

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

GEOGRAPHY SG

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 (a) The entire area drained (1) by a river system (1) [concept] (2)
- (b) The main 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) X (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Graph shows high discharge during some months and low discharge during other months (2) [concept] 1x2=(2)
- (e) Summer (2) 1x2=(2)
- (f) November to March highest discharge therefore summer (2) 1x2=(2)
- (g) During summer close to Earth's surface (2)
During winter deeper down below Earth's surface (2)
- 1.1.3 (a) Dendritic (2) 1x2=(2)
- (b) Decrease (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Many smaller streams will run dry (2)
Fewer streams will flow (2)
The total length of streams will decrease (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.1 (a) 15 metres (1) (1)
- (b) In the warm thermal belt (1) (1)
- (c) Receives direct sunlight / sun's rays strike slope at direct angles (2)
Small surface area heated (2)
Slope is warmer (2) 3x2=(6)
- 1.2.2 (a) Urban heat island (1) 1x2=(2)
- (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 building (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)

1.3.1 The removal of natural vegetation (1) as a result of human intervention (1)
 [concept] (2)

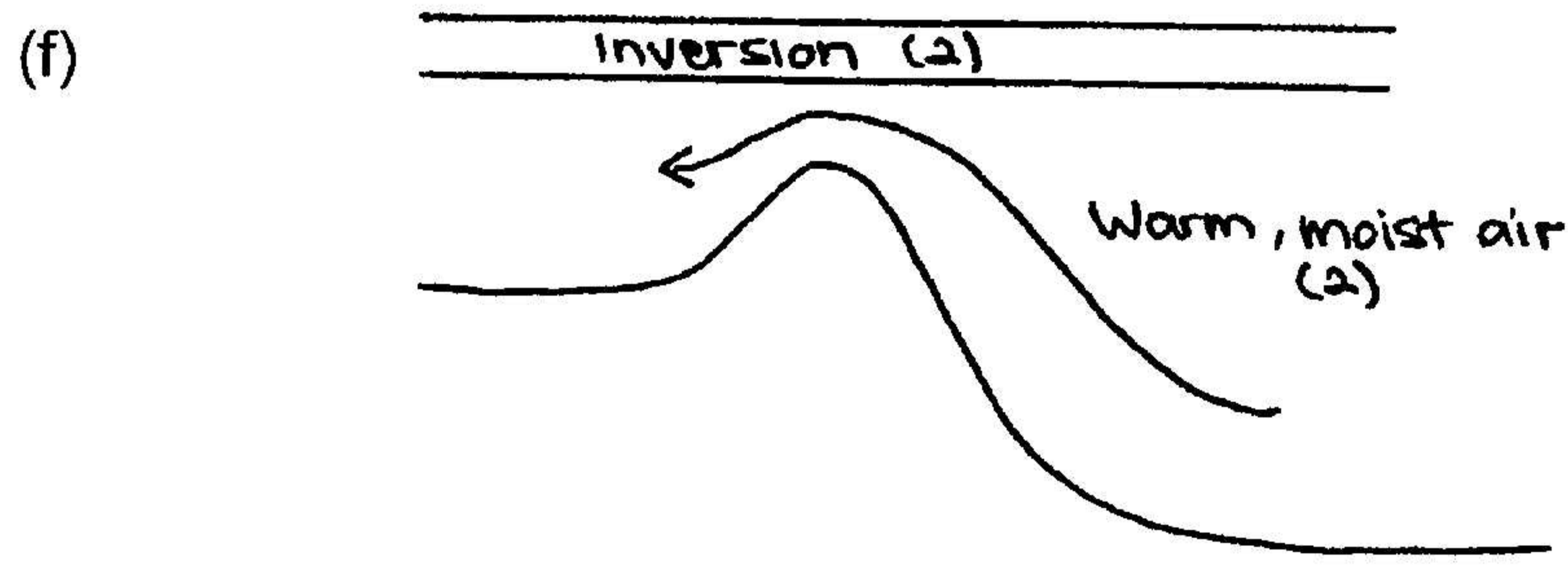
1.3.2 Expansion of cities (2)
 Expansion of agricultural fields (2)
 Clearing of forests for cattle farming (2)
 Collecting fire wood (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)

1.3.3 (a) Run-off increases (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Soil erosion increases (2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) wild life decreases / becomes extinct (2) 1x2=(2)

1.3.4 Protect habitat of other living organisms (2)
 Protect source of food for other living organisms (2)
 Protection of ecosystem (2)
 Protect soil against soil erosion (2)
 Protecting beauty of area (2)
 Protecting biodiversity (2)
 Plants have medicinal value (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
 [60]

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 – south-westerly (1)
 L – north-easterly (1) (2)
- (d) K – develops over cold Atlantic Ocean (2)
 Air coming from cold ocean will be cold (2)
 Cold air has a low water vapour carrying capacity (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (e) L – develops over warm Indian Ocean (2)
 Air coming from warm ocean will be warm (2)
 Warm air has a great water vapour carrying capacity (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)



- 2.1.2 (a) Northwest to southeast (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) East (2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) Cumulonimbus (2) 1x2=(2)
 (d) Easterly (2) 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.1 The removal of fertile top soil (1) which leaves the land infertile (1) (2)
 [concept]
- 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) (ANY 2) 2x2=(4)
- 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 Mesa / table top mountain (1) (1)
- 2.3.2 D – crest (2)
 E – cliff / scarp slope / free face (2)
 F – talus / debris slope / scree slope (2)
 G – pediment (2) 4x2=(8)
- 2.3.3 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)

2.3.4 Little / low rainfall (2)

1x2=(2)

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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 (a) Yes (1)

(b) 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 1] 1x2=(2)

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 1] 1x2=(2)

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) Trade (1)

(c) Near coast line / harbour (2)

1x2=(2)

(d) Change in mode / type of transport (2)

1x2=(2)

- 3.2.3 (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 (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
 (e) High demand for property (2)
 CBD is most accessible area (2)
 Maximum utilisation of space (2) [ANY 1] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Convergence of main roads (1)
 Railway routes end and begin in CBD (1)
 Highway networks connect CBD to outlying areas (1) [ANY 1] (2)
- 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] 2x2=(4)
- 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 (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.2 Large sphere of influence (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.4.3 Increased land values (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Table Mountain (2)
 Beaches (2)
 The Castle (2)
 Wine farms (2)
 Scenic beauty (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)

[60]

- 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 river (1) (1)
 (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 that 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)
- 4.2.1 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)
 Congestion (2)
 Stressful life (2)
 Air pollution (2)
 Noise 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)
 Campsite (1) Bungalows (1) [ANY 1] (2)

- 4.2.5 (a) Rural area on outskirts of city (2)
Zone where rural and urban functions mix (2)
[ANY 1 – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Less congestion (2)
Quieter (2)
Larger properties (2)
Can afford large properties (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- (c) Caravan site (2) Camp site (2)
Air field (2) Park (2)
Golf course (2) Nature reserve (2)
Conference centre (2) Race course (2)
Recreation centre (2) Cemetery (2)
Drive-in theatre (2) [ANY 1 – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 (a) Land available for development (2)
Environmental conservation (2)
Maintaining a green belt (2) [ANY 1 – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Residential zone that develops without any formal development plans
And that usually lacks the provision of formal services (2) 1x2=(2)
- (c) Crime (2)
Violence (2)
Unemployment (2)
Poverty (2)
Sanitation risks (2)
Diseases (2)
Pollution (2) [ANY 2 – Accept other] 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.7 Recreation (2)
Maintained as green belt (2)
Reduced 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)
[60]

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 (1) (1)
(c) Air above ocean is warm (2)
Air from ocean flows in over land resulting in high temperatures (2) 2x2=(4)

- 5.1.3 (a) Harbour location (2)
 Close to Asian market (2)
 Flat coastal plain provides suitable sites (2)
 Links with PWV inland market (2)
 Fertile soil - agriculture (2)
 Large local market (2)
 Large labour pool (2)
 Power resources close by (2)
 Sufficient water supply (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (b) Increasingly difficult to become good, flat land (2)
 Harbour can no longer expand further (2)
 High temperatures and humidity (2)
 Serious air pollution (2)
 Traffic congestion (2)
 Over-concentration of people and activities (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (c) Food processing (2)
 Sugar refining (2)
 Motor manufacturing (2)
 Oil refining (2)
 Rayon industries (2)
 Chemical industries (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(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 (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.2 (a) Ilmenite (1) Rutile (1) Zircon (1) [ANY 2] (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) 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 High temperatures (1) High rainfall (1)
 Fertile soil (1) Suitable agriculture (1)
 Close to ocean / harbours (1) International trade possible (1) [ANY 2] (2)
- 5.3.2 (a) To exist / multiply it depends on water (2)
 [concept]
- (b) Cholera (2) Malaria (2) Bilharzia (2)
 [ANY 1 – Accept other examples] 1x2=(2)
- (c) 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)
 [60]

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) Fishing (2) Hiking (2)
 Camping (2) Touring (2)
 Sighting wildlife (2)
 Seaside holidays (2) Religious (2)
 Visiting friends / relations (2) [ANY 2] 2x2=(4)
- (c) Pressure on ecosystems leads to soil erosion (2), litter pollution (2), decline of animal numbers (2), ecosystem results in imbalance (2)
 Scenic beauty destroyed (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 1 – Accept other] 1x2=(2)
- 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 2] 2x2=(4)
 (c) Sell animals to other conservation parks (2)
 Cull animals to reduce numbers (2) [ANY 1] 1x2=(2)
- 6.3.1 (a) Natural vegetation of a specific region (1) and that has 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 2 – Accept other] 2x2=(4)
 (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 other] 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.2 (a) June (1) 110 mm (1)
 (b) February (1) 18 mm (1)
 (c) 627 mm (1)
 (d) Winter (1)
 (e) Mid-latitude cyclone / extra-tropical cyclone / frontal depression (2) 1x2=(2)

[60]

TOTAL: 240

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**AARDRYKSKUNDE SG
(Eerste Vraestel)**

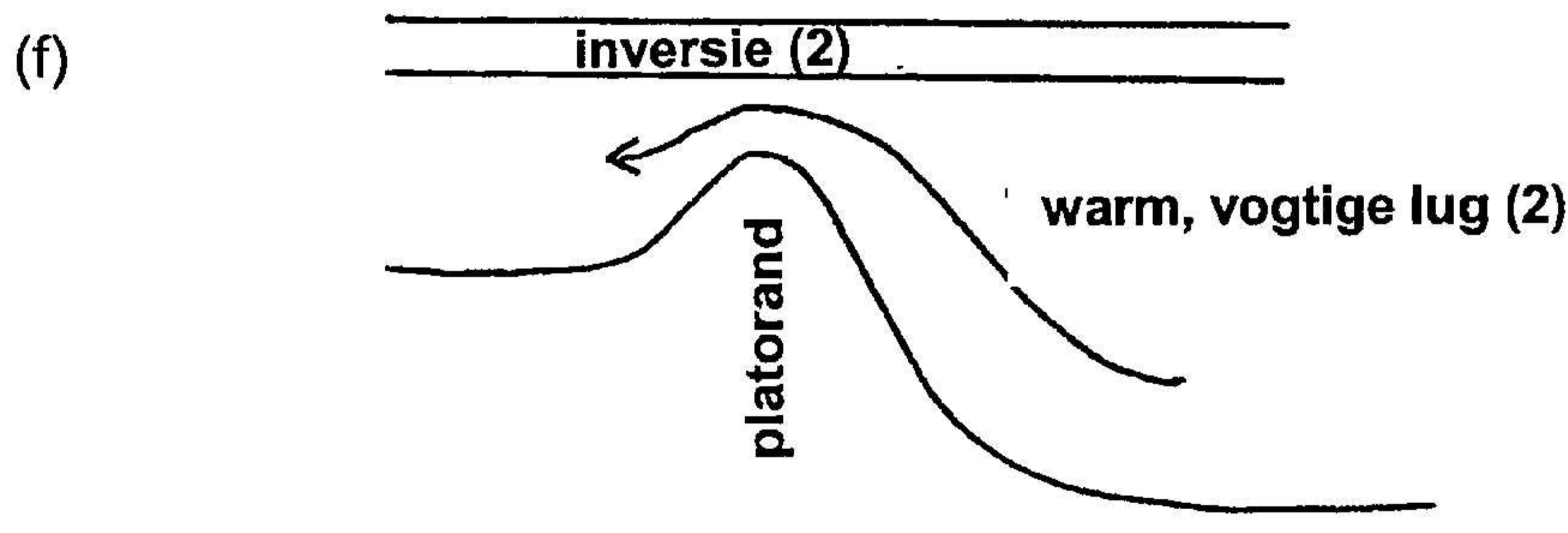
VRAAG 1

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1.1.1 | (a) | Die totale gebied wat gedreineer word (1) deur 'n rivierstelsel (1)
[definisie] | (2) |
| | (b) | '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) | X (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (d) | Grafiek toon hoë afloop sommige maande en 'n lae afloop tydens ander maande (2)
[definisie] | 1x2=(2) |
| | (e) | Somer (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (f) | November tot Maart hoogste afloop, dus somer (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (g) | Tydens somer naby aan aardoppervlak (2)
Tydens winter dieper onder die aardoppervlak (2) | 2x2=(4) |
| 1.1.3 | (a) | Dendrities (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (b) | Neem af (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (c) | Baie kleiner strome sal opdroog (2)
Minder strome sal vloei (2)
Die totale stroomlengtes sal dus afneem (2) | [Enige 2] 2x2=(4) |
| 1.2.1 | (a) | 15 meter (1) | (1) |
| | (b) | In die warm termiese gordel (1) | (1) |
| | (c) | Ontvang direkte sonskyn / sonstrale skyn loodreg op hang (2)
Kleiner oppervlakte word verhit (2)
Hang is warmer (2) | [Enige 2] 3x2=(6) |
| 1.2.2 | (a) | Stedelike hitte-eiland (2) | 1x2=(2) |
| | (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 besoedelingdeeltjies om hitte vas te vang (2)
Besoedelingslaag laat nie aardstraling toe nie (2) | |

- Minder plante vir evapotranspirasie, wat 'n verkoelingseffek het (2) [Enige 3] 3x2=(6)
- 1.3.1 Die verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei (1) weens menslike inmenging(1) [definisie] (2)
- 1.3.2 Uitbreiding van stede (2)
 Uitbreiding van landbougrond (2)
 Uitroei van woude om plek te maak vir beesboerdery (2)
 Bymekaarmaak van brandhout (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 (a) Afloop neem toe (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Gronderosie neem toe (2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) Natuurlewe kwyn / word uitgewis (2) 1x2=(2)
- 1.3.4 Beskerm habitat van ander lewende organismes (2)
 Beskerm voedselbron van ander lewende organismes (2)
 Beskerm die ekosisteem (2)
 Beskerm grond teen gronderosie (2)
 Beskerm die natuurprag (2)
 Beskerm biodiversiteit (2)
 Plante het medisinale waarde (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
[60]

VRAAG 2

- 2.1.1 (a) M – Suid-Atlantiese / St. Helena (1) (2)
 N – Suid-Indiese / Mauritius (1) (1)
 (b) Antikloksgewys (1) (1)
 (c) K – suidwestelik (1) (2)
 L – noordoostelik (1) (2)
 (d) K – ontwikkel oor Atlantiese Oseaan (2)
 Lug vanaf die koue oseaan is koud (2)
 Koue lug het 'n kleiner waterdamp-hou vermoë (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
 (e) L – ontwikkel oor Indiese Oseaan (2)
 Lug vanaf die warm oseaan is warm (2)
 Warm lug het 'n groter waterdamp-hou vermoë (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)



- 2.1.2 (a) Noordwes tot suidoos (2) 1x2=(2)
 (b) Oos(2) 1x2=(2)
 (c) Cumulonimbus (2) 1x2=(2)
 (d) Oostelik(2) 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.1 Die verwydering van vrugbare bogrond (1) wat die land onvrugbaar laat (1) (2)
 [definisie]
- 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) (Enige 2) 2x2=(4)
- 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 (2) [Enige 2 aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.1 Butte / tafelkoppie (1) (1)
- 2.3.2 D – kruin (2)
 E – krans / steilhang / rotswand (2)
 F – puinhang / talus / puinglooiing (2)
 G – pediment (2) 4x2=(8)
- 2.3.3 Kruin
 bo op heuwel (2)
 konveks (2)
 rond weens plaatvloei / grondkruip (2) [Enige 1]
Krans / rotswand / steilhang
 vertikaal (2)
 rotsagtige kliprif (2)
 te steil vir verweerde materiaal om op te versamel(2) [Enige 1]
- Puinhang / talus / puinglooiing
 konstante helling aan die voet van die krans (2)
 verweerde materiaal versamel hierop (2)
 hoek van $\pm 35^\circ$ (2)
 bly teen dieselfde hoek na gelang die hang terugbeweeg (2)

Pediment

laehoek-helling (2)

aan die voet van die heuwel (2)

effens konkaaf (2)

bedek met dun lagie grond (2)

word wyer na gelang die hang terugbeweeg (2)

[Enige 1] 4x2=(8)

2.3.4 Lae reënval (2)

1x2=(2)

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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)

Boer 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 (a) Ja (1)

(b) Naby aan hawe vir uitvoerdoeleindes (2)

Naby aan mark / SSG (2)

Spoorverbinding is nie te ver weg nie (2)

Teen geleidelike hellings in 'n relatief bergagtige gebied (2)

Het op vrugbare grond ontwikkel (2)

[Enige 1] 1x2=(2)

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 1] 1x2=(2)

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) Handel (1)

(c) Naby aan kuslyn / hawefasiliteit (2)

1x2=(2)

(d) Vervoerwyse verander (2)

1x2=(2)

- 3.2.3 (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 (2) [Enige 1] 1x2=(2)
 (e) Sterk vraag na eiendom (2)
 SSK die toeganklikste gebied (2)
 Maksimum benutting van ruimte (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.4 Samevloeiing van hoofpaaie (1)
 Spoorweggroetes begin en eindig hier (1)
 Snelweg-netwerk verbind SSK met omliggende gebiede (1) [Enige 2] (2)
- 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 van SSK / vervalzone, dus laer huurkoste (2)
 agter 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-woongebiede vestig verder vanaf die SSK (2) [Enige 1] 2x2=(4)
- 3.3.4 (a) Groepsgebiedewet: Verskillende rasse-groepe 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 (2) 1x2=(2)
 3.4.2 Groot invloedseer (2) 1x2=(2)
 3.4.3 Het grondwaardes verhoog (2) 1x2=(2)
- 3.5 Tafelberg (2)
 Strande (2)
 Die Kasteel (2)
 Wynplase (2)
 Natuurskoon (2) [Enige 1] 1x2=(2)

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- 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 rivier (1) (1)
- (b) Waterpunt-nedersetting (1) (1)
- (c) Naby aan 'n waterbron geleë (2) 1x2=(2)
- (d) Voordeel: gebruik vir besproeiing (2) 2x2=(4)
- 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)
- 4.2.1 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 die 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) (1)
- OF**
- Skakelhuise is nader aan die middedorp
- (b) Meer ruimte benodig vir vrystaande huise (2)
- Grondwaardes goedkoper verder vanaf die stad (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) (1)
- OF**
- Plaaslikeowerheid-behuising is verder vanaf die middedorp
- (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)
- Kampeerterrein (1) Rondawels (1) [Enige 1] (2)

- 4.2.5 (a) Landelike gebied aan die buitewyke van die stad (2)
Sone waar landelike en stedelike funksies vermeng raak (2) [Enige 1] 1x2=(2)
- (b) Minder beknop (2)
Stiller(2)
Groot eiendomme (2)
Kan groot eiendomme bekostig (2) [Enige 1] 1x2=(2)
- (c) Karavaanterrein (2) Kampeerterrein (2)
Vliegveld (2) Park (2)
Golfbaan (2) Natuurresewaat (2)
Konferensiesentrum (2) Renbaan (2)
Ontspanningsentrum (2) Begraafplaas (2)
Inryteater (2) [Enige 1 – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.6 (a) Grond beskikbaar vir ontwikkeling (2)
Omgewingsbewing (2)
Instandhouding van 'n groen gordel (2) [Enige 1 – Aanvaar ander] 1x2=(2)
- (b) 'n Residensiële sone wat sonder enige formele beplanning ontwikkel en wat gewoonlik aan die voorsiening van basiese dienste ontbreek (2)
- (c) Misdaad (2)
Geweld (2)
Werkloosheid (2)
Armoede(2)
Sanitasie-risiko's (2)
Siektes (2)
Besoedeling (2) [Enige 2 – aanvaar ander] 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.7 Ontspanning (2)
Word as 'n 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)
[60]

VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 (a) Die groepering van nywerhede (1) in 'n spesifieke streek 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 (1) (1)
- (c) Lug bokant die oseaan is warm (2)
Lug vanaf oseaan vloei oor die land, lei tot hoë temperature (2) 2x2=(4)

- 5.1.3 (a) Haweligging (2)
 Naby aan Oosterse markte (2)
 Gelyk kusvlakte lewer geskikte standplase (2)
 Verbindings met PWV se 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)
- (b) 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)
- (c) Voedselverwerking (2)
 Suikerraffinaderye (2)
 Motorvervaardiging (2)
 Olieraffinaderye (2)
 Kunssystof-/ rayonnywerhede (2)
 Chemiese nywerhede (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
- 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) Tersiêr (2) 1x2=(2)
- 5.2.2 (a) Ilmeniet (1) Rutiel (1) Sirkoon (1) [Enige 2] (2)
- (b) Werksgeleenthede word geskep (2)
 Plaaslike ekonomie van St. Lucia kry 'n inspuiting (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 geskaad word (2)
 Ekosisteem 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 gebied vernietig (2)
 [Enige 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- (d) Hou natuurskoon van die gebied in stand (2)
 Handhaaf biodiversiteit (2)
 Beskerm plant- en dierspesies (2)
 Bewaar habitat van lewende organismes (2) [Enige 2 – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)

- 5.3.1 Hoë temperature (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)
- 5.3.2 (a) Om voort te kan bestaan / te kan vermenigvuldig, kan versprei en oorgedra te kan word is dit van water afhanklik (1) 1x2=(2)
 [definisie]
- (b) Cholera (2) Malaria (2) Bilharzia (2)
 [Enige 1 – aanvaar ander voorbeelde] 1x2=(2)
- (c) 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)
[60]

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 [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) Visvang (2) Stap (2)
 Kampering (2) Toer (2)
 Natuurbesigtiging (2) Seevakansies (2)
 Besoek familie / vriende (2) Godsdienstig (2) [Enige 2] 2x2=(4)
- (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)

6.2.1	(a)	Mpumalanga (1) Limpopo (1)	[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 die gebied (2)		
		Min mense is in die gebied woonagtig (2)	[Enige 1 – aanvaar ander]	1x2=(2)
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 en reëndruppelplons (2)	[Enige 2]	2x2=(4)
	(c)	Verkoop diere aan ander natuurreservate (2)		
		Uitdunning van diere om getalle te verminder (2)	[Enige 1]	1x2=(2)
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 2 – aanvaar ander]	2x2=(4)
	(d)	Verskaf leefomgewing vir ander lewende organismes (2)		
		Verskaf voedsel aan organismes wat inheems in die omgewing is (2)		
		Beskerming van die grond (2)		
		Natuurskoon (2)		
		Medisinale waarde van sekere plantspesies (2)	[Enige 2 – aanvaar ander]	2x2=(4)
6.3.2	(a)	Junie (1) 110 mm (1)		(2)
	(b)	Februarie (1) 18 mm (1)		(2)
	(c)	627 mm (1)		(1)
	(d)	Winter (1)		(1)
	(e)	Middelbreedte-sikloon / buite-tropiese sikloon / frontale depressie (2)		1x2=(2)
				[60]

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