern hemisphere, will it flow more strongly during winter or summer? 1x2=(2)
- (f) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.2 (e). 1x2=(2)
- (g) Taking your answer to Question 1.1.2 (e) into account, how will the position of the water table in relation to the Earth's surface in this drainage basin change from winter to summer? 2x2=(4)

- 1.1.3 (a) Identifiseer die dreineerpatroon wat die rivierstelsel in **Figuur 1.1** aangeneem het as 'n dendritiese óf 'n traliepatroon. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Sal die dreineerdigtheid van hierdie dreineerbekken / -kom toeneem of afneem tydens droogtes? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Verduidelik jou antwoord op Vraag 1.1.3 (b). 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) Waarom het hierdie nedersetting op 'n helling ontwikkel wat noord front? 3x2=(6)
- 1.2.2 (a) Die nedersetting in **Figuur 1.2** is warmer as die omliggende landelike omgewing. Wat word hierdie verskynsel genoem? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Verduidelik waarom die nedersetting warmer as die omliggende landelike omgewing is. 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 Verskaf TWEE moontlike redes waarom natuurlike woudlandskappe deur mense vernietig word. 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 Beskryf hoe die plaaslike ekosisteem beïnvloed sal word as die woud langs die nedersetting uitgeroei sou word. Verwys in jou antwoord na die volgende:
- (a) Afloop 1x2=(2)
- (b) Gronderosie 1x2=(2)
- (c) Natuurlewe 1x2=(2)
- 1.3.4 Waarom is dit belangrik om die natuurlike plantegroei van die ekosisteem in **Figuur 1.2** te bewaar? 2x2=(4)

[60]

- 1.1.3 (a) Identify the drainage pattern developed by the river system in **Figure 1.1** as either dendritic or trellis. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Will the drainage density of the drainage basin increase or decrease during times of drought? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 1.1.3 (b). 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 the selection of a site almost halfway up the slope? (1)
- (c) Why did the settlement develop on a north-facing slope? 3x2=(6)
- 1.2.2 (a) The settlement shown in **Figure 1.2** is warmer than the surrounding rural environment. What is this phenomenon called? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain why the settlement is warmer than the surrounding rural environment. 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 Provide TWO possible reasons why natural woodlands are being destroyed by humans. 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 If the woodland adjacent to the settlement were to be cut down, describe the influence this would have on the local ecosystem. In your answer refer to
- (a) Run-off. 1x2=(2)
- (b) soil erosion. 1x2=(2)
- (c) wild life. 1x2=(2)
- 1.3.4 Why is it important to conserve the natural vegetation of the ecosystem shown in **Figure 1.2**? 2x2=(4)

**[60]**

**VRAAG 2**

2.1

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 weerpatoon 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.

- 2.1.1 Verwys na **Figuur 2.1** wat twee van die hoogdrukselle (antisiklone) aantoon wat vir die ontwikkeling van lynonderstorms oor die Suid-Afrikaanse binneland verantwoordelik is.
- (a) Identifiseer hoogdrukselle M en N onderskeidelik. (2)
- (b) Beskryf die lugbeweging rondom hierdie twee hoogdrukselle. (1)
- (c) Noem die winde K en L onderskeidelik, in terme van hulle rigting, wat ontstaan weens dié lugbeweging rondom hoogdrukselle **M** en **N**. (2)
- (d) Wind **K** is koud en droog. Verduidelik waarom dit so is. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Wind **L** is warm en vogtig. Verduidelik waarom dit so is. 2x2=(4)
- (f) Teken 'n eenvoudige dwarsnit-skets wat aandui waarom dit moontlik is vir warm, vogtige lug om die binneland te bereik. Dui die posisie van die inversielaag in verhouding tot die Platorand aan. 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.2 Lyn **P – Q** verteenwoordig 'n laagdruktrog, ook bekend as 'n vogfront, waar lugmassas **K** en **L** ontmoet. Dit is ook die gebied waar lyndonderstorms gereelder sal voorkom.
- (a) Beskryf die posisie van die vogfront oor die land. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Sal lyndonderstorms oos of wes van dié vogfront voorkom? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Benoem die wolktype wat met die ontwikkeling van 'n lyndonderstorm gepaardgaan. 1x2=(2)
- (d) In watter rigting beweeg lyndonderstorms oor die land? 1x2=(2)



## QUESTION 2

2.1

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 increases the occurrence of soil erosion, especially when line thunderstorms occur in this region.

- 2.1.1 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.
- (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 movement around high pressure cells **M** and **N**. (2)
  - (d) Wind **K** will be cold and dry. Explain why this is so.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
  - (e) Wind **L** will be warm and humid. Explain why this is so.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
  - (f) Draw a simple cross-section sketch showing why it is possible for warm, humid air to reach the interior of the country. Indicate the position of the inversion layer in relation to the escarpment.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 2.1.2 Line **P – Q** represents a trough of low pressure, also referred to as a moisture front, where air masses **K** and **L** meet. This is also the zone where line thunderstorms will occur most frequently.
- (a) Describe the position of the moisture front across the country.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
  - (b) Will line thunderstorms occur east or west of the moisture front?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
  - (c) Name the cloud type associated with the development of a line thunderstorm.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
  - (d) In which direction do line thunderstorms move across the country?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$

2.2 Gronderosie in die Karoo is nie net die gevolg van die droë toestande, wat tot yl plantegroei 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)

2.2.2 Verduidelik waarom die veldtoestande (yl plantegroei) die Karoo so vatbaar vir gronderosie maak. 2x2=(4)

2.2.3 (a) Watter tipe boerdery-aktiwiteit word in die Karoo bedryf? 1x2=(2)

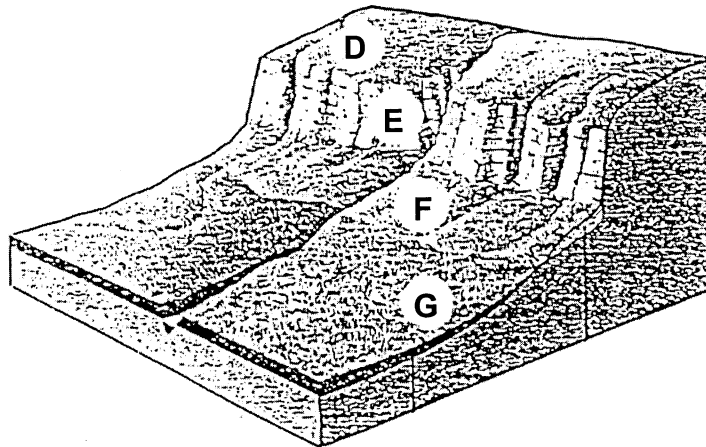
(b) Verduidelik hoe die bogenoemde boerdery-aktiwiteit tot gronderosie bydra. 2x2=(4)

(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 Noem die landvorm by **A**. (1)

2.3.2 Die onderstaande diagram toon die vier hangvorme aan wat met landvorm **A** geassosieer word. Noem die vier hangvorme **D**, **E**, **F** en **G**. 4x2=(8)



2.3.3 Gee EEN kenmerk van elk van hierdie vier hangvorme. 4x2=(8)

2.3.4 Watter enkele faktor sal die benutting van die Karoo-landskap deur mense bemoeilik? 1x2=(2)  
[60]

2.2 Soil erosion in the Karoo is not the only 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 Explain why the conditions of the veld (sparse vegetation) make the Karoo vulnerable to soil erosion. 2x2=(4)

2.2.3 (a) What type of farming activity is practised in the Karoo? 1x2=(2)

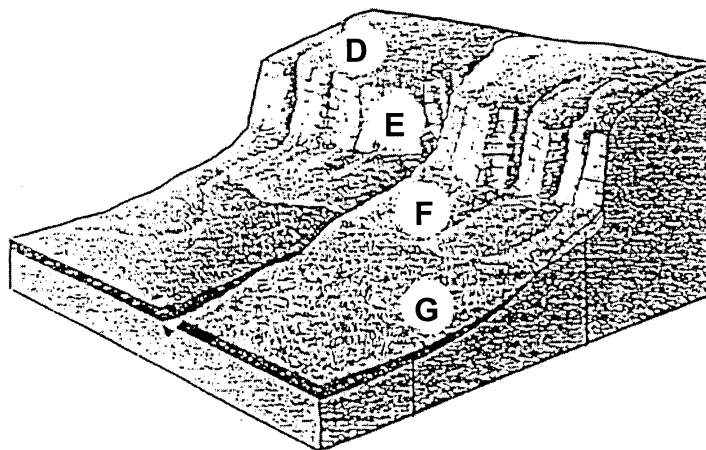
(b) Explain how the farming activity mentioned above will contribute to soil erosion. 2x2=(4)

(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 **A**. (1)

2.3.2 The diagram below shows the four slope elements / forms associated with landform **A**. Name the four slope elements / forms **D, E, F** and **G**. 4x2=(8)



2.3.3 Provide ONE characteristic of each of the four slope elements / forms. 4x2=(8)

2.3.4 What single factor will make it difficult for humans to use the Karoo landscape effectively? 1x2=(2)

**[60]**

**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 vakansiegangers, boot-liefhebbers, 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 Gee TWEE ekonomiese voordele van dié nedersettingspatroon. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.3 Gee TWEE sosiale nadele van hierdie nedersettingspatroon. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.4 (a) Is die wynplase goed geleë? (1)  
(b) Verskaf 'n rede vir jou antwoord. 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.5 In wese het elke wynplaas sy eie plaasopstal. Bespreek hoe die plaasopstal die fokuspunt van die wynlandgoed word. 1x2=(2)
- 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 terrein vir die ontwikkeling van Kaapstad gekies is? (1)  
(b) Wat beskou jy as Kaapstad se hoof funksie? (1)  
(c) Hoe was hierdie funksie wat jy in Vraag 3.2.2 (b) geïdentifiseer het verantwoordelik vir Kaapstad se ligging? 1x2=(2)  
(d) 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, 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 an example 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 (a) Are the wine farms well situated? (1)  
(b) Provide a reason for your answer. 1x2=(2)
- 3.1.5 Essentially each wine estate has its own farmstead. Discuss how this farmstead becomes the focal point of the wine estate. 1x2=(2)
- 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 do you regard as Cape Town's main function? (1)  
(c) How has the function identified in Question 3.2.2 (b) been responsible for Cape Town's location? 1x2=(2)  
(d) Why is Cape Town classified as a break-of-bulk point? 1x2=(2)

- 3.2.3 (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. 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Watter bewys is daar dat Kaapstad se SSK die toeganklikste grondgebruik-sone is? (2)
- 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)
- 3.4 Die winkelsentrum en hotel by die Victoria & Alfred-waterfront is 'n voorbeeld van desentralisasie van grondgebruik (regs onder).
- 3.4.1 Sal hoë- of lae-orde-dienste na die waterfront-ontwikkeling toe verskuif? 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.2 Sal dié ontwikkeling 'n klein of 'n groot invloedsfeer hê? 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 Hoe het hierdie ontwikkeling grondwaardes in die gebied geraak? 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Haal EEN plek uit **Figuur 3** aan wat mense kan besoek wat daarop dui dat Kaapstad 'n populêre toeriste-bestemming is. 1x2=(2)

[60]

- 3.2.3 (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) By referring to **Figure 3**, what characterises the building structure of the CBD? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Explain why the CBD has this characteristic. 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 What evidence is there that Cape Town's CBD is the most accessible land use zone? (2)
- 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 The shopping centre and hotel at the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront is an example of decentralisation of land use (bottom right).
- 3.4.1 Would high or low order services relocate to a waterfront development? 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.2 Will this development have a small or a large sphere of influence? 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 How has this development influenced the land values in the area? 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Quote ONE place in **Figure 3** that people could visit that would suggest that Cape Town is a popular tourist destination. 1x2=(2)

**[60]**

VRAAG 4

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

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

- 4.1 Verwys na **Figuur 4 A**, 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) Watter fisiese kenmerk is verantwoordelik vir die oorsprong van hierdie nedersetting? (1)
- (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 (water) 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)
- 4.2 Verwys na **Figuur 4 B**, wat aantoon hoe die dorpie met verloop van tyd verander het.
- 4.2.1 Watter mensgemaakte struktuur het die uitbreiding van hierdie dorpie beïnvloed? (1)
- 4.2.2 (a) Identifiseer die TWEE kategorieë mense wat van stedelike na landelike gebiede toe sal migreer. (2)
- (b) Bespreek TWEE faktore wat mense sal lok 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)



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

- 4.1 Refer to **Figure 4 A**, which shows the original form of the village, which then consisted of tightly grouped farms.
- 4.1.1 (a) What is the general settlement 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) What physical feature is responsible for the origins of this settlement? (1)
- (b) Can this settlement be regarded as a wet-point or dry-point settlement? (1)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 4.1.2 (b). 1x2=(2)
- (d) Discuss how the resource (water) 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)
- 4.2 Refer to **Figure 4 B**, which shows how the village has expanded over the years.
- 4.2.1 Which man-made feature has influenced the expansion of the village? (1)
- 4.2.2 (a) Identify the TWO categories of people that would migrate from urban to rural areas? (2)
- (b) Discuss TWO factors that would attract 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 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.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (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.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 4.2.4 Watter bewys is daar dat hierdie dorpie toeriste lok? (2)
- 4.2.5 Verwys na die gebied met groot huise.
- (a) Hierdie groot huise is in die landelik-stedelike oorgangsgebied geleë. Gee EEN kenmerk van hierdie grondgebruik-sone.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Waarom verkies mense om so ver vanaf die middedorp te woon?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (c) Identifiseer EEN ander stedelike aktiviteit, sigbaar in die diagram, in hierdie grondgebruik-sone.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 4.2.6 (a) Langs die groot huise is daar 'n oop stuk grond. Gee EEN rede waarom oop stukke grond as belangrik beskou word.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (b) Hierdie oop stuk grond kan ook migrante van landelike gebiede, wat hierheen kom om werk te soek, aantrek. Informele nedersettings sal waarskynlik op hierdie oop stuk grond ontwikkel. Wat is 'n informele nedersetting?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- (c) Watter probleme gaan daar met informele nedersettings gepaard?  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 4.2.7 Een grondgebruik-sone wat feitlik onaangeraak gebly het, is die park. Bespreek die belangrikheid van hierdie grondgebruik-sone.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- [60]**

- 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 Refer to the area of large houses.
- (a) These large houses are located in the rural-urban fringe. Provide ONE characteristic of this land use zone. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Why have people chosen to live this far away from the village centre? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Identify ONE other urban activity visible in the diagram, in this land use zone. 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 (a) Adjacent to the large houses is an open piece of land. State ONE reason why open spaces are considered to be important. 1x2=(2)
- (b) This open space could also attract migrants from rural areas who come in search of work. Informal settlements are likely to develop on this vacant land. What is an informal settlement? 1x2=(2)
- (c) What problems are associated with informal settlements? 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.7 One land-use zone which has been left largely untouched is the park. Discuss the importance of this land use zone. 2x2=(4)
- [60]**

**AFDELING C**  
**SUID-AFRIKAANSE AARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord minstens EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 5**

Suid-Afrika se nywerhede het in vier hoof-nywerheidstreke geagglomereer . 80% van die land se nywerhede is in dié streke geleë. Die tweede grootste van hierdie 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 5.1 A** en **Figuur 5.1 B**.
- 5.1.1 (a) Verduidelik die betekenis van die term nywerheidsagglomerasie / -groepering. (2)
- (b) Noem Suid-Afrika se vier hoof-nywerheidstreke, van die grootste tot die kleinste. (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Langs watter oseaan is die nywerheidstreek in KwaZulu/Natal geleë? (1)
- (b) Huisves die oseaan waarna daar in Vraag 5.1.2 (a) verwys word 'n warm of 'n koue seestroom? (1)
- (c) Verduidelik waarom die oseaan wat in Vraag 5.1.2 (a) geïdentifiseer is hoë temperature langs die KwaZulu/Natal-kus sal veroorsaak. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Noem TWEE faktore wat verdere nywerheidsontwikkeling in KwaZulu/Natal bevorder. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Noem TWEE faktore wat verdere nywerheidsontwikkeling in KwaZulu/Natal strem. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Noem TWEE belangrike nywerheidsaktiwiteite wat in KwaZulu/Natal aangetref word. 2x2=(4)

**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. 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 manufacturing 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 5.1 A** and **Figure 5.1 B**.
- 5.1.1 (a) Explain the meaning of the term industrial agglomeration. (2)
- (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) Does the ocean identified in Question 5.1.2 (a) have a warm or a cold ocean current? (1)
- (c) Explain why the ocean identified in Question 5.1.2 (a) will result in high temperatures being registered along the KwaZulu/Natal coast. 2x2=(4)
- 5.1.3 (a) Mention TWO factors that favour further industrial development in KwaZulu/Natal. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Mention TWO factors that hamper further industrial development in KwaZulu/Natal. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Mention TWO important industrial activities that are found in KwaZulu/Natal. 2x2=(4)

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 gemaak 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 en die toerismebedryf sou skaad.

- 5.2.1 (a) Wat is 'n toeris? (2)
- (b) Onder watter sektor van die ekonomie sal jy toerisme plaas? 1x2=(2)

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 noodigheid van volhoubare ontwikkeling geplaas.

- (a) Noem TWEE minerale wat in die St. Lucia-streek ontgin kan word. (2)
- (b) Gee TWEE moontlike redes waarom sommige mense die St. Lucia-streek wil ontgin. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Gee TWEE negatiewe invloede wat mynbou op die gebied se omgewing kan uitoefen. 2x2=(4)
- (d) 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 HIV/Vigs en waterafhanklike siektes soos cholera sal ly.

- 5.3.1 Noem TWEE faktore wat 'n hoë bevolkingsdigtheid in KwaZulu/Natal bevorder. (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) Wat is 'n waterafhanklike siekte? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Gee EEN voorbeeld van 'n waterafhanklike siekte. 1x2=(2)
- (c) 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

The area referred to as St. Lucia is a large conservation, wildlife and tourist area in northern KwaZulu/Natal. The area came under the spot-light 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? 1x2=(2)

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) List TWO minerals that can be mined in the St. Lucia region. (2)

(b) State TWO possible reasons why some would like to mine the St. Lucia region. 2x2=(4)

(c) State TWO negative effects that mining could have on the environment of this area. 2x2=(4)

(d) State 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 List TWO factors that favour a high population density in KwaZulu/Natal. (2)

5.3.2 (a) What is a waterborne disease? 1x2=(2)

(b) Give ONE example of a waterborne disease. 1x2=(2)

(c) 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) 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)
- [60]**

### 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 diegene wat iets unieks wil doen. Ons land is dus 'n groot trekpleister vir ekotoeriste – vir diegene 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 – avontuurtoerisme.

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 Kaap die Goeie Hoop-bewaringsgebied wat baie plaaslike en buitelandse toeriste lok van nader beskou. Die geld wat deur hierdie besoekers bestee word, speel 'n belangrike rol in sowel die ekonomiese ontwikkeling as die bewaring van hierdie gebiede.

- 6.1 Lees die bostaande uittreksel versigtig deur, bestudeer **Figuur 6.1** en beantwoord dan die volgende 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) Noem TWEE tipes vakansies wat in Suid-Afrika geniet kan word. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Hoe kan toerisme 'n negatiewe invloed op Suid-Afrika se natuurlike omgewing uitoefen? 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) 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)
- [60]**

### QUESTION 6

Tourism is a growing industry world wide. Presently, South Africa is seen as a tourist paradise for many overseas visitors because of the wide variety of holidays that can be enjoyed here. South Africa also caters for those who wish to follow the road less gravelled. 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 demands 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 Read the extract above carefully and 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) List TWO kinds of holidays that can be enjoyed in South Africa. 2x2=(4)
- (c) How can tourism impact negatively on South Africa's natural environment? 2x2=(4)

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

Die natuurlike ekosisteem van die Kruger-wildtuin word voortdurend bedreig. Die toenemende behoefte aan water deur die landelike gemeenskappe wat naby aan die Krugerwildtuin 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 Kruger-Wildtuin geleë is. (1)
- (b) Noem TWEE riviere wat deur die Kruger-wildtuin vloei. (2)
- (c) In watter rigting vloei hierdie twee riviere? (1)
- (d) In watter oseaan mond hierdie twee riviere uit? (1)
- (e) Noem die TWEE lande wat aan die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin grens. (2)
- 6.2.2 Verstrek 'n moontlike rede waarom die Nasionale Kruger-wildtuin tot 'n bewaringsgebied verklaar is.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 6.2.3 (a) Beskryf TWEE maniere waarop waterbronne deur die oorbenutting deur landelike inwoners, wat naby aan die Kruger-wildtuin woon, beïnvloed word.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (b) Wat kan die HOP (RDP), met spesifieke verwysing na basiese behoeftes, doen om die probleem wat in Vraag 6.2.3 (a) genoem is op te los?  $1 \times 2 = (2)$
- 6.2.4 Weens die bogenoemde uitwerking 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.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- (c) Noem EEN metode wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale parke kan instel om die getal diere wat in die natter dele van die Krugerwildtuin saamdrom te verminder.  $1 \times 2 = (2)$

6.2 Carefully read through the following paragraph and refer to **Figure 6.2** before answering the questions that follow.

The natural ecosystem of the Kruger National Park is under constant 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 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. (2)
- 6.2.2 Provide a possible reason for declaring the Kruger National Park a conservation area. 1x2=(2)
- 6.2.3 (a) Describe TWO ways in which water sources are affected by an overuse by rural people living close to the Kruger National Park. 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. 2x2=(4)
- (c) List ONE method that South African National Parks can introduce to reduce the number of animals congregating in the wetter parts of the Kruger National Park. 1x2=(2)

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 TWEE maniere waardeur mense 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? 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.2 Verwys na die klimaatsgrafiek in **Figuur 6.3**.
- (a) Gedurende watter maand ontvang die Suidwes-Kaap gemiddeld die meeste reën? Gee die reënvalsyfer vir daardie maand. (2)
- (b) Gedurende watter maand ontvang die Suidwes-Kaap gemiddeld die minste reën? Gee die reënvalsyfer vir daardie maand. (2)
- (c) Wat is die gemiddelde reënval wat in hierdie streek voorkom? (1)
- (d) Gedurende watter seisoen ontvang die Suidwes-Kaap die meeste reën? (1)
- (e) Watter tipe weerstelsel is gewoonlik verantwoordelik vir die reënval tydens die seisoen wat jy in Vraag 6.3.2 (d) genoem het? 1x2=(2)

[60]

**TOTAAL: 240**

**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 TWO ways in which humans have reduced the size of 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)? 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.2 Refer to the climate graph in **Figure 6.3**.
- (a) During which month does the south-western Cape experience on average its highest rainfall? Also give the amount of rainfall for the month. (2)
- (b) During which month does the south-western Cape experience on average its lowest rainfall? Also give the amount of rainfall for the month. (2)
- (c) What is the average rainfall experienced in this region? (1)
- (d) During which season does the south-western Cape experience its highest rainfall? (1)
- (e) What type of weather system is usually responsible for rainfall in the season mentioned in Question 6.3.2 (d)? 1x2=(2)

[60]

**TOTAL: 240**

**END**