GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY HG (First Paper: Theory)

FEB / MAR 2006

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 320

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 Annexure 502-1/X.
- Number all questions down the **centre** of your answer book.
- Leave a line open between the different subsections 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 number according to the question paper.
- Do not write in the margins of your answer book.
- **Encircle** the question numbers that you have answered on the front cover of your answer book.
- Write clearly and legibly.
- Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
- Credit will be given for insight.

SECTION A PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section

QUESTION 1

1.1	Examin questior	e the ns:	synoptic weather map in Figure 1.1 and answer the following	
	1.1.1	(a)	Which season is depicted by this synoptic weather map?	(1)
		(b)	Give TWO points of evidence from the synoptic weather map to support your answer to Question 1.1.1 (a).	(2)
	1.1.2	Nels durii conc	spruit and Cape Town experience contrasting weather conditions ng this season. Refer to the diagram and describe the weather ditions of these two settlements with special reference to	
		(a)	precipitation,	(1)
		(b)	cloud cover and	(1)
		(c)	temperature.	(1)
	1.1.3	Refe cond	er to weather system X which is responsible for the weather ditions at Cape Town.	
		(a)	Identify weather system X.	1x2=(2)
		(b)	In which stage of development is weather system X?	1x2=(2)
		(c)	Describe any THREE <u>weather changes</u> that a person living in place M will experience within the next 24 hours.	3x2=(6)
		(d)	Explain why each of these weather changes mentioned in Question 1.1.3(c) will occur.	3x2=(6)
	1.1.4	Refe	er to the THREE high pressure cells C , D and E .	
		(a)	Identify high pressure cells C , D and E .	(3)
		(b)	Draw an annotated sketch (with labels) to show why high pressure cell E is responsible for the weather conditions experienced in Nelspruit.	3x2=(6)

1.2	Refer to stream	Figu captu	re 1.2 which shows the drainage basins, stream patterns and re / piracy near Graskop in Mpumalanga.		
	1.2.1	Wha	at is a <u>drainage basin</u> ?	(2)	
	1.2.2	lden	tify the stream pattern at A .	(1)	
	1.2.3	Refe	er to drainage basin A .		
		(a)	What is the stream order at X ?	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	Explain how an increase in rainfall will change the stream order at ${f X}$.	2x2=(4)	
		(c)	Explain how an <u>increase in rainfall</u> will change the <u>drainage</u> <u>density</u> of drainage basin A .	2x2=(4)	
	1.2.4	Refe	er to drainage basin B .		
		(a)	Identify the features of stream capture / piracy labelled 1 to 5.	(5)	
		(b)	Name the <u>erosional process</u> responsible for stream capture / piracy.	1x2=(2)	
		(c)	Compare and explain the <u>flow characteristics</u> of rivers 3 and 4 after stream capture / piracy has taken place.	4x2=(8)	
		(d)	Which ONE of stream 3, 4 or 5 has rejuvenated itself?	1x2=(2)	
		(e)	Explain your answer to Question 1.2.4(d).	1x2=(2)	
1.3	Examine Figure 1.3 which shows soil profiles taken before and after deforestation in the Graskop area.				
	1.3.1	Wha	at is a <u>soil profile</u> ?	(2)	
	1.3.2	lden	tify the layers labelled 1, 2 and 3.	(3)	
	1.3.3	(a)	Describe how deforestation changed the soil profile.	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	Explain why the change mentioned in Question 1.3.3(a) occurred.	2x2=(4)	
	1.3.4	Sup Writ expl agai	pose you are the chairman of an environmental advisory group. e a brief report to the provincial government of Mpumalanga aining why it is important to protect the natural environment inst deforestation.	3x2=(6) [80]	

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QUESTION 2

2.1	Refer to	ο Fig ι	Ire 2.1 and answer the questions that follow.	
	2.1.1	(a)	Identify the <u>weather system</u> situated off the east coast of Mozambique (diagram 2 and 3).	(1)
		(b)	Give TWO points of evidence from the synoptic weather map to support your answer to Question 2.1.1 (a).	(2)
		(c)	Give the <u>latitudinal position</u> of the weather system in Diagram 2 that you have identified in Question 2.1.1(a).	(1)
		(d)	Is the latitudinal position given in Question 2.1.1(c) normal for this weather system?	(1)
		(e)	Fully explain your answer to Question 2.1.1(d).	1x2=(2)
	2.1.2	(a)	How many weather systems similar to the one illustrated in Figure 2.1 has already occurred in this region during the current season?	1x2=(2)
		(b)	Explain your answer to Question 2.1.2(a).	1x2=(2)
		(c)	In which <u>stage of development</u> was the weather system identified in Question 2.1.1(a) on each of the following dates:	
			21 January 23 January 26 January	3x2=(6)
		(d)	Give an explanation for each of your answers to each of the dates mentioned in Question 2.1.2(c).	3x2=(6)
		(e)	With reference to Figure 2.1 , explain why this weather system <u>weakened</u> and finally <u>dissipated (died out)</u> .	3x2=(6)
	2.1.3	lf th hav <u>mar</u>	e weather system in Question 2.1.1(a) moved over land it could e caused great damage to the environment. Describe how the <u>n-made</u> environment could have been damaged.	2x2=(4)

2.2	Figure 2.2A shows a sketch map of the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand. The Crocodile River and Hartbeespoort Dam are clearly visible. Figure 2.2B shows a cross-section through the two mountain ranges.				
	2.2.1	(a)	What is the geographic term given to the illustrated <u>ridges</u> which have been caused by gently dipping strata?	(1)	
		(b)	Name the TWO variants of the landforms mentioned in Question 2.2.1(a).	(2)	
		(c)	Name the TWO slopes numbered 1 and 2 as indicated in Figure 2.2B .	(2)	
		(d)	What is the main <u>difference</u> , between slopes 1 and 2 in Figure 2.2B ?	(2)	
	2.2.2	(a)	Do the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand consist mainly of <u>resistant</u> or less resistant rock?	(1)	
		(b)	Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.2.2(a).	1x2=(2)	
		(c)	In which direction will these two parallel ridges shift as they are being eroded away?	1x2=(2)	
		(d)	Explain your answer to Question 2.2.2(c).	2x2=(4)	
		(e)	The relative heights of these two ridges and the valleys in between them will remain the same. Explain why this is so.	2x2=(4)	
	2.2.3	Acco cut t drai	ording to Figure 2.2A it appears as though the Crocodile River has through the Magaliesberg. This is an example of superimposed nage.	3	
		(a)	Which one is <u>older</u> , the Crocodile River or the layers of the Magaliesberg through which it cuts?	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.2.3(a).	1x2=(2)	
		(c)	Briefly describe how a <u>superimposed drainage</u> system develops.	2x2=(4)	
2.3	Refer to	Figu	Ire 2.3 showing a food web in an ecosystem.		
	2.3.1	Wha	at is a <u>food web</u> ?	(2)	
	2.3.2	How	v does a food chain <u>differ</u> from a food web?	(2)	
	2.3.3	Wha	at is the main source of energy in this ecosystem?	(1)	
	2.3.4	Ехр	lain the role played by <u>sunlight</u> in the <u>stability</u> of this ecosystem.	2x2=(4)	

2.2

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2.3.5	What effect will the <u>decrease</u> in the number of <u>carnivores</u> have on this ecosystem?			
2.3.6	Discuss how <u>humans</u> can bring about <u>instability</u> in this ecosystem.	2x2=(4)		

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [80]

SECTION B SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3.1 Relet to Figure 3.1, Showing futal settlement	3.1	Refer to Figure 3.1	, showing rural	settlements.
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3.1.1	(a)	Why can this settlement be classified as <u>rural</u> ?	(1)
	(b)	Identify the settlement pattern shown by these rural settlements.	(1)

(C)	Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 3.1.1(b).	(1)
(d)	What are the economic disadventages of this pattlement type	

(u)	what are the <u>economic disadvantages</u> of this settlement type	
	for the farmer?	2x2=(4)
		()

- (e) Give ONE <u>social advantage</u> of this settlement type for the farmer. 1x2=(2)
- (f) By referring to the diagram, discuss TWO <u>physical factors</u> that played a role in selecting the sites of these settlements. 2x2=(4)
- 3.1.2 A town is planned for development at **A**.

((a)	Name and discuss the <u>services</u> you would recommend which should be established in this settlement in order to ensure that the lives of the inhabitants of the valley will be improved.	3x2=(6)
((b)	Which <u>measures</u> do you think farmers should apply to ensure an <u>increase in productivity</u> of their agricultural products and quality of stock farming?	3x2=(6)
((c)	Many inhabitants of this valley are moving out of this area to	

 Many inhabitants of this valley are moving out of this area to settle in large cities. Explain why these people are moving to large cities with reference to <u>push factors</u>. 3x2=(6)

3.2.1	(a)	Name TWO land-uses that do not occur in the core of the CBD.	(2)
	(b)	Which ONE of the two land-uses mentioned above does <u>occur</u> on the edge of the CBD?	(1)
	(c)	Why do the two land-uses mentioned in Question 3.2.1(a) not occur in the core of the CBD?	3x2=(6)
	(d)	Why does the land-use mentioned in Question 3.2.1(b) occur on the edge of the CBD?	2x2=(4)
3.2.2	(a)	What percentage of land-use is accounted for in total by <u>shops</u> <u>and offices</u> in the core of the CBD?	(1)
	(b)	Describe and compare the distribution of <u>shops and offices</u> in the various land-use zones in this city.	(3)
	(c)	Give possible reasons for this distribution of shops and offices as described in Question 3.2.2(b).	3x2=(6)
	(d)	Many shops and offices are found in the suburbs. What is the <u>process</u> called whereby these functions <u>relocate</u> in the suburbs?	1x2=(2)
	(e)	Explain why so many shops and offices relocated in the suburbs.	2x2=(4)
3.2.3	(a)	What percentage of land-use is accounted for by industries and warehouses on the edge of the CBD?	(1)
	(b)	Would these industries be <u>heavy</u> or <u>light</u> industries?	(1)
	(c)	Why do these industries seek a location on the edge of the city?	3x2=(6)
3.2.4	Bey	ond the edge of the city one finds the rural-urban fringe.	
	(a)	What is the <u>rural-urban fringe</u> ?	(2)
	(b)	List TWO urban functions that one finds here.	(2)
	(c)	Why have these urban functions located here?	2x2=(4)

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		(d)	Many people living in the rural-urb Why do they prefer to live in this la	an fringe are not far and-use zone?	mers.	2x2=(4) [80]
			QUESTION 4			
4.1	Refer to	Figu	Ire 4.1 showing a rural area.			
	4.1.1	(a)	Identify the <u>settlement pattern</u> at X	Χ.		(1)
		(b)	Give ONE reason for your answer	to Question 4.1.1(a).	(1)
	4.1.2	(a)	Give TWO economic advantages	for the farmers living	at X .	2x2=(4)
		(b)	Give ONE social disadvantage for	the farmers living a	t X .	1x2=(2)
	4.1.3	The subs com	inhabitants of X are commercial far sistence farmers. Explain the different imercial farmer and a subsistence far	mers and those at Y ence between the armer.	′ are	2x2=(4)
	4.1.4	(a)	Many of the inhabitants of settlem cities. Explain why this is so by re	ent Y are moving to ferring to <u>pull factors</u>	large <u>s</u> .	2x2=(4)
		(b)	Discuss the consequences of this	movement for the <u>ci</u>	<u>ties</u> .	2x2=(4)
	4.1.5	An a set a have	amount of R5 million, which will com aside to build a primary health care e been contacted to build a clinic at	ne from the RDP fund clinic in this rural are B .	d, has been ea. You	
		(a)	What do the letters RDP stand for	?		(3)
		(b)	State the <u>advantages</u> of building a	health care clinic at	t B .	2x2=(4)
		(c)	State TWO <u>problems</u> that may be clinic in this area.	experienced when b	ouilding a	2x2=(4)
		(d)	Apart from health care, mention The should be provided for in this area	WO other services t	nat	2x2=(4)
	4.1.6	Whe up li	en moving to large cities many of the ving in informal (squatter) settlemer	e newcomers to the nts as the one at A .	city will end	
		(a)	What is an informal settlement?			(2)
		(b)	Why do informal settlements deve	lop?		2x2=(4)
		(c)	Give possible reasons for the infor	mal settlement loca	ting at A .	2x2=(4)

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	(d)	This informal settlement is located problems that could arise as a res so close to the river.	close to a river. E ult of the settlemer	xplain the nt locating	2x2=(4)
Refer to inhabitai 1940. C	Figu nts m arefu	re 4.2 showing a typical large city to igrate. The diagram shows that the illy explain the diagram before answ	o which many of th city expanded rap vering the following	e rural bidly after g questions.	
4.2.1	Expl	ain this rapid growth of the city with	reference to the fo	ollowing terms	6:
	(a)	Urban growth			(2)
	(b)	Urban expansion			(2)
4.2.2	Urba term	anisation can be measured in two w is used to measure urbanisation:	ays. Explain the fo	ollowing two	
	(a)	Level of urbanisation			(2)
	(b)	Rate of urbanisation			(2)
4.2.3	(a)	Explain why the CBD can be desc <u>centralisation</u> .	ribed as an examp	le of	1x2=(2)
	(b)	Many of the functions typical of the suburbs in shopping centres. Whe locate a large shopping centre?	e CBD are relocatir ere, at K or L , woul	ng to the Id you	1x2=(2)
	(c)	Give TWO reasons for your answe	er to Question 4.2.3	3 (b).	2x2=(4)
	(d)	How would the inhabitants living c near a large shopping centre?	loseby benefit from	ו living	3x2=(6)
4.2.4	Thre Figu	ee different residential areas can be Ire 4.2.	identified in the cit	y illustrated in	1
	(a)	What single factor has been used three residential areas?	to differentiate bet	ween the	(1)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that played a r lower and upper income residentia factors for each one of the mention	ole in the location of al areas. Refer to need residential area	of the ГWO as.	4x2=(8)
			TOTAL FOR SE	ECTION B:	[80]

4.2

SECTION C SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section

QUESTION 5

GAUTENG	Fact File: Gauteng
The smallest of South Africa's nine provinces,	Area : 17 010 km ²
Gauteng generates more than 30% of the	Percentage of total area of S.A.: 1,4 % Population: 9.2 million
G.N.P., enjoys the highest per capita income	Percentage of total population: 19,7%
and serves as the engine room of the South	Main languages: IsiZulu (21%)
conurbation was built on gold and the metal	English (13%) Afrikaans (17%)
still plays an important role but not a dominant	Economic activities: Gold mining, heavy and
one. Heavy industry, manufacturing, the retail	light industry, banking, finance and farming.
sector and financial and other sectors are now	Percentage of total G.D.P.: 33,9%
the major players.	(Adapted from World Atlas for South Africans)

5.1 Refer to the introductory paragraph as well as the map in **Figure 5.1** before answering the questions below.

5.2

5.1.1	Which is the capital city of Gauteng?					
5.1.2	Nam	ne Gauteng's FOUR <u>neighbouring</u> provinces.	(4)			
5.1.3	Identify the main <u>permanent river</u> which forms the southern border of Gauteng.					
Refer to Johanne	Figu esburg	res 5.2A and 5.2B showing temperature and rainfall variations for g.				
5.2.1	Figure 5.2A indicates the <u>average daily temperature range</u> in both January and July.					
	(a)	What is meant by the average daily temperature range?	2x2=(4)			
	(b)	During which of the two months is the average daily temperature range the largest?	1x2=(2)			
	(C)	Provide an explanation for your answer to Question 5.2.1(b).	2x2=(4)			

5.2.2	Figu	Figure 5.2B shows the total rainfall for January and July.			
	(a)	How is the total rainfall for a month calculated?	1x2=(2)		
	(b)	Why is January's total rainfall much higher than July's?	2x2=(4)		
(c) What type of rainfall does the area of Gauteng receive?					
(d) The type of rainfall identified in Question 5.2.2(c) creates large scale <u>soil erosion</u> . Explain why.					
5.2.3	3 The climate of Gauteng can support a large variety of natural vegetation, mostly in the form of grasses.				
	(a)	Is natural vegetation a renewable or non-renewable resource?	1x2=(2)		
	(b)	Much of the natural vegetation has been taken over by <u>urban</u> <u>development</u> and <u>mining</u> . Discuss how this has created an imbalance in the natural vegetation.	2x2=(4)		
	(c)	Suggest possible <u>solutions</u> to counteract this imbalance in the natural vegetation.	2x2=(4)		
The natu as the <u>p</u> e	ural re opula	ral resources of Gauteng have attracted a large population. However, pulation density increases, so do the scars on the landscape.			
5.3.1	With popu	With reference to the Fact File ahead of Question 5.1, calculate the <u>population density</u> of Gauteng, using the following formula:			
	Рори	ulation Density = $\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Area (in km}^2)}$	(4)		
5.3.2	Disc affec	uss how an increasing population density in Gauteng is likely to t:			
	(a)	Employment	1x2=(2)		
	(b)	Pollution	1x2=(2)		
	(c)	Housing	1x2=(2)		
	(d)	Water resources	1x2=(2)		
	5.2.3 5.2.3 The natu as the per 5.3.1 5.3.2	5.2.2 Figure (a) (b) (c) (d) 5.2.3 The veget (a) (b) (c) The natural reas the veget (a) (b) (c) 5.3.1 With population 5.3.1 With population (c) 5.3.2 Disc affect (a) (b) (c) (c) (c)	 5.2.2 Figure 5.2B shows the total rainfall for January and July. (a) How is the total rainfall for a month calculated? (b) Why is January's total rainfall much higher than July's? (c) What type of rainfall does the area of Gauteng receive? (d) The type of rainfall identified in Question 5.2.2(c) creates large-scale soil erosion. Explain why. 5.2.3 The climate of Gauteng can support a large variety of natural vegetation, mostly in the form of grasses. (a) Is natural vegetation a renewable or non-renewable resource? (b) Much of the natural vegetation has been taken over by <u>urban development</u> and <u>mining</u>. Discuss how this has created an imbalance in the natural vegetation. (c) Suggest possible <u>solutions</u> to counteract this imbalance in the natural vegetation. The natural resources of Gauteng have attracted a large population. However, as the <u>population density</u> increases, so do the scars on the landscape. 5.3.1 With reference to the Fact File ahead of Question 5.1, calculate the population density of Gauteng, using the following formula: Population Density = Number of people Area (in km²) 5.3.2 Discuss how an increasing population density in Gauteng is likely to affect: (a) Employment (b) Pollution (c) Housing (d) Water resources 		

5.4	Mining has formed an integral part of the economy of Gauteng and the whole of South Africa.				
	5.4.1	Is mining a primary, secondary or tertiary economic activity?	(1)		
	5.4.2	In what way has mining been significant for the <u>economic</u> <u>development</u> of Gauteng?	3x2=(6)		
	5.4.3	Discuss THREE <u>restricting factors</u> that mining is experiencing.	3x2=(6)		
5.5	Gauteng	has a very important industrial region in the <u>PWV</u> area.			
	5.5.1	What do the letters <u>PWV</u> stand for?	(1)		
	5.5.2	What TWO factors have attracted industries to locate in this area?	(2)		
	5.5.3	List TWO types of industries that can be found in the PWV region.	(2)		
	5.5.4	Discuss the impact of HIV / Aids on the <u>labour force</u> of these industries.	2x2=(4)		
5.6	Currentl G.D.P. c	y, Gauteng contributes more than 30% to the G.N.P. and 15,8% to the of South Africa.			
	5.6.1	What do the terms <u>G.N.P.</u> and <u>G.D.P.</u> mean?	2x2=(4)		
	5.6.2	Discuss how HIV / Aids is likely to affect Gauteng's contribution to South Africa's G.D.P.	2x2=(4) [80]		

5.4

QUESTION 6

THE DRAKENSBERG

The formidable range of mountains called the Drakensberg is part of the Great Escarpment which, rather like a gigantic horseshoe, runs down, across and then up the southern Africa's Ushaped perimeter, dividing the relatively narrow coastal plain from the great plateau of the interior. The range is at its highest in Lesotho. In visual terms it is at its most spectacular in the east, where the heights fall almost sheer for a full 2 000 m down to the green and pleasant uplands of KwaZulu/Natal.

Adapted from Peter Joyce "Traveller's Guide to South Africa"

- 6.1 Refer to the introductory paragraph as well as Figure 6.1 before answering the questions below.
 - 6.1.1 The Drakensberg mountain range marks the edge of the interior plateau. Define the term plateau. (2)

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	6.1.2	(a)	What is the name of South Africa's <u>neighbouring country</u> in which part of the Drakensberg mountain range is found?	(1)	
		(b)	Name the <u>provinces</u> across which the Drakensberg mountain range runs.	(3)	
6.2	The Dra many riv	kensl /ers.	perg mountain range is a <u>watershed</u> and contains the <u>sources</u> of		
	6.2.1	Defi	ne the terms <u>watershed</u> and <u>source</u> .	(4)	
	6.2.2	From their sources in the Drakensberg, the rivers make their way to the coast.			
		(a)	In which direction do the rivers draining the coastal plain, flow?	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	Into which ocean do the coastal rivers flow?	1x2=(2)	
		(c) In which general <u>direction</u> do the rivers draining the plateau flow?			
		(d)	Into which ocean do the interior rivers flow?	1x2=(2)	
	6.2.3	Rep draiı from	roduce the table below in your answer book and compare the rivers ning the coast with those draining the plateau. Choose your answe the options in brackets.	s r (6)	

(6)

	Coastal rivers	Plateau rivers
Length (long / short) Velocity (speed) (high / low)		
Erosive capacity (high / low)		

The Orange River, which has its source in the Drakensberg, is part of a major water transfer scheme. Refer to **Figure 6.3** for an illustration of this water 6.3 transfer scheme.

6.3.1	Wha	at is the name of the <u>water transfer scheme</u> ?	1x2=(2)
6.3.2	Wh	y was this water transfer scheme necessary?	1x2=(2)
6.3.3	(a)	How does South Africa <u>benefit</u> from this water transfer scheme?	1x2=(2)
	(b)	How does Lesotho <u>benefit</u> from this water transfer scheme?	1x2=(2)

	6.3.4	The dam	consti is but a	ruction of this water transfer scheme meant not only building also a whole new infrastructure (communication network).		
		(a)	Discu Leso	uss the <u>advantages</u> of this construction for the people of tho.	2x2=(4)	
		(b)	Discu Leso	uss the <u>disadvantages</u> of this construction for the people of tho.	2x2=(4)	
	6.3.5	This water transfer scheme has also had an influence on tourism in Lesotho.				
		(a)	Why	is tourism considered to be a tertiary economic activity?	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	Discu	uss the impact of tourism on:		
			(i)	The economy	1x2=(2)	
			(ii)	The environment	1x2=(2)	
6.4	<u>Environ</u> rural are	<u>menta</u> eas of	al cons the D	servation is widely practiced in the many nature reserves and rakensberg.		
	6.4.1	Wha	at is m	eant by environmental conservation?	(2)	
	6.4.2	Prov cons	∕ide T\ servati	WO reasons of why there is a need for environmental on.	2x2=(4)	
	6.4.3	In th <u>eros</u> ever prob	e rura <u>sion, po</u> ywher olems o	I areas, however, environmental problems such as <u>soil</u> ollution and <u>vegetation imbalance</u> are seen almost e. Discuss why each of the above environmental occur in these rural areas.	3x2=(6)	
	6.4.4	<u>Sust</u> prob	<u>tainab</u> lems.	le development is seen as a solution to environmental		
		(a)	Wha	t is meant by <u>sustainable development</u> ?	1x2=(2)	
		(b)	How envir	can sustainable development help to solve the onmental problems mentioned in Question 6.4.3?	2x2=(4)	

6.5 Population density in the area of the Drakensberg is very low and many of the inhabitants do not have their <u>basic needs</u> fulfilled.

6.5.1	Provide THREE examples of <u>basic needs</u> . (3)					
6.5.2	The R.D.P. is a development strategy to address the provision of basic needs.					
	(a)	What do the letters <u>R.D.P.</u> stand for?	(3)			
	(b)	What can the R.D.P. do to address the lack of fulfilment of basic needs of the rural population in the Drakensberg?	2x2=(4)			
6.5.3	The Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) strategy will a in funding the R.D.P. through <u>exports</u> and <u>investments</u> .					
	(a)	Explain how <u>exports</u> and <u>investments</u> can provide South Africa with money for the R.D.P.	2x2=(4)			
	(b)	Discuss why <u>employment</u> is a key issue towards economic development in South Africa.	1x2=(2)			
		TOTAL FOR SECTION C:	[80]			
		ΤΟΤΑ	L: 320			

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN



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2006

GEOGRAPHY DIAGRAM BOOK AARDRYKSKUNDE DIAGRAMBOEK

> First Paper : Theory Eerste Vraestel : Teorie

HG

502-1/X

8 pages / bladsye









FIGURE 1.2





FIGUUR 1.3





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FIGURE 3.1

FIGUUR 3.1



FIGURE 3.2

FIGUUR 3.2





GEOGRAPHY / AARDRYKSKUNDE HG DIAGRAM BOOK / DIAGRAMBOEK (First Paper) / (Eerste Vraestel) 502-1/X FIGUUR 4.1 B 0 Yang) plaas <u>"Х</u> 000 ຼົ່ວຈ °°° 0 00 00 N 0

	Tradisionele wonings
D	Plaasopstalle
	Paaie
++++	Spoorlyne
0	Dorpe
++	Stasie
°°0	Skure
	Riviere
	Fabrieke

FIGUUR 4.2



N

2 km

0

1

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FIGURE 5.1

7

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FIGURE 1.2





FIGUUR 1.3





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FIGURE 3.1

FIGUUR 3.1



FIGURE 3.2

FIGUUR 3.2





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	Tradisionele wonings
D	Plaasopstalle
	Paaie
++++	Spoorlyne
0	Dorpe
++	Stasie
್ರಿಂ	Skure
	Riviere
	Fabricke

FIGUUR 4.2



2 km

0

1

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FIGURE 5.1

7

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