education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2006

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

STANDARD GRADE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2006

502-2/1E

GEOGRAPHY SG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Annexure

502 2 1E SG

MARKS: 225

TIME: 3 hours

X25

This question paper consists of 23 pages and 1 annexure.

GAUTENG

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections: SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

2. Answer THREE questions: ONE from SECTION A
   ONE from SECTION B
   ONE from SECTION C

3. ALL diagrams are included in the annexure.

4. Start the answer to each question on a NEW page.

5. Number the answers exactly as the questions are numbered in this question paper.

6. Rule off on completion of each answer.

7. Do NOT write in the margins of the answer book.

8. Encircle the question numbers that you have answered on the front page of the answer book.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

10. Illustrate, where possible, your answers with labelled diagrams.

SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1.1 The following statements are all related to physical geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.1.1 - 1.1.5).

1.1.1 Mid-latitude cyclones are low pressure systems. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Mid-latitude cyclones occur along the east coast of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 The crest slope of a mesa is a convex slope. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 The crest slope is situated directly above the pediment. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Grass acts as a producer in an ecosystem. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 FIGURE 1.2 (ANNEXURE attached) is a section of a synoptic weather chart showing typical weather conditions for the South-Western Cape during winter months. A mid-latitude cyclone (X) is situated west of Cape Town. Refer to FIGURE 1.2 and answer the following questions:

1.2.1 State the following weather conditions experienced at Cape Town:

(a) Air temperature (1)

(b) Dew-point temperature (1)

(c) Cloud cover (1)

1.2.2 Identify the fronts labelled A, B and C respectively. (3)

1.2.3 What is the general direction of movement of a mid-latitude cyclone? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 The mid-latitude cyclone will pass over Cape Town in the next 24 hours. State how the following weather conditions in Cape Town will change as it passes:

(a) Air temperature (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Cloud cover (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Rainfall (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 FIGURE 1.2 is a typical winter synoptic weather chart. Give ONE reason to support this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3 Surrounding the South-Western Cape to the north and east are the parallel lying Cape Fold Mountains. These mountain ranges developed a typical drainage pattern with its own unique microclimate.

1.3.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.3A (ANNEXURE attached) showing the drainage pattern that developed in the Cape Fold Mountains.

(a) Identify the drainage pattern illustrated in FIGURE 1.3A. Choose from the terms *trellis* or *dendritic*. (1)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 1.3.1(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Excluding a trellis and dendritic drainage pattern, name any other drainage pattern that you have studied. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) The impermeable rock (rock that does not allow seepage) results in a high run-off and low infiltration in the illustrated landscape. Explain why this is so. (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Name TWO other factors that will result in a high run-off and low infiltration. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.3B (ANNEXURE attached) showing a katabatic (down slope) wind that will develop in the Cape Fold Mountains.

(a) When does a katabatic (down slope) wind develop? (1)

(b) Explain how a katabatic (down slope) wind develops. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Katabatic (down slope) winds can result in the development of frost pockets on the valley floors. Explain how a frost pocket develops. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Travelling further north-east away from the Cape Fold Mountains one finds the structural landscape illustrated in FIGURE 1.4 (ANNEXURE attached). Refer to FIGURE 1.4 and answer the following questions:

1.4.1 Identify landforms K and L respectively. (2)

1.4.2 Did landforms K and L develop from horizontal or inclined rock strata? (1)

1.4.3 What prevents landforms K and L from being lowered? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Where in South Africa will this landscape typically be found? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 (a) Which ONE of slopes, Q or R, will consist mainly of weathered material? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Where does this weathered material come from? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.4 showing an ecosystem typical of the landscape illustrated here.

1.5.1 Define the term *ecosystem*. (2)

1.5.2 What is the main source of energy in this ecosystem? (1)

1.5.3 Identify ONE biotic (living) component in this ecosystem. (1)

1.5.4 Identify ONE abiotic (non-living) component in this ecosystem. (1)

1.5.5 The farmer farming in this ecosystem uses groundwater.

(a) Give ONE piece of evidence to support the above statement. (1)

(b) How does the usage of groundwater affect the water table in this landscape? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.6 Sheep farming in this ecosystem resulted in soil erosion mainly as a result of overstocking.

(a) Explain why overstocking results in soil erosion. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) With reference to FIGURE 1.5 (ANNEXURE attached), give TWO methods that were introduced to combat soil erosion. (2 x 2) (4)

[75]

OR

QUESTION 2

2.1 The following statements are all related to physical geography. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers.

2.1.1 A coastal low pressure develops along the west coast of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Air rotates anti-clockwise around the coastal low pressure. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 The misfit river is the river that loses water after river capture/ piracy has occurred. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 A waterfall may develop at the elbow of capture after river capture/ piracy has occurred. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 In an ecosystem earthworms are the decomposers. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 FIGURE 2.2 (ANNEXURE attached) shows the development of berg wind conditions.

2.2.1 Give TWO pieces of evidence that FIGURE 2.2 shows berg wind conditions. (2)

2.2.2 During which season do berg winds develop? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Give a reason why a berg wind is a warm wind, taking into account that air subsides down the escarpment when berg winds develop. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Berg winds could lead to the development of veld fires. Give ONE precautionary measure that can be taken to reduce/limit the impact of veld fires around Port Elizabeth. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Which weather system will terminate (end) berg wind conditions in Port Elizabeth? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 FIGURE 2.3 (ANNEUXRE attached) illustrates an urban heat island and pollution dome that will most likely develop over a city such as Port Elizabeth.

2.3.1 Define the following terms:

(a) Urban heat island (2)

(b) Pollution dome (2)

2.3.2 Give TWO sources of air pollution in a city. (2)

2.3.3 Pollution particles play a major role in the development of an urban heat island. Give TWO possible solutions to limit air pollution in the city. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 Give TWO possible reasons why cities are warmer than their rural surroundings. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 North-east of Port Elizabeth one finds the settlement of Seymore that is surrounded by a landscape similar to the one illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 (ANNEXURE attached). FIGURE 2.4 shows homoclinal ridges.

2.4.1 Is the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 associated with inclined or horizontal strata? (1)

2.4.2 (a) Which rock layers (resistant or non-resistant) will form the ridges and valleys respectively? (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Explain your answer in QUESTION 2.4.2(a). (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.3 Identify slopes P and Q associated with landform Y. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Explain why the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 is suitable for agricultural activities. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 The nature of the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 lends itself to the process of river capture/piracy. FIGURE 2.5 (ANNEXURE attached) shows a landscape before and after river capture.

2.5.1 How will the volume of water in each of the following rivers change after river capture/piracy has taken place?

(a) River E (1 x 2) (2)

(b) River B (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Indicate how river capture/piracy has changed the ability of the following rivers to erode the landscape after river capture/piracy has taken place. Use the terms *increase* or *decrease* in each case.

(a) River E (1 x 2) (2)

(b) River B (1 x 2) (2)

2.6 FIGURE 2.6 (ANNEXURE attached) illustrates a food web in the vicinity of Seymore. The food web consists of many food chains.

2.6.1 Define the term *food chain*. (2)

2.6.2 (a) Identify the producer in this ecosystem. (1)

(b) Identify ONE herbivore in this ecosystem. (1)

2.6.3 Select ONE food chain from the food web, consisting of FOUR trophic (feeding) levels. Write the elements of the food chain from the lowest to the highest trophic (feeding) level. (4)

2.6.4 (a) If the owl is removed from this food web, will the rabbit population increase or decrease? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain your answer in QUESTION 2.6.4(a). (2 x 2) (4)

2.6.5 Describe, with reference to your answer in QUESTION 2.6.4(a), how the vegetation in this ecosystem will be affected. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 75

SECTION B: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3.1 The following statements are all related to settlement geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number.

3.1.1 Refer to FIGURE 3.2 (ANNEXURE attached).

(a) Settlement A is linear shaped. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Settlement A is an isolated farmstead. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Settlement B is T-shaped. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 (a) The physical/spatial growth of a city is referred to as urban expansion. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The absolute increase in the number of people living in a city is referred to as the level of urbanisation. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Study FIGURE 3.2 carefully which shows different settlements and the sites selected for these settlements, then answer the following questions:

3.2.1 What does the term *site* mean? (2)

3.2.2 List TWO physical factors that played a role in the development of the following settlements:

(a) Settlement A (2)

(b) Settlement B (2)

3.2.3 Refer to FIGURE 3.2 and settlement A. Settlement A illustrates private landownership.

(a) What evidence indicates that settlement A is associated with private landownership? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) State TWO advantages that a farmer living in settlement A has in respect of managing his/her farm. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 (a) Describe the shape of each of the farms in settlement A. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason why the farms have assumed (taken up) this shape. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Many people living in the area shown in FIGURE 3.2 are moving away to the cities.

(a) State TWO push factors that cause people to leave rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) What are the consequences (negative effects) of the above-mentioned movement for rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)

(c) What measures can be introduced to slow down the movement of people from rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Rural migrants will move to, and live in, settlements such as the one illustrated in FIGURE 3.3 (ANNEXURE attached). FIGURE 3.3 shows different land-use zones that one finds in a city.

3.3.1 Define the term *land-use zone*. (2)

3.3.2 Name any THREE land-use zones found in a city. (3)

3.3.3 FIGURE 3.3 shows the side view of a city.

(a) What term is used to describe this side view? (1)

(b) Where in the city does one find the highest buildings? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Where in the city does one find the lowest buildings? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Where in the city are buildings very close to one another? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Where in the city are buildings very far apart from one another? (1 x 2) (2)

(f) Explain why the part of the city with the highest buildings also has the highest building density. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Surrounding the CBD of the city, one usually finds the zone of decay (transition zone). This is a zone of mixed functions.

(a) Name ONE function found in this zone. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Describe the state of the buildings in this zone. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Many urban renewal projects are focusing on improving conditions in the zone of decay (transition zone). Suggest TWO possible measures that can be introduced to improve conditions here. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.5 The CBD is the commercial heart of the city and many high and low order functions are found here.

(a) What does the abbreviation CBD stand for? (3)

(b) Give ONE example of a high order function found in the CBD. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Give ONE example of a low order function found in the CBD. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Why are so many high order functions found in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Many commercial functions are moving out of the CBD to the outskirts/suburbs of the city. Give ONE reason why this is happening. (1 x 2) (2)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 The following statements are all related to settlement geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number.

4.1.1 Refer to FIGURE 4.2 (ANNEXURE attached) showing a farm in the Southern Hemisphere.

(a) The farmstead is situated on the north-facing slope. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The site of this farmstead was selected to make maximum use of sunlight. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 Refer to FIGURE 4.4 (ANNEXURE attached).

(a) The street pattern at Naledi is a radial/cobweb pattern. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Commercial zone X is the CBD. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) The CBD is the largest land-use zone in a city. (1 x 2) (2)

4.2 Refer to FIGURE 4.2 which shows a farming settlement in the Southern Hemisphere, then answer the following questions:

4.2.1 What is a *settlement*? (2)

4.2.2 The farmer living in this settlement produces more than one product.

(a) Give TWO products that the farmer might be producing. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) State ONE advantage of producing more than one product. (1 x 2) (2)

4.2.3 The site the farmer selected for his/her farmstead is central in relation to the farm boundaries.

(a) State ONE advantage of selecting a centrally located site in relation to the farm boundaries. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE possible reason why a farmer might not choose a centrally located site for his/her farmstead. (1 x 2) (2)

4.3 Many farming communities experience rural depopulation as a result of droughts.

4.3.1 What is *rural depopulation*? (2)

4.3.2 Define the term *drought*. (2)

4.3.3 What effect will rural depopulation have on the following:

(a) The age of people remaining behind in rural areas (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Service delivery in rural areas (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.4 Give reasons why drought results in rural depopulation. (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.5 Give ONE method that can be introduced to lessen the effect of droughts. (1 x 2) (2)

4.4 Many farmers leaving farming communities will settle in large cities like the one illustrated in FIGURE 4.4 (ANNEXURE attached). Examine FIGURE 4.4 carefully before answering the following questions:

4.4.1 Refer to the residential area labelled Naledi.

(a) State TWO advantages of Naledi's street pattern. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) State TWO disadvantages of Naledi's street pattern. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.2 Refer to the industrial estate. One will mainly find heavy industries in an industrial estate.

(a) What is an industrial estate? (2)

(b) What is a heavy industry? (2)

(c) Taking its location into account, explain why one will find heavy industries in this industrial estate. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Give ONE example of a heavy industry that one could find in an industrial estate. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Accessibility played an important role in choosing the site for this industrial estate. Explain this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.3 The development of the industrial estate increased the level of air pollution.

(a) Which suburb, Gardenia, Naledi or Protea, will be the most affected by air pollution? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.3(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) What precautionary measures can be introduced to reduce the level of air pollution coming from the industrial estate? (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.4 Many different commercial/business zones can be noted in the settlement shown in FIGURE 4.4 (ANNEXURE attached).

(a) Which commercial/business zone occurs in the smallest numbers? (Exclude the CBD from your answer.) (1)

(b) Which commercial/business zone occurs in the largest numbers? (1)

(c) What type of commercial development is represented by R? (1)

(d) Give a reason for the development of the commercial zones labelled R. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Why could one say that commercial zone H is well located? (1 x 2) (2)

(f) How would commercial zones H and R differ from one another regarding the variety of goods sold? (1 x 2) (2)

(g) How would commercial zones H and R differ from one another regarding the order of functions found there? (Refer to high and low order functions.) (1 x 2) (2)

[75]

TOTAL SECTION B: 75

SECTION C: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5.1 The following statements are all related to regional geography. Indicate whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number.

5.1.1 (a) Gauteng is situated in the forest vegetation region. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Gauteng receives summer rainfall. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Gauteng often experiences thunderstorms. (1 x 2) (2)

5.1.2 Refer to FIGURE 5.7 (ANNEXURE attached).

(a) The Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme provides Gauteng with fresh water. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Number (iv) represents the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme. (1 x 2) (2)

GAUTENG THE COMMERCIAL HUB

By VUSUMUZI KA NZAPHEZA

It might be South Africa's smallest province at just 17 000 km², but Gauteng represents half of the country's earnings and it pays nearly half of its salaries. A Statistics South Africa survey showed that Gauteng employees accounted for 47,7% of the country's total turnover and its businesses contributed 50,4%. This information is used to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) per region.

According to the report, total remuneration in the country decreased by 4,5%, while total turnover increased by 3,4% in the third quarter of 2005.

Gauteng is the country's economic nucleus. About nine million people living in the province contribute an estimated one-third of the country's GDP, and 9% of the GDP of the continent. The manufacturing sector alone employed 600 000 people in more than 9 000 enterprises.

CITIZEN, 23 December 2005

5.2 Refer to FIGURE 5.2 (ANNEXURE attached) and answer the following questions:

5.2.1 Name Gauteng's neighbouring provinces labelled E, F, G and H. (4)

5.2.2 Name the capital city of Gauteng. (1)

5.3 Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa but has the largest population. This places Gauteng's natural resources under great pressure. Refer to FIGURE 5.3 (ANNEXURE attached) and answer the following questions:

5.3.1 Name TWO natural resources that are placed under great pressure as a result of an increase in population numbers in Gauteng. (2)

5.3.2 From FIGURE 5.3, give ONE resource that is:

(a) Renewable (1)

(b) Non-renewable (1)

5.3.3 Explain why natural resources are placed under pressure as a result of an increase in population numbers. (2 x 2) (4)

5.3.4 Give ONE possible reason why so many people live in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

5.3.5 Give ONE urban problem resulting from the high population density in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

5.3.6 Give ONE solution to the urban problem mentioned in QUESTION 5.3.5. (1 x 2) (2)

5.3.7 What methods could possibly be introduced to slow down population growth in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

5.4 Mining played an important role in the development of Gauteng's industries.

5.4.1 Name the main mineral mined in Gauteng. (1)

5.4.2 List any TWO factors that favoured the development of mining in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4.3 List any TWO factors that restricted (hindered) the development of mining in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4.4 Why did mining play an important role in the development of industries? (1 x 2) (2)

5.4.5 What role did mining play in the development of towns/cities? (1 x 2) (2)

5.5 The development of industries contributed greatly to Gauteng being the greatest contributor to South Africa's GDP. The industrial complex in Gauteng is referred to as the PWV industrial complex.

5.5.1 What does the abbreviation *GDP* stand for? (2)

5.5.2 What does the abbreviation *PWV* stand for? (3)

5.5.3 The newspaper article mentions that within the manufacturing sector there are more than 9 000 enterprises.

(a) State ONE factor favouring industrial development in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) State ONE factor restricting (hindering) industrial development in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Give ONE example of a heavy industry found in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

5.6 Of all the provinces in South Africa, Gauteng has the densest transport network.

5.6.1 Explain why Gauteng developed such a dense transport network. (1 x 2) (2)

5.6.2 What role does the transport network play in the economic development of an inland province such as Gauteng? (2 x 2) (4)

5.6.3 What is the main problem facing the transport network in Gauteng at present? (1 x 2) (2)

5.7 To provide for the increasing demand for fresh water in Gauteng, two major water transfer schemes were developed. Refer to FIGURE 5.7 (ANNEXURE attached) and answer the following questions:

5.7.1 Identify rivers X and Y respectively. (1 x 2) (2)

5.7.2 River X forms an international boundary. Name the country that is separated from South Africa by river X. (1)

5.7.3 Into which ocean does river X flow? (1)

5.7.4 Give TWO reasons why there was a need to import fresh water to Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

5.7.5 The Lesotho Highlands Water Project plays an important role in generating electricity. What type of electricity is generated here? (1 x 2) (2)

[75]

OR

QUESTION 6

6.1 The following statements are all related to regional geography. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number.

6.1.1 The Eastern Cape is situated in the desert vegetation region. (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.2 The Orange-Fish Water Transfer Scheme provides water for irrigation to the Eastern Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.3 Umtata is the capital city of the Eastern Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.4 Motor vehicle assembly is the most dominant industrial activity in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region. (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.5 The GDP of the Eastern Cape is based on primary activities only. (1 x 2) (2)

The Eastern Cape is one of South Africa's most populated provinces. It is also one of the poorest provinces. Although the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Complex is found there, many people still depend on farming for an income.

6.2 Refer to FIGURE 6.2 (ANNEXURE attached) to answer the following questions:

6.2.1 Identify South Africa's neighbouring country A. (1)

6.2.2 Identify the ocean labelled C. (1)

6.2.3 Identify the ocean current labelled B. (1)

6.2.4 Is ocean current B warm or cold? (1)

6.2.5 Ocean current B influences the climate along the east coast of South Africa.

(a) What effect does ocean current B have on temperature along South Africa's east coast? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain your answer in QUESTION 6.2.5(a). (2 x 2) (4)

6.3 Farming contributes greatly to the GDP of the Eastern Cape.

6.3.1 Identify TWO main agricultural products cultivated in the Eastern Cape with reference to FIGURE 6.3 (ANNEXURE attached). (2 x 1) (2)

6.3.2 To which economic sector does agriculture belong? (1 x 2) (2)

6.3.3 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 6.3.2. (1 x 2) (2)

6.4 South Africa's geographical position between Western Europe and the Asian countries favoured the development of harbours in our country. Refer to FIGURE 6.3 (ANNEXURE attached) to answer the following questions:

6.4.1 Identify harbours D and E. (2 x 1) (2)

6.4.2 How are South Africa's harbours advantaged when ships stop over on their route from Western Europe to Asia and back? (2 x 2) (4)

6.5 As a result of many people being dependent on subsistence farming in South Africa (and therefore also in the Eastern Cape), many environmental problems occur. Refer to FIGURE 6.5 (ANNEXURE attached) and answer the following questions:

6.5.1 Explain the meaning of the term *subsistence farming*. (2)

6.5.2 What evidence in FIGURE 6.5 suggests that subsistence farming is taking place? (2)

6.5.3 Why does subsistence farming not contribute to the economic development of South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

6.5.4 Excluding subsistence farming, give ONE other factor that restricts (hinders) farming activities in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

6.5.5 There are many factors that favour farming activities in South Africa. Give ONE factor that will favour farming activities in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

6.5.6 Discuss the importance of farming activities for South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

6.6 Subsistence farming practices are putting more pressure on the land to support a large number of people. This leads to deforestation, soil erosion and the land becoming a desert. Refer to FIGURE 6.5 to answer the following questions:

6.6.1 Explain the meaning of the term *deforestation*. (1 x 2) (2)

6.6.2 Provide ONE possible reason why deforestation is increasing in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

6.6.3 Why does land become overused and overstocked? (1 x 2) (2)

6.6.4 Give TWO effects of deforestation and neglecting the land. (2 x 2) (4)

6.6.5 Give ONE reason why it is important to protect our natural vegetation. (1 x 2) (2)

6.6.6 Give ONE method that can be introduced to protect our natural vegetation. (1 x 2) (2)

6.7 The extent of people infected with and affected by HIV/Aids is increasing in South Africa. This has far reaching effects on South Africa's population numbers, labour force and economic development. Refer to FIGURE 6.7 (ANNEXURE attached) and answer the following questions:

6.7.1 What was the cause of death of the father of the family? (1)

6.7.2 What type of economic activity is the family engaged in? (1)

6.7.3 State ONE attempt made by the father's family to seek a cure for the disease. (1)

6.7.4 How has the disease contracted by the father affected the economic status of the family? (1 x 2) (2)

6.7.5 Describe how the disease mentioned in QUESTION 6.7.1 will affect the size of the population in future years. (1 x 2) (2)

6.7.6 Describe how the disease mentioned in QUESTION 6.7.1 will affect the size of the labour force in future years. (1 x 2) (2)

6.7.7 Suggest TWO possible measures to prevent the spread of HIV/Aids in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

TOTAL SECTION C: 75

GRAND TOTAL: 225

education

Department:
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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2006

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 ANNEXURE

HIGHER GRADE / STANDARD GRADE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2006

502-1/1E & 502-2/1E

X05

ANNEXURE

This annexure consists of 7 pages.

GAUTENG

FIGURE 1.2

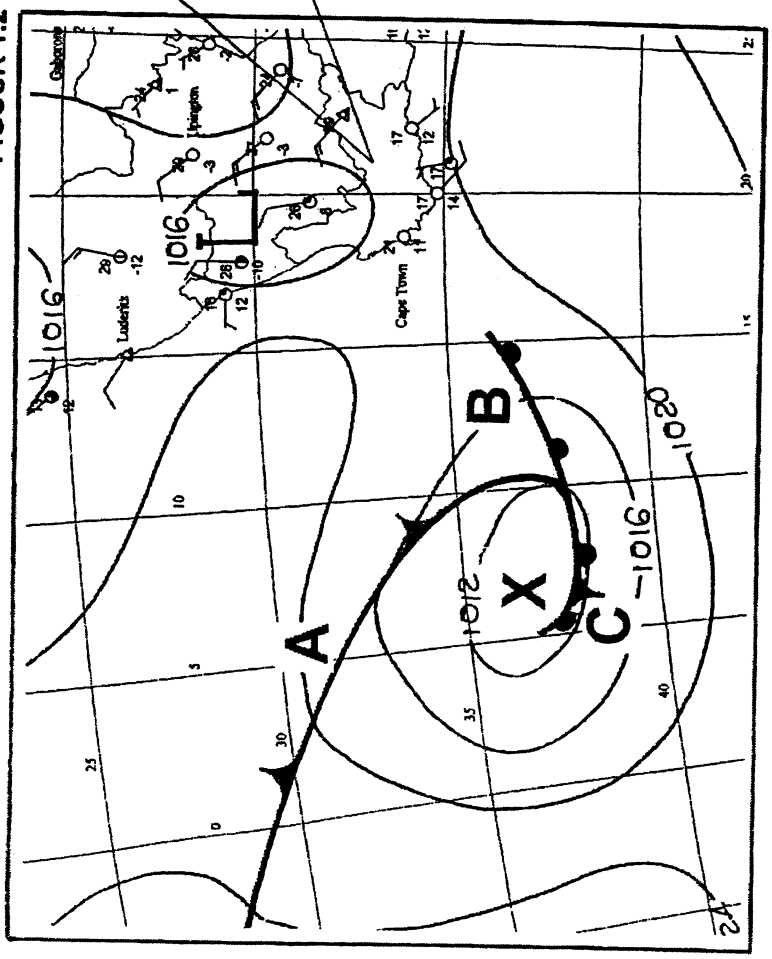


FIGURE 1.3A

Impermeable/Ondeurlaatbaar
Permeable/Deurlaatbaar

FIGURE 1.3B

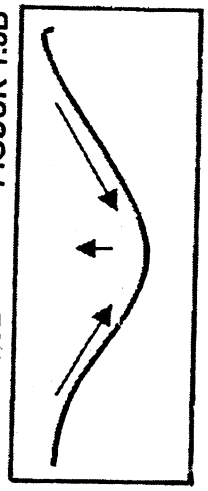
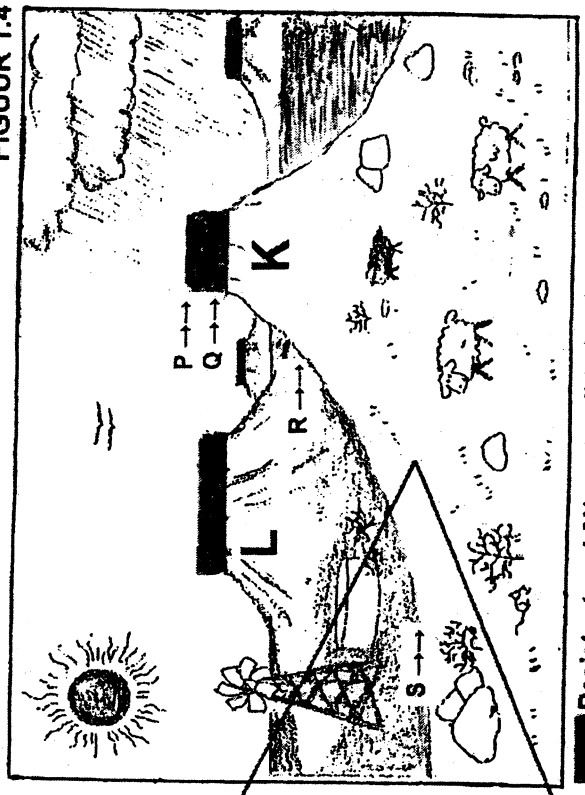


FIGURE 1.4



Resistant rock/Weerstandbiedende rots

FIGURE 1.5

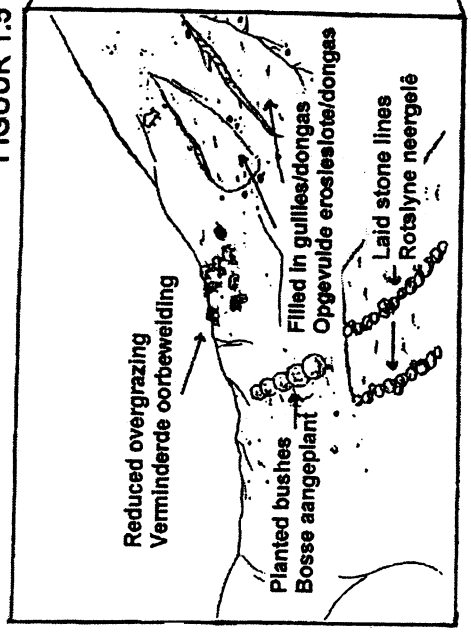


FIGURE 2.2 FIGUUR 2.2

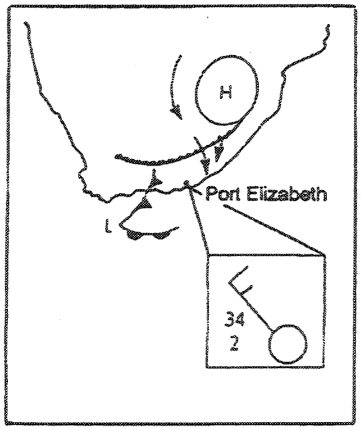


FIGURE 2.3 FIGUUR 2.3

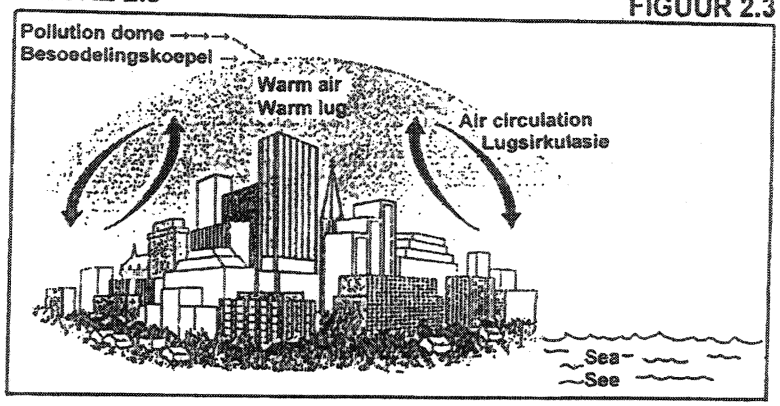


FIGURE 2.4 FIGUUR 2.4

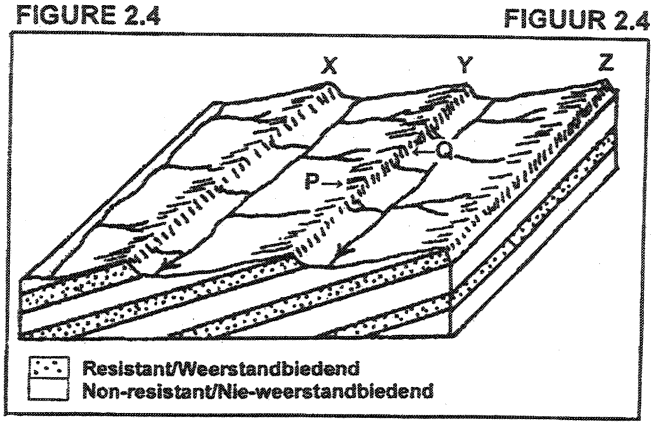


FIGURE 2.5 FIGUUR 2.5

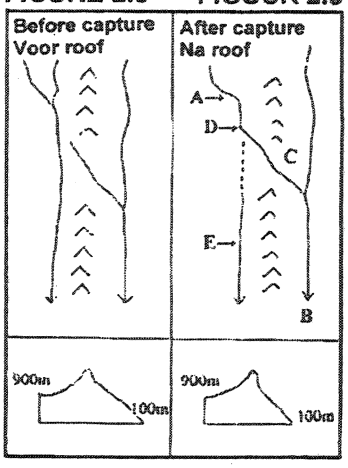


FIGURE 2.6 FIGUUR 2.6

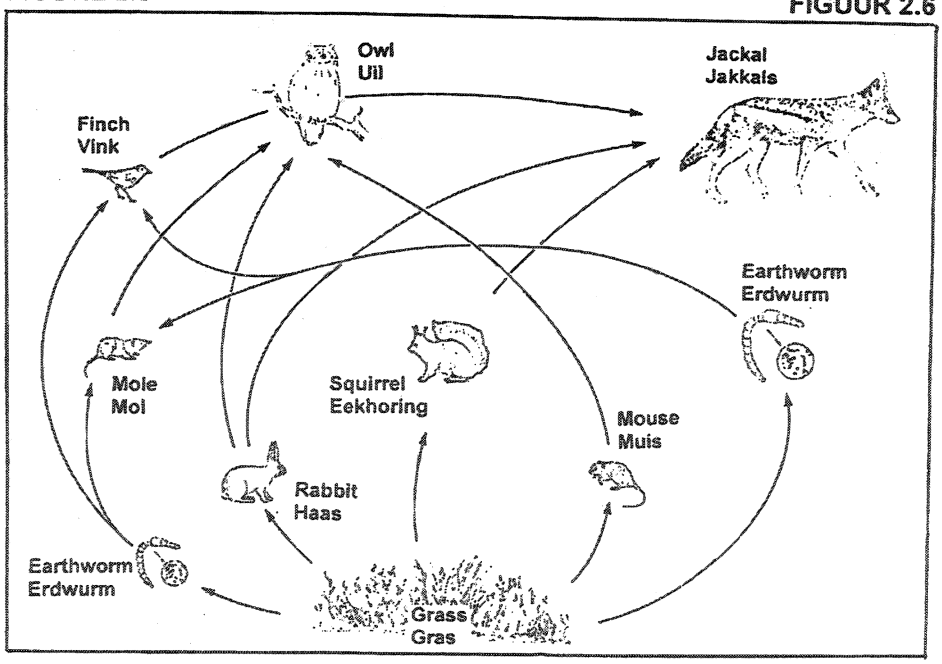


FIGURE 3.2 FIGUUR 3.2

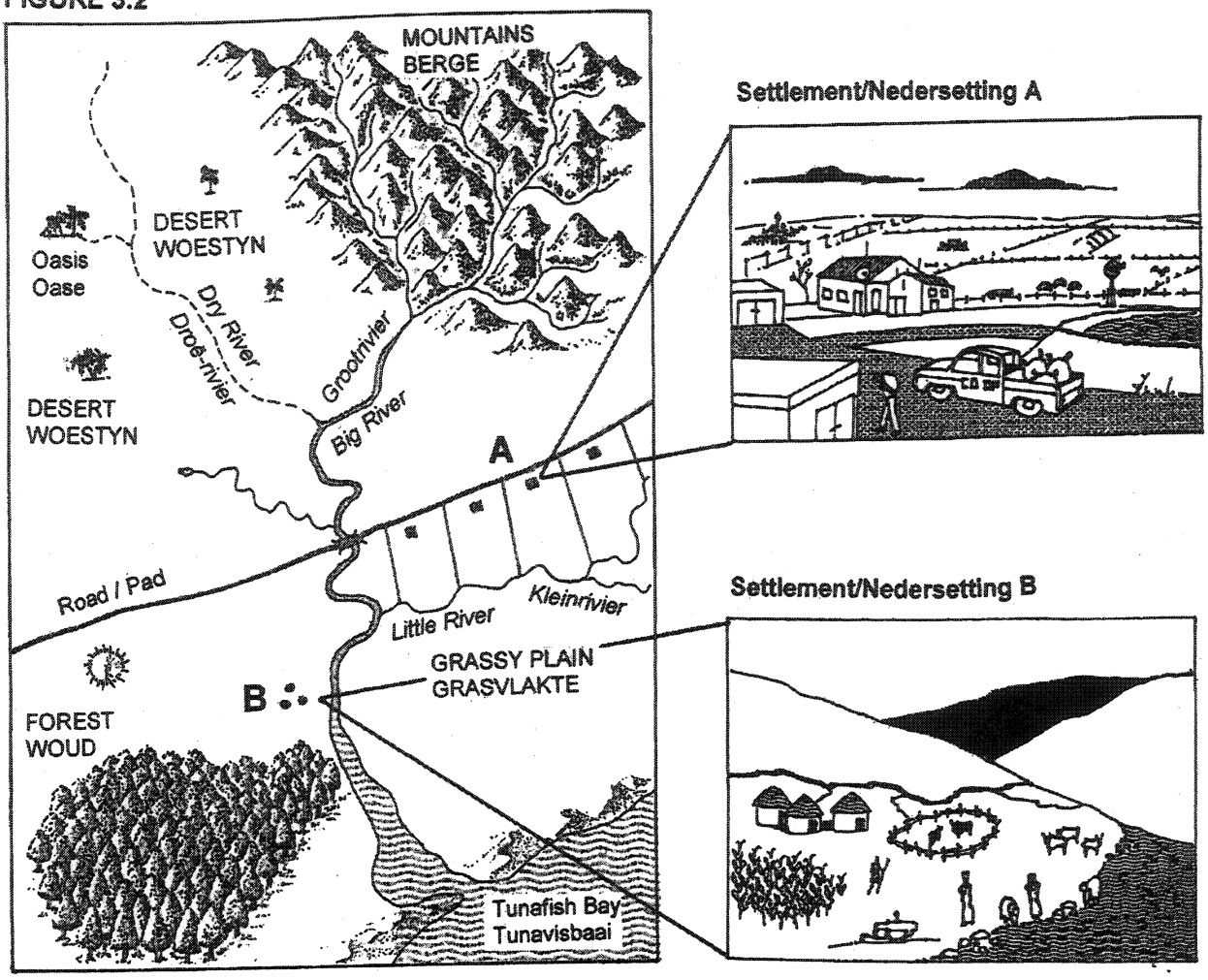


FIGURE 3.3 FIGUUR 3.3

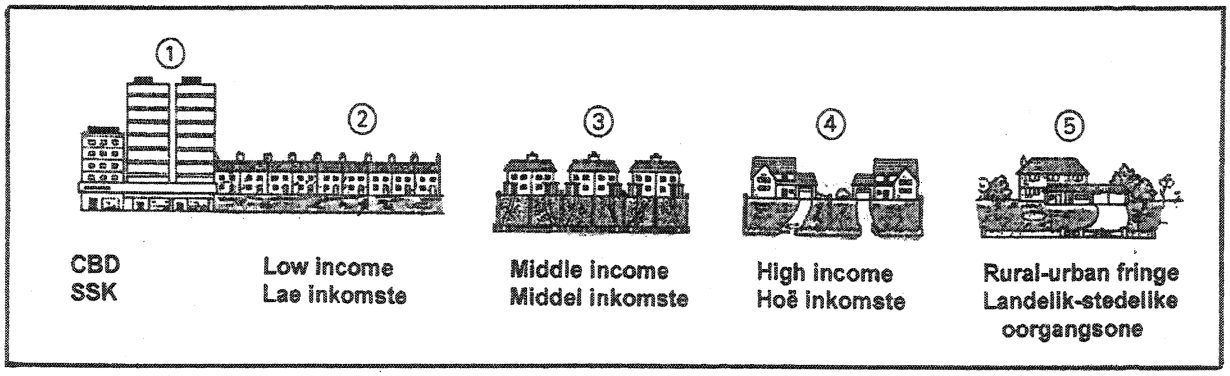


FIGURE 4.2 FIGUUR 4.2

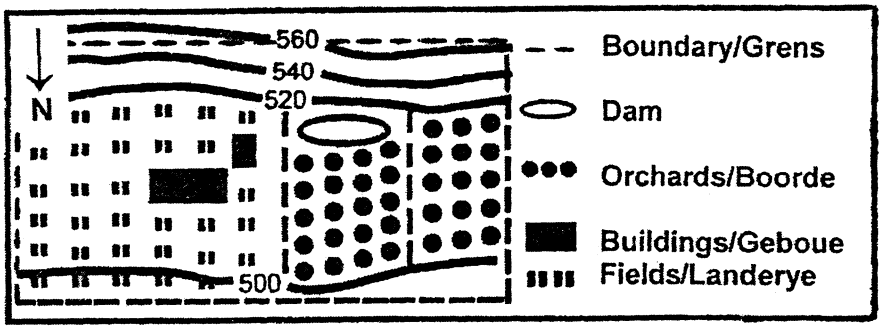


FIGURE 4.4 FIGUUR 4.4

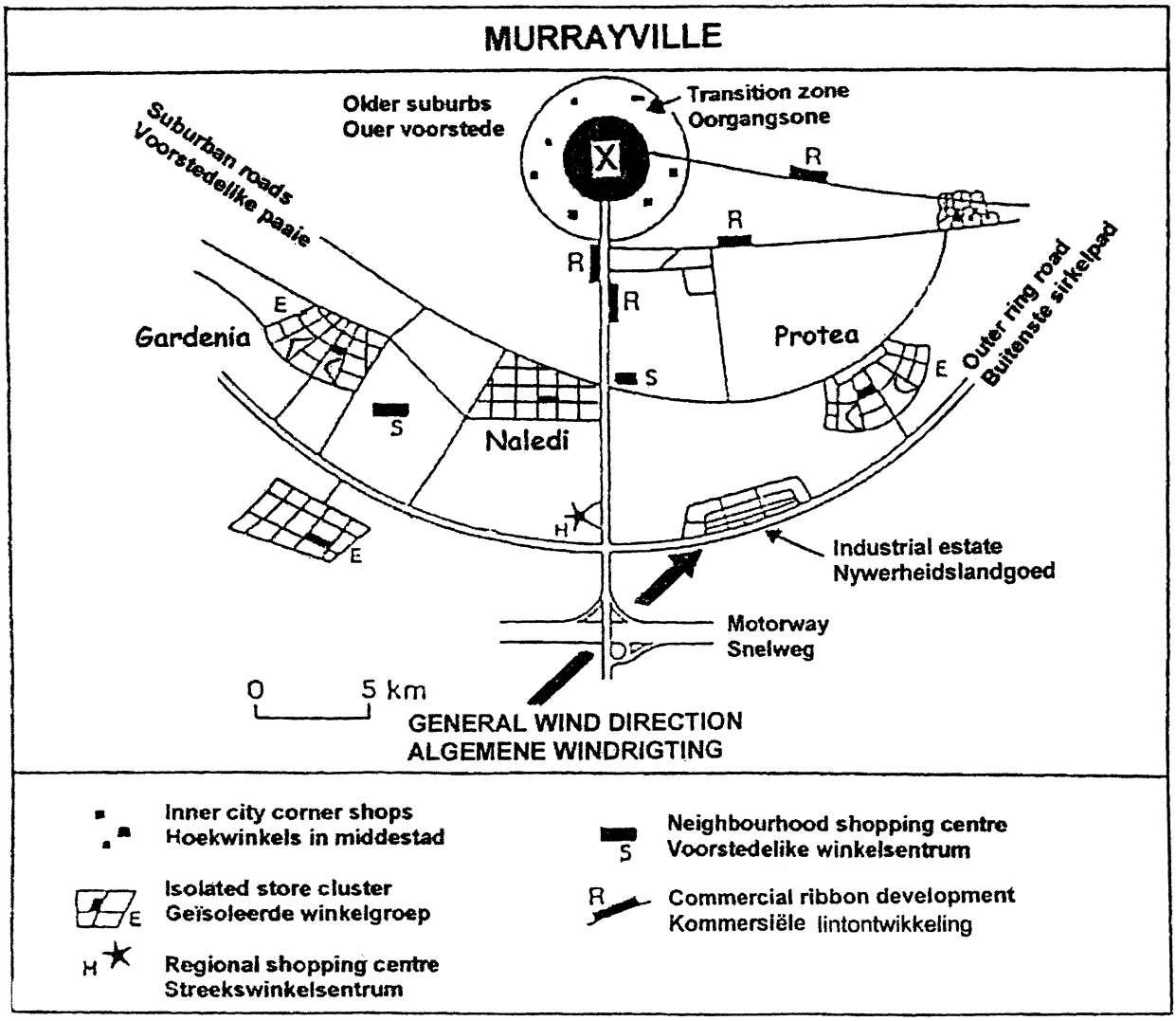


FIGURE 5.3

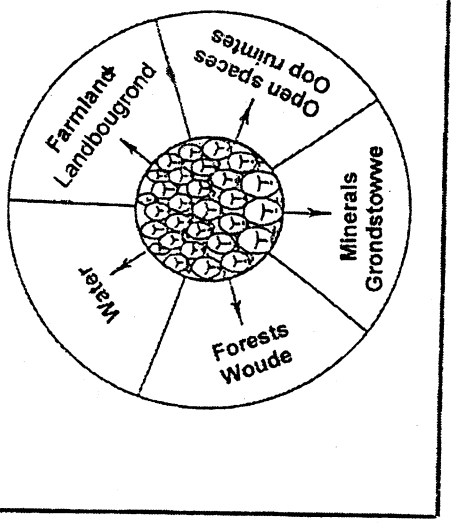


FIGURE 5.3

FIGURE 5.7

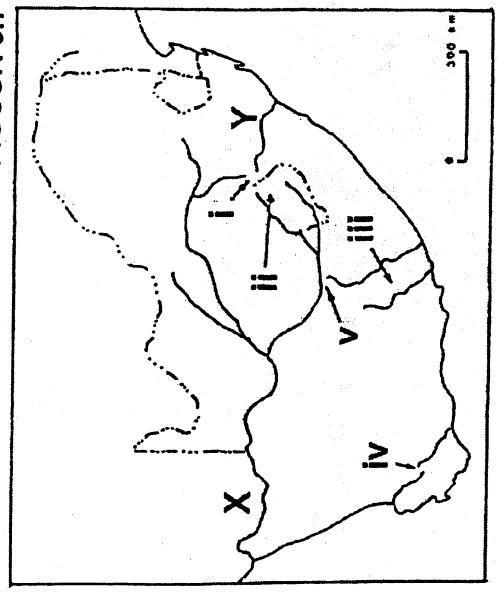


FIGURE 5.7

FIGURE 5.2

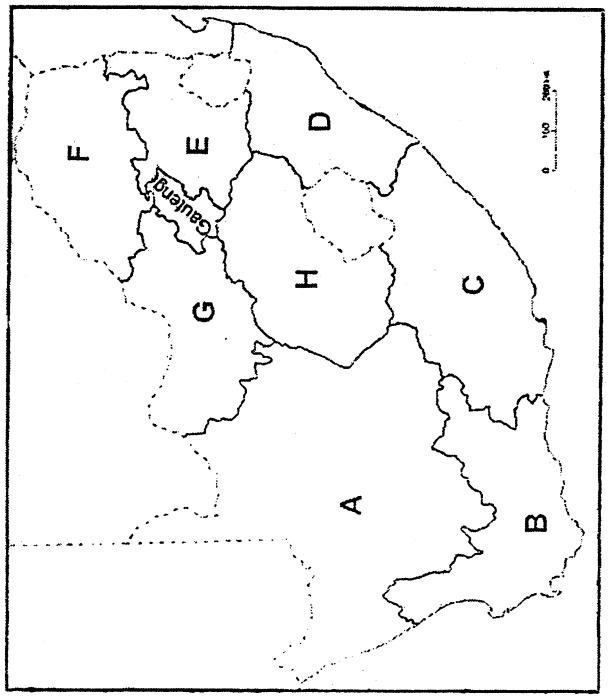


FIGURE 5.2

ENGLISH

FIGURE 6.2

FIGURE 6.3

FIGURE 6.5

FIGURE 6.7