

**SECTION A**

**QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Refer to the 1:50 000 topographical map 3419 AB and the 3419 AB 24 orthophoto map of Caledon (attached) and answer the following questions:

Various possible options are provided as answers for the following questions. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (1.1 – 1.10) in the block provided on the right-hand side of the page.

1.1 The province in which Caledon is situated is ...

- A. Kwa Zulu Natal.
- B. Eastern Cape.
- C. North West.
- D. Western Cape.

D

1.2 Caledon receives most of its rainfall in the ... season.

- A. summer
- B. winter
- C. autumn
- D. spring

B

1.3 What is the contour interval of the orthophoto map?

- A. 20 metres
- B. 25 metres
- C. 5 metres
- D. 15 metres

C

1.4 The topographical map number 3419 refers to the ...

- A. longitude and latitude.
- B. latitude and longitude.
- C. contour line and isobar.
- D. longitude and contour lines.

B

1.5 The scale of the orthophoto map is ... times bigger than the scale of the topographical map.

- A. 10
- B. 50
- C. 5
- D. 20

C

- 1.6 Caledon is situated half way between two metropolitan areas, namely ...
- A. the PWV and Durban-Pinetown.
  - B. Durban-Pinetown and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage.
  - C. Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and Cape Town.
  - D. Cape Town and PWV.
- 1.7 The street patterns evident in the suburb Vleiview (block O12) on the topographical map are .....
- A. gridiron and irregular.
  - B. irregular and circular.
  - C. circular and gridiron.
  - D. radial and irregular.
- 1.8 What natural feature is found at  $34^{\circ}10'00''S$  and  $19^{\circ}22'56''E$  on the topographical map?
- A. River
  - B. Spur
  - C. Dam
  - D. Marsh and vlei
- 1.9 The Caledon Casino and Spa Resort in block N12 is not visible from the farm Lemoenskop in block L10 because of the presence of the .....
- A. spur.
  - B. diggings.
  - C. river.
  - D. N2.
- 1.10 Caledon is classified as a ... town.
- A. mining
  - B. break-of-bulk
  - C. central place
  - D. fording/bridging

**TOTAL SECTION A: (10 x 2) 20**

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 2: MAPWORK TECHNIQUES AND CALCULATIONS

2.1 Calculate the average gradient from trigonometrical station 103 (block L15) to Die Plaat •832 (block M13). Show ALL calculations.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gradient} &= \frac{(VI) \checkmark}{(HE)} \frac{1061,5 - 832}{64\text{mm}\checkmark \times 50\ 000} & \text{OR} & \frac{1061,5 - 832}{65\text{mm}\checkmark \times 50\ 000} \\ &= \frac{229,5\checkmark}{3200\checkmark} & & = \frac{229,5\checkmark}{3250\checkmark} \\ &= 1:13,9\checkmark & & = 1:14,16\checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gradient} &= \frac{(VI) \checkmark}{(HE)} \frac{1061,5 - 832 \checkmark}{6,4\checkmark \text{ cm} \times 500} & \text{OR} & \frac{1061,5 - 832}{6,5 \text{ mm}\checkmark \times 500} \\ &= \frac{229,5\checkmark}{3200} & & = \frac{229,5}{3250 \text{ m}\checkmark} \\ &= 1:13,9\checkmark & & = 1:14,16\checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gradient} = \frac{VI\checkmark}{HE} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{H}{D} = \frac{\text{Height}}{\text{Distance}}$$

$$VI = (1061,5 - 832) \text{ m}$$

$$= 229,5 \text{ m} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} HE &= (6,4 \times 0,5) \text{ km} \\ &= 3,2 \text{ km} \\ &= (3,2 \times 1000) \text{ m} \\ &= 3200 \text{ m} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gradient} &= \frac{229,5}{3200} \\ &= 1:13,9 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(5)

[range 1:13,73 – 1:14,16]

If correct answer ONLY 5 marks.

2.2 Calculate the magnetic declination for the year 2006. Show ALL calculations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Declination: } & 2006 \\
 & - \underline{2001} \\
 & \quad 5 \sqrt{\text{years}} \times 4' = 20' \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \\
 & \quad 23^\circ 46' \\
 & \sqrt{\phantom{000}} + \underline{20'} \\
 & \quad 23^\circ 66' \\
 & \quad 24^\circ 06' \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \text{ W} \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \qquad \qquad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

**If correct answer ONLY 5 marks.**

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2.3 Calculate the vertical exaggeration of a cross section if the vertical scale is 1cm and represents 40 meters and the horizontal scale is 1:50 000. Show ALL calculations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Exaggeration : } VE &= \frac{VS \sqrt{\phantom{000}}}{HS} = \frac{1 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ m} \text{ (100 cm in 1 m)}}{1 \text{ cm} = 40 \times 100} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad 1:4000 \\
 & = \frac{1 \sqrt{\phantom{000}}}{4000} \times \frac{50\ 000 \sqrt{\phantom{000}}}{1} \\
 & = \frac{50 \sqrt{\phantom{000}}}{4} \\
 & = 12,5 \text{ times} \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.4 Calculate the area of the region demarcated (marked off) by the letter H in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>). Show ALL calculations.

	1 cm represents 0,5 km
$  \begin{aligned}  \text{Area} &= L \times B \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \\  & \qquad \qquad \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \qquad \qquad \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \\  & = \frac{(110 \times 50\ 000)}{1000\ 000} \times \frac{(61 \times 50\ 000)}{1000\ 000} \text{ OR} \\  & = \frac{55}{100} \times \frac{305}{100} \\  & = 5,5 \times 3,05 \\  & = 16,78 \text{ km}^2 \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \text{ [accept range between } 16,3 - 17,2 \text{ km}^2]  \end{aligned}  $	$  \begin{aligned}  \text{Area} &= L \times B \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \\  L &= (11 \text{ cm} \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \times 0,5) \text{ km} \\  &= 5,5 \text{ km} \\  B &= (6,1 \text{ cm} \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \times 0,5) \text{ km} \\  &= 3,05 \text{ km} \\  \text{Area} &= (5,5 \times 3,05) \text{ km}^2 \\  &= 17,2 \text{ km}^2 \sqrt{\phantom{000}} \sqrt{\phantom{000}}  \end{aligned}  $

**TOTAL  
SECTION B: 20**

## SECTION C

## QUESTION 3: RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

3.1 Refer to the river Riviersonderend on the topographical map and answer the following questions:

3.1.1 What is the general direction of flow of the river?

*West to East/eastwards/easterly/ East / northeast (2)* (2)  
(1 x 2)

3.1.2 The mapped area shows that the Riviersonderend river has reached its (upper, middle, lower) course. Choose the correct answer.

*Middle /Lower course (2)* (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3 List **TWO** pieces of evidence from the map to substantiate your answer in QUESTION 3.1.2.

*Marshes and vlei (2) (Answers to 3.1.2 **must** correspond with 3.1.3 e.g. 3.1.2 Middle course: Meanders (2) slight meanders on a developing Flat land (2) flood plain with no oxbow lakes) Extensive flood plain (2) River is wider (2) Gentle gradient (2)*

*[AnyTWO]* (4)

3.2 Identify the stream pattern in block K15.

*Dendritic (2)* (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 The Riviersonderend mountains form part of the (Cape Fold Mountains, Great Escarpment). Choose the correct answer.

*Cape Fold Mountains (2)* (1 x 2) (2)

3.4 The Theewaterskloof dam has an ideal (good) location. Explain any TWO physical factors that have influenced the construction of the dam at this location.

*The steep slope on both sides forms a natural catchments (2)*

*Many tributaries (2)*

*Evaporation rates are lower, because of restricted surface area formed by the steep slopes (2)*

*Narrow gorge resulted in construction of shorter dam walls thus saving construction costs.*

*Melting of snow will contribute to raising dam levels during winter months (2)*

*Deep gorge (2)*

- Dam is on a perennial river (2)*  
*High rainfall area (2)*  
*Perennial river feeding the dam (2 x 2) (4)*
- 3.5 Is the slope in block H10 a gentle or a steep slope? Give a reason for your answer.
- Gentle slope (2)*  
*The contours are far from each other (2) (2 x 2) (4)*
- [20]**

**QUESTION 4: SETTLEMENT**

- 4.1 The CBD of Caledon is found at F (in block N11). Give TWO pieces of evidence from the map to substantiate this statement.

*The town hall is situated there (2)*  
*According to the street pattern – gridiron – it is the oldest part of the town (2)*  
*Tallest buildings are there (refer to orthophoto map) (2)*  
*Transport routes focus on the CBD (2)*  
*Central location (2)*  
*High building density (2)*  
*[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)*

- 4.2 Tuinsig is a high-income residential area. Give TWO reasons from the orthophoto map to support this statement.

*Big plots and houses (2)*  
*Near hot springs (2)*  
*Away from the CBD (2)*  
*Low building density (2)*  
*Buildings are of different architectural design (2)*  
*Located on a slope with good view-site (2)*  
*Located near the golf course /recreational area / woodlands / open spaces /Parks (2)*  
*[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)*

- 4.3 In which urban land-use zone is the cemetery (in block O11) located?

*Rural-urban fringe (2) (1 x 2) (2)*

- 4.4 Give ONE piece of evidence from the topographical map (attached) to show that the inhabitants of Caledon practise, environmental conservation.

*Nature reserves (2)*  
*Lots of dams (2)*  
*Wildflower Garden (2)*  
*Woodlands / aforestation (2)*  
*Rows of trees / windbreaks (2)*  
*Contour ploughing [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)*

- 4.5 Identify the settlement pattern found in block L2.  
*Dispersed / scattered / isolated (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6 The sewage works in block E8 has a good location. State ONE advantage of its location.  
*Away from the CBD and residential area (2)*  
*Flat land (2)*  
*Downstream from the residential area (2)*  
*[Any ONE]* (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.7 The numerous industries situated south of Caledon may pose a major threat to its residents especially during winter. Explain this statement with reference to air pollution.  
*Caledon is situated at the foot of the mountain range (2)*  
*At night Katabatic air causes low temperatures (2)*  
*The industries are south of Caledon and anabatic air blows pollution over Caledon during the day (2).*  
*Trapped (temperature inversion) polluted air will severely impact on the health of residents eg. Athsma and other respiratory problems.(2)*  
*Smog and acid rain will destroy plants and damage buildings.(2)*  
*In winter pre-frontal nw winds blow pollution to Vleiview and Bergsig (2)*  
*Post-frontal sw winds cause pollution in Tuinsig (2)*  
*(Any TWO)* (2 x 2) (4)  
**[20]**

**QUESTION 5**

Use the orthophoto map (attached) to answer the following questions:

- 5.1 By referring to the **shadows** of the **buildings**, indicate whether the photograph was taken before noon **or** after noon.  
*In the afternoon (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.2 Give **THREE** physical factors that influenced the siting of the town of Caledon.  
*Flat area / Gap town (2)*  
*Mountain range for protection (2)*  
*Water (2)*  
*Good drainage (2)*  
*Hot springs (2)*  
*Fertile soil (2)*  
*[Any THREE]* (3 x 2) (6)

- 5.3 If you were to promote tourism in and around Caledon, name any TWO features you would consider important in attracting tourists to the area.
- Golf course*(2)  
*Wild Flower Park* (2)  
*Hot Springs / Spa* (2)  
*Nature reserve* (2)  
*Old Church / Monument* (2)  
*Casino* (2)  
*Dam* (2)  
*Hiking trail* (2)  
*Accessibility / next to N2* (2)  
*Waenhuis Cave* (2)  
*[Do not accept examples of sporting activities]* (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.4 Identify the following features found at D and E on the orthophoto map:
- 5.4.1 D = *Silos* (2) (1 x 2) (2)  
5.4.2 E = *Dam / perennial water* (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.5 Give **ONE** factor that influenced the location of the hospital on the rural-urban fringe to the south of Caledon.
- Enough space* (2)  
*Away from the build-up area* (2)  
*Flat land* (2)  
*Cheaper land* (2)  
*Access to main road / railway line* (2)  
*Services both rural and urban areas* (2)  
*Isolated e.g.infectious diseases* (2)  
*[Any ONE]* (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.6 Give the physical factor that restricted the construction of an aerodrome at Caledon.
- There is not enough flat space for a landing strip* (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- TOTAL SECTION C: 60**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 100**



**AFDELING A****VRAAG 1: MEERVOUDIGEKEUSE-VRAE**

Verwys na die 1:50 000 topografiese kaart 3419 AB en die ortofotokaart 3419 AB 24 van Caledon (aangeheg) om die volgende vrae te beantwoord:

Verskeie moontlike opsies word as antwoorde vir die volgende vrae verskaf. Skryf slegs die letter (A - D) langs die vraagnommer (1.1 - 1.10) in die blokkie wat aan die regterkant van die bladsy voorsien is, neer.

1.1 Die provinsie waarin Caledon geleë is, is ...

- A KwaZulu-Natal.
- B Oos-Kaap.
- C Noordwes.
- D Wes-Kaap.

D

1.2 Caledon ontvang die meeste reën in die ...

- A somer.
- B winter.
- C herfs.
- D lente.

B

1.3 Wat is die kontoerinterval op die ortofotokaart?

- A 20 meter
- B 25 meter
- C 5 meter
- D 15 meter

C

1.4 Die topografiese kaartnommer 3419 verwys na die ...

- A lengte- en breedtelyne.
- B breedte- en lengtelyne.
- C kontoerlyne en isobare.
- D lengtelyne en kontoerlyne.

B

1.5 Die skaal van die ortofotokaart is ... keer groter as die skaal van die topografiese kaart.

- A 10
- B 50
- C 5
- D 20

C

1.6 Caledon is halfpad tussen twee metropolitaanse gebiede geleë, naamlik ...

- A die PWV-gebied en Durban-Pinetown.
- B Durban-Pinetown en Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage.
- C Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage en Kaapstad.
- D Kaapstad en die PWV-gebied.

C

1.7 Die straatpatrone van die voorstad Vleiview (ruit O12) op die topografiese kaart is ...

- A roostervormig en onreëlmatig.
- B onreëlmatig en sirkelvormig.
- C sirkel- en roostervormig.
- D radiaal en onreëlmatig.

A

1.8 Watter natuurlike verskynsel kom voor op die topografiese kaart by  $34^{\circ}10'00''\text{S}$  en  $19^{\circ}22'56''\text{O}$ ?

- A Rivier
- B Uitloper
- C Dam
- D Moeras en vlei

D

1.9 Die Caledon Casino en Spa-oord in ruit N12 is as gevolg van die ..., nie vanaf Lemoenkop in ruit L10 sigbaar nie.

- A uitloper
- B uitgrawings
- C rivier
- D N2

A

1.10 Caledon word as 'n ...-dorp geklassifiseer.

- A myn
- B vragverbrekingpunt
- C sentrale-plek
- D brug

C

**TOTAAL AFDELING A: (10 x 2) 20**

## AFDELING B

## VRAAG 2: KAARTWERKTEGNIK EN BEWERKINGS

- 2.1 Bereken die gemiddelde gradiënt vanaf trigonometriese stasie 103 (ruit L15) na Die Plaat ●832 (ruit M13). Toon AL die berekeninge.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Gradiënt} = \frac{(VA) \quad 1061,5 - 832}{(HE) \quad 64 \text{ mm} \times 50\,000} & \text{OF} & = \frac{1061,5 - 832}{65 \text{ mm} \times 50\,000} \\ = \frac{229,5}{3200} & & = \frac{229,5}{3250} \\ = 1:13,9 & & = 1:14,16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Gradiënt} = \frac{(VI) \quad 1061,5 - 832}{(HE) \quad 6,4 \text{ cm} \times 500} & \text{OF} & = \frac{1061,5 - 832}{6,5 \text{ mm} \times 500} \\ = \frac{229,5}{3200} & & = \frac{229,5}{3250 \text{ m}} \\ = 1:13,9 & & = 1:14,16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} VA = (1061,5 - 832) \text{ m} \\ = 229,5 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

OF

$$\begin{array}{l} HE = (6,4 \times 0,5) \text{ km} \\ = 3,2 \text{ km} \\ = (3,2 \times 1\,000) \text{ m} \\ = 3\,200 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Gradiënt} = \frac{229,5}{3200} \\ = 1:13,9 \end{array}$$

(5)

- 2.2 Bereken die magnetiese deklinasie vir die jaar 2006. Toon AL die berekening.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Deklinasie:} & \quad 2006 \\
 & \quad - \underline{2001} \\
 & \quad \quad 5 \text{ jaar} \times 4' = 20' \text{ W} \\
 & \quad 23^\circ 46' \\
 & \quad + \underline{20'} \\
 & \quad 23^\circ 66' \\
 & = 24^\circ 06' \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

- 2.3 Bereken die vertikale oordrywing van 'n dwarsdeursnee as die vertikale skaal 1 cm is en 40 m voorstel en die horisontale skaal 1:50 000 is. Toon AL die berekening.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Oordrywing: } VO &= \frac{VS}{HS} = \frac{1 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ m} \text{ (100 cm in 1 m)}}{1 \text{ cm} = 40 \times 100 = 1:4000} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4000} \times \frac{50\,000}{1} \\
 &= \frac{50}{4} \\
 &= 12,5 \text{ keer}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

- 2.4 Bereken die oppervlakte van die gebied wat deur die letter H op die topografiese kaart (aangeheg) afgemerk is, in vierkante kilometer ( $\text{km}^2$ ). Toon AL die berekening.

1 cm verteenwoordig 0,5 km

Oppervlakte =  $L \times B$

$$= \frac{(110 \times 50\,000)}{1000\,000} \times \frac{(60 \times 50\,000)}{1000\,000} \text{ OF}$$

$$= \frac{55}{100} \times \frac{300}{100}$$

$$= 5,5 \times 3,00$$

$$= 16,5 \text{ km}^2$$

Oppervlakte =  $L \times B$

$$L = (11 \text{ cm} \times 0,5) \text{ km}$$

$$= 5,5 \text{ km}$$

$$B = (6 \text{ cm} \times 0,5) \text{ km}$$

$$= 3 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte} = (5,5 \times 3) \text{ km}^2$$

$$= 16,5 \text{ km}^2$$

(5)

**TOTAAL AFDELING B: 20**

## AFDELING C

## VRAAG 3: RELIËF EN DREINERING

- 3.1 Verwys na die Riviersonderendrivier op die topografiese kaart (aangeheg) en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- 3.1.1 In watter algemene rigting vloei die rivier?  
*Wes na Oos/ooswaarts (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 Die gekarteerde gebied toon dat die Riviersonderendrivier in die (bолоop, middelloop, benedeloop) is. Kies die korrekte antwoord.  
*Benedeloop (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 Skryf TWEE bewyse vanaf die kaart neer om jou antwoord in VRAAG 3.1.2 te staaf.  
*Moerasse en vleie (2)*  
*Groot vloedvlakke (2)*  
*Kronkels (2)*  
*Gelyke oppervlak (2)*  
 (Antwoorde op 3.1.2 **moet** ooreenkom met 3.1.3, bv. middelloop: effense kronkels op 'n ontwikkelende vloedvlak met geen rivierkronkelmere nie.) (Enige TWEE) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2 Identifiseer die stroompatroon in ruit K15.  
*Dendrities (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3 Die Riviersonderendberge vorm deel van die (Kaapse Plooiberge, Groot Eskarp). Kies die regte antwoord.  
*Kaapse Plooiberge (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4 Die Theewaterskloofdam het 'n ideale (goeie) ligging. Noem enige TWEE fisiese faktore wat die bou van die dam en sy ligging beïnvloed het.  
*Die steil hange aan beide kante vorm 'n natuurlike opvanggebied. (2)*  
*Verdampingstempo is laer a.g.v. die kleiner oppervlak (2)* (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 Is die helling in ruit H10 'n geleidelike of 'n steil helling? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord.  
*Geleidelike helling (2)*  
*Die kontoere is ver uitmekaar (2)* (2 x 2) (4)

**VRAAG 4: NEDERSETTING**

- 4.1 Die SSK van Caledon word by F (ruit N11) aangetref. Gee TWEE bewyse vanaf die kaart om hierdie stelling te staaf.
- Die stadsaal kom daar voor (2)*  
*Volgens die straatpatroon – rooster – is dit die oudste deel van die dorp (2)*  
*Hoogste geboue kom hier voor (verwys na ortofotokaart) (2)*  
*Alle vervoerweë kom hier bymekaar (2)*  
*Sentrale ligging (2) (Enige TWEE) (2 x 2) (4)*
- 4.2 Tuinsig is 'n hoë-inkomstewoonbuurt. Gee TWEE redes vanaf die ortofotokaart (aangeheg) om hierdie stelling te staaf.
- Groot erwe en huise (2)*  
*Naby warmwaterbronne (2)*  
*Ver van die SSK (2) (Enige TWEE) (2 x 2) (4)*
- 4.3 In watter grondgebruiksone is die begraafplaas (ruit O11) geleë?
- Landelik-stedelike oorgangsones (1 x 2) (2)*
- 4.4 Gee EEN bewys vanaf die topografiese kaart (aangeheg) om aan te dui dat die inwoners van Caledon omgewingsbewaring toepas.
- Natuurreservate (2)*  
*Baie damme (2) (Enige EEN) (1 x 2) (2)*
- 4.5 Identifiseer die nedersettingspatroon wat in ruit L2 aangetref word.
- Verspreid (2) (1 x 2) (2)*
- 4.6 Die rioolwerke in ruit E8 het 'n goeie ligging. Noem EEN voordeel van hierdie ligging.
- Weg van die SSK en woongebiede (2)*  
*Gelyke oppervlak (2)*  
*Naby rivier vir storting van behandelde afval (2) (Enige EEN) (1 x 2) (2)*
- 4.7 Die baie nywerhede wat suid van Caledon geleë is, kan 'n groot gevaar vir die inwoners, veral in die winter, inhou. Verduidelik hierdie stelling met verwysing na lugbesoedeling.
- Caledon is aan die voet van die bergreeks geleë. (2)*  
*In die nag veroorsaak katabatiese winde lae temperature (2)*  
*Die nywerhede is suid van Caledon en die anabatiese lugvloei veroorsaak dat die besoedeling oor Caledon waai in die dag. (2) (Enige TWEE) (2 x 2) (4)*

**VRAAG 5**

Gebruik die ortofotokaart (aangeheg) om die volgende vrae te beantwoord:

- 5.1 Deur na die skaduwees van die geboue te verwys, dui aan of die foto in die voormiddag of namiddag geneem is.
- In die namiddag (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.2 Noem DRIE fisiese faktore wat die ligging van Caledon beïnvloed het.
- Gelyke oppervlak (2)*  
*Bergreeks (2)*  
*Water (2)*  
*Goeie dreinerings (2)*  
*Warmwaterbronne (2)*  
*Spa (2)* (Enige DRIE) (3 x 2) (6)
- 5.3 Noem TWEE verskynsels wat jy as belangrik sal ag om toeriste na Caledon te lok as jy toerisme in en om die gebied wil bevorder.
- Golfbaan (2)*  
*Wild Flower Park (2)*  
*Warmwaterbronne (2)*  
*Natuurreservaat (2)*  
*Old Church/Monument (2)* (Enige TWEE) (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.4 Identifiseer die verskynsels by D en E op die ortofotokaart:
- 5.4.1. D *Silo's (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.4.2 E *Dam (2)* (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.5 Gee EEN faktor wat die ligging van die hospitaal in die landelik-stedelike oorgangsonesuid van Caledon beïnvloed het.
- Genoeg spasie/ruimte (2)*  
*Weg van die beboude gebied (2)*  
*Gelyk oppervlak (2)*  
*Goedkoper grond (2)* (Enige EEN) (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.6 Noem die fisiese faktor wat die bou van 'n lughawe by Caledon verhinder het.
- Daar is nie genoeg gelyk oppervlak vir 'n landingstrook nie. (2)* (1 x 2) (2)

**[20]****TOTAAL AFDELING C: 60****GROOTTOTAAL: 100**