

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**  
**FEB / MARCH 2007**

Geography/HG/P1

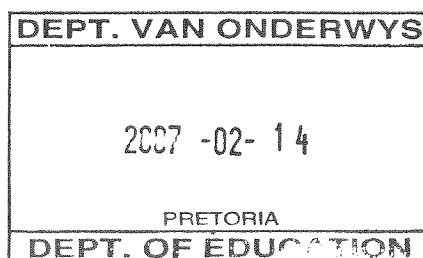
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Senior Certificate Examination – Feb/Mar 2007

Marking Guideline

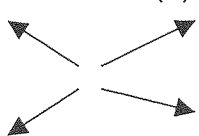
**QUESTION 1**

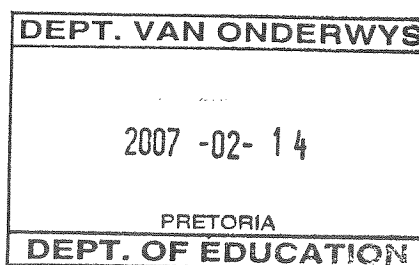
- 1.1 a) southerly (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Capricorn (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) massive igneous (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) exfoliation (2) 1x2 = (2)  
e) passive (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 a) K – Atlantic / St Helena High Pressure (1) (1)  
L – Kalahari Pressure (1) (1)  
M – Indian / Mauritius High Pressure (1) (1)  
b) Air rotating in an anti-clockwise direction (1) (1)  
Air is descending / subsiding (1) (1)  
Air is diverging (1) (1)  
c) Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) Atmosphere colder during winter (2)  
Greater subsidence / sinking of air (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.2.2 a) A condition in the atmosphere when there's an increase in temperature (1) as one moves further up in the atmosphere (1) (2)  
b) L (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) Summer conditions (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) During summer the inversion layer is located at a higher level than that of the plateau (2)  
Penetration of moist air onto the interior plateau takes place (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
e) Cloud formation (2)  
Precipitation (2)  
Low pressure (2)  
High temperature (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.2.3 a) The zone where cold, dry southwesterlies (1) meet warm, moist northeasterlies (1) (2)  
b) Eastern side (1) (1)  
c) Warm, moist air from the Indian Ocean east of moisture front (2)  
Warm, moist air lifted high resulting in condensation and thunderstorms (2) 2x2 = (4)  
d) Cumulonimbus clouds (2) 1x2 = (2)  
e) Frontal / cyclonic (2) 1x2 = (2)  
f) They are formed as a result of two different air masses meeting (2) 1x2 = (2)  
g) Destruction of crops and animals (farming products) (2)  
Formation of dongas and gullies (2)  
Cause soil erosion (2)  
Financial losses (2)  
More water available for farming activities  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

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Please turn over

- 1.3.1 a) Continuous mountain range (1) following the coastline of South Africa (1) (2)  
 b) High lying area (1) separating two drainage basins / river systems (1) (2)
- 1.3.2 a) Westwards (1) (1)  
 b) Headward erosion abstraction / backwasting (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Steeper slopes east of the escarpment (2)  
 Faster flowing rivers on eastern escarpment slopes (2)  
 Higher rainfall on eastern escarpment slopes (2)  
 Streams have larger volumes of water on eastern escarpment slopes (2)  
 Less resistant rock on eastern escarpment slopes (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)  
 d) S will get smaller / decrease (2)  
 T will get larger / increase(2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.1 a) Dome (1) (1)  
 b) Tor (1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Rock layers covering batholith loosened through weathering (2)  
 Erosion removes weathered material (2)  
 Batholith exposed onto Earth's surface (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.3 Weathering occurs along cracks and joints in landform X (2)  
 Weathered material is removed (2)  
 Leaves piles of rounded boulders known as tor (2) 3x2 = (6)
- 1.4.4 a) Radial (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b)  (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.5.1 Cross-section of the soil (1) that will show horizontal layers (1) (2)
- 1.5.2 a) A horizon (zone of eluviation) (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Minerals and clay move downwards from the A horizon into the B horizon (2)  
 The movement of minerals is caused largely by the movement of water through the soil (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.5.3 a) Parent material / rocks  
 Relief (2)  
 Climate (2)  
 Biotic factor (2)  
 Time (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)



b) Parent material / rocks

- Determines mineral composition (2)
- Determines rate of weathering (2)
- Determines soil texture (2)
- Determines presence of minerals e.g. calcium, phosphorus (2)

Relief

- Steep slopes have thin soil covering, soil deeper at bottom of slope (2)
- Level land may result in poorly drained soils (2)
- Best soils on gentle slopes with good drainage (2)

Climate

- Determines the rate of chemical breakdown of parent rock (2)
- Precipitation provides soil water for leaching (2)
- Where evaporation is great, water rises up the profile and forms crystal layer (2)
- There is little humus in tropical regions – rapid bacterial breakdown of plant material (2)

Biotic factor

- The remains of dead plant and animal matter provides humus (2)
- Excess humus (as in tundra) forms peat (2)
- Little humus in tropical regions (2)
- Humus collects best under grasslands (2)
- Animals have mechanical effect on soil – earthworms allows air and water penetration (2)

Time

- Soil is mature if acted on by soil-forming processes for sufficient time to be in equilibrium with environment (2)
- Young soils are poorly developed or have no horizons (2)
- Soils mature more quickly in warm, humid climates (2)

[Describe any TWO processes]

2x2 = (4)

1.5.4 Binds soil particles together (2)

Prevents soil erosion (2)

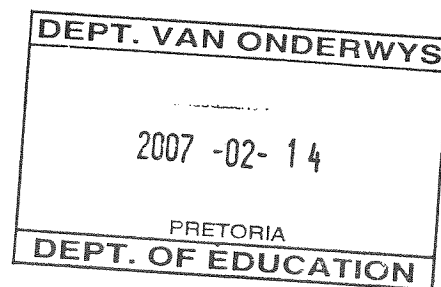
It makes soil more fertile (2)

Allows for plant growth / farming (2)

[Any ONE]

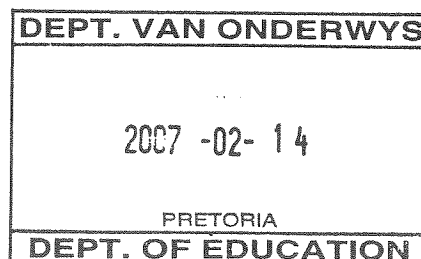
1x2 = (2)

[100]

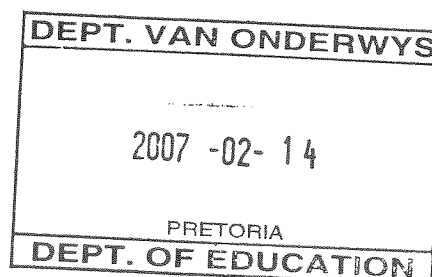


**QUESTION 2**

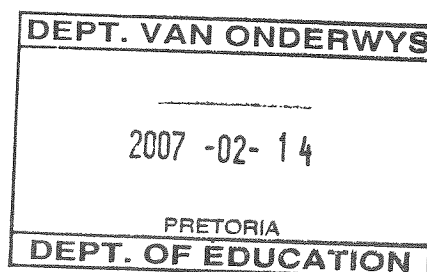
- 2.1 a) east (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) summer (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) a waterfall (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) downward (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) incorrect farming methods (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.1 Sign indicating a tropical cyclone (1)  
 Name given - Elita (1)  
 Circular spacing of isobars (1)  
 It appears over the south Indian Ocean (1)  
 Location between 15° - 30° south latitude (1)  
 [Any TWO] (2)
- 2.2.2 a) S (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Mature (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.3 Pressure has dropped below 1 000hPa (992hPa) (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 High air temperatures at weather stations – above 27°C (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.5 a) Westward / east to west (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Situated in easterly wind belt (2)  
 Driven by trade / easterly winds (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Rainfall: Rainfall increases to thundershowers (2)  
 Suddenly no rainfall when eye passes over (2)  
 Heavy showers that decreases (2)  
 Cloud cover: Cloud cover increases to cumulonimbus clouds (2)  
 Cloudless sky when eye passes over (2)  
 Cumulonimbus clouds and decreasing clouds (2)  
 Wind: Increase in strength to hurricane winds (2)  
 Suddenly wind still when eye passes over (2)  
 Hurricane strong winds that decreases in strength (2)  
 [Describe Any ONE] 3x2 = (6)
- 2.2.6 a) It dissipates / decays / dies down (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) There is no more sufficient supply of moisture (2)  
 No more evaporation and condensation (2)  
 No more latent heat released into the system (2)  
 There is friction over land slowing system down (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)



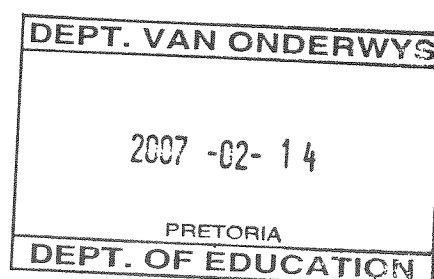
- 2.2.7 People drown (2)  
 Wind and flood damage (2)  
 Personal property destroyed (2)  
 Infrastructure destroyed (2)  
 Natural vegetation destroyed (2)  
 Soil erosion (2)  
 Farming activities halted (2)  
 Problems with insurance payouts (2)  
 Diseases (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.1 Pollution trapped an inversion that is lower than hill tops  
 Air above inversion layer is subsiding (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.2 Temperature within the valley will increase / rise (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.3 Pollutants absorb heat (2)  
 Pollutants prevents terrestrial radiation and traps heat  
 Blanket effect (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.3.4 Visibility reduced (2)  
 Becomes a health hazard resulting in numerous respiratory diseases (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.5 Legislation that force industries to reduce emissions (2)  
 Use of smokeless stoves by communities using coal (2)  
 Electrification of all settlements (2)  
 Use of lead-free petrol (2)  
 Taller stacks / chimneys to release pollutants above inversion (2)  
 Limit industrial activity at night time when inversion is intense (2)  
 Filters in chimneys to trap pollutants (2)  
 Plant more trees to absorb carbon dioxide (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.4.1 When a river overflow its banks (1) covering the adjacent floodplain  
 With water (1) (2)
- 2.4.2 Heavy or above normal rainfall (2)  
 Intense mid-latitude cyclones (2)  
 Cut-off low pressure over land (2)  
 Melting snow (2)  
 Burst of dykes or levees (2)  
 Burst of dam wall (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)



- 2.4.3 Loss of lives (2)  
Loss of fertile agricultural soil (2)  
Damage to property (2)  
Damage to infrastructure (2)  
Farming produce destroyed (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.4 Building away / far from flood plains (2)  
Protecting natural vegetation cover (2)  
Flood control dams in lower reaches (flood gates) (2)  
Small catchment dams in upper reaches to release water at different times into main streams (2)  
Lining river banks with concrete to reduce friction (2)  
Increasing gradient by cutting out meanders (2)  
Contour ploughing to reduce run-off (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.1 When the river gains energy (1) and starts eroding downwards (1) (2)
- 2.5.2 Knickpoint (2)  
Profile originally concave in shape (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.3 Increased volume in water makes stream more energetic (2)  
Increase downward erosion (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.4 Deepened river valley (2)  
Incised meanders (2)  
Valley within valley (2)  
Terraces (2)  
Waterfall (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.6.1 Three (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.6.2 a) The higher the stream order the larger the volume (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Low order streams meet to form higher order streams (2)  
As more streams flow together the volume of water increases (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.6.3 a) Increase (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) More water flowing in the stream (2) 1x2 = (2)

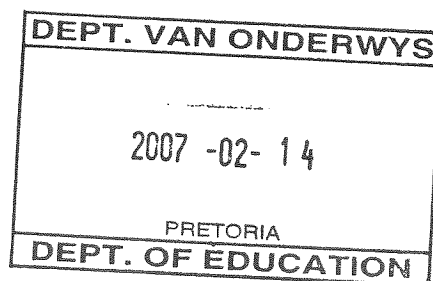


- 2.7.1 The interaction of all living / biotic organisms (1) and the non-living / abiotic in the same environment (1) (2)
- 2.7.2 Uncontrolled population growth (1) (1)
- 2.7.3 Clearing vegetation (2)  
Human encroachment into natural ecosystems (2)  
Farming in marginal areas (2)  
Pollution air, land, sea and water (2)  
[Any ONE] (1)
- 2.7.4 There is a demand for food and space for urban development (2)  
Man farms marginal areas to produce food (2)  
Ecosystems are destroyed to make place for urban development (2)  
Soil erosion sets in (2)  
Land becomes infertile (2)  
Land starts resembling a desert area (2)  
[Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)
- 2.7.5 Less fertile land available for agriculture (2)  
Food shortages (2)  
Famine (2)  
People die (2)  
[Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.7.6 Control population explosion (2)  
Improving farming techniques (2)  
Protecting plant and/or animal species and natural habitat (2)  
Reducing waste (2)  
Sustainable development (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- [100]**



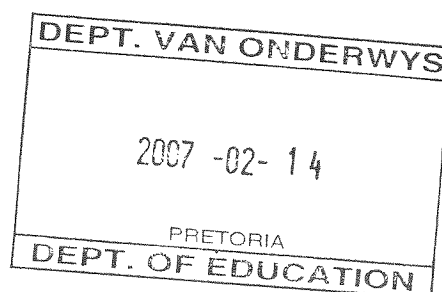
## QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 a) D (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) C (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.1.2 a) B (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) D (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.1 a) Village (iii) is round (1)  
 Village (iv) is linear (1) (2)  
 b) Village (iii) farmsteads are grouped around stock enclosure for protection (1)  
 Village (iv) farmsteads are along the main road for transport (1) (2)
- 3.2.2 a) Farmer has planted row of trees to combat wind erosion (2)  
 Contour ploughing (2) 2x2 = (4)  
 b) Row of trees reduce wind speed and thus lessen wind erosion (2)  
 Contour ploughing reduce run-off of water (2) 2x2 = (4)  
 c) Because the farmer is dependent on fertile soil to grow crops (2)  
 The farmer will lose income (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.2.3 a) Farmer does not live at place of work therefore difficult to manage farm (2)  
 More than one piece of land (2)  
 Moving machinery from one piece of land to another can be a problem (2)  
 Time wasted in transporting machinery between different fields (2)  
 Farmer cannot use own initiative (2)  
 Soil conservation methods hampered (2)  
 [Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)  
 b) Close to other people (2)  
 Easy to communicate and visit other people (2)  
 Safe (2)  
 Machinery can be shared (2)  
 Close to river (2)  
 Close to road (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

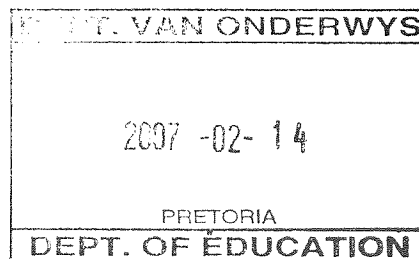




- c) Lack of job opportunities (2)  
 Low salaries / wages (2)  
 Soil fertility decrease because of overuse of land (2)  
 High input / running costs of farms (2)  
 Uneconomical farming units (2)  
 Consolidation of smaller farms (2)  
 Natural disasters e.g. droughts, floods (2)  
 Poor service delivery (2)  
 Unsafe environment (2)  
 Few entertainment / recreation facilities (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Buying power will decrease (2)  
 Shops will be closed (2)  
 Money will be spent elsewhere (2)  
 No developments because of low population density (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.1 Site selected for a settlement (1) in relation to its environment /  
 the position of a settlement (1) (2)
- 3.3.2 Settlement which specialises (1) in one dominant function (1) (2)
- 3.3.3 a) Gap town / Transport town (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) At an opening (poort /gap) in the valley where many people will  
 pass through (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.3.4 a) H (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Place where one type of transport is replaced by another (2)  
 E.g. from road / rail transport to water transport (2) 2x2 = (4)  
 c) The settlement is situated along the coast (2)  
 The settlement can only expand along the coastline (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.5 D – mining town (2)  
 F – farming town (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.6 a) G (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Industries moved out of city due to pollution or lack of space in  
 the city (2)  
 Industries moved to rural area to slow down rural depopulation (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)



- 3.4.1 a) A forested area or a strip of open space (1) protected against urban development (1) (2)
- b) Plants absorb carbon dioxide (2)  
Pollution is reduced (2)  
Plants absorb noise (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Areas where city people can relax (2)  
Beautifies the city environment (2)  
Provide places where city workers can have lunch breaks (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Land value will be high  
[If candidates indicate low look at reasons in next answer] (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) The view is very attractive (2)  
Close to area for recreation (2)  
Creates tranquil atmosphere (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.4.2 a) Industries which manufacture goods of small bulk (1) using little raw materials without creating much pollution (1) (2)
- b) In the transitional zone / zone of decay (1)  
CBD (1)  
Suburbs (1)  
[Any TWO] (2)
- c) Quick and easy access to their customers(2)  
Take up little space and can afford high rentals in city (2)  
Perishable goods can be delivered quickly (2)  
Located where transport is accessible in order to transport finished goods (2)  
Few dangerous activities involved in manufacturing process (2)  
Little pollution (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.4.3 a) Area around the city (1) where rural and urban functions mix (1) (1)
- b) Urban settlement (1) (1)
- c) Power station (1)  
Sewage farms (1)  
Airports (1)  
Cemeteries (1)  
Scrap yards (1)  
Golf courses (1)  
Rubbish dumps (1)  
Race courses (1)  
Drive-in theatres (1)  
Nurseries (1)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] (2)

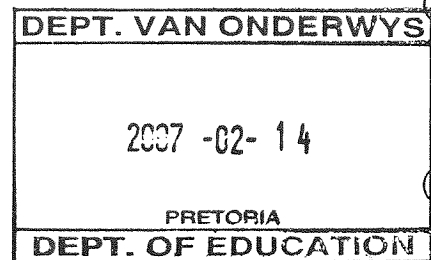


- d) Because of shortage of land in the city (2)  
Need large pieces of land (2)  
Land cheaper on the outskirts of the city (2)  
Some of the functions are health hazards e.g. sewage works (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- e) Because there is enough space (2)  
It is quiet (2)  
There clean air (2)  
No annoying rules (2)  
Land is also cheap (2)  
Rural atmosphere (2)  
Future expansion could make this a good real estate investment (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

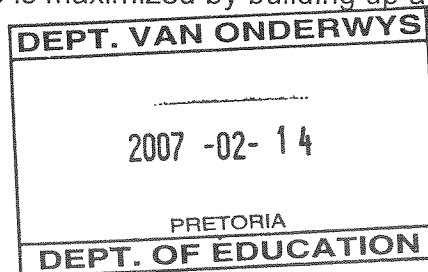
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**QUESTION 4**

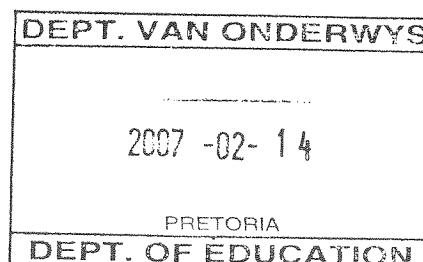
- 4.1.1 a) A (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) D (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) B (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.2 a) C (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.1 A settlement which provides urban functions and services (1) to the surrounding rural population (1) (2)
- 4.2.2 a) The actual piece of land occupied by a settlement (1) and the physical nature of that terrain (1) (2)
- b) River (1)  
Flat land (1)  
Arable / fertile land (1)  
[Any 2] (2)
- c) River provide water for farmlands (2)  
Flat land easy to farm with machines (2)  
Arable / fertile land produce large yields (2)  
[Any 2] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.2.3 Settlement along the road (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.4 Urban (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.5 Secondary and tertiary economic activities present (2) 1x2 = (2)



- 4.3.1 a) The minimum number of people required (1) to support a business or service (1) (2)  
 b) Shops to let / some services closed down (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.2 a) More employment opportunities in cities (2)  
 Better paid employment in cities (2)  
 Regular income in cities (2)  
 Better services in cities (2)  
 Higher standard of living in cities (2)  
 More entertainment opportunities (2)  
 Regular income (2)  
 [Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)  
 b) More older people (2)  
 Less younger people (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Younger people leave the central place to find employment elsewhere (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) Services are no longer up to standard / deterioration (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Fewer people use the services and less money to maintain it (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 f) Promote tourism, eco-tourism and recreation to create jobs (2)  
 Development of game parks create employment (2)  
 Attract retired people from larger nearby cities to live here (2)  
 Attract commuters from larger nearby cities to live here (2)  
 Attract business people through promotional campaigns (2)  
 Industrial decentralisation (2)  
 [Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)
- 4.3.3 a) There will be a decrease in the sphere of influence (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) There will be a decrease in the range (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.4 Because shops close down, the consumer might have to travel another town or city to purchase goods (2)  
 There will be a decline of people (customers) in the market area (2)  
 Only lower order goods and less higher order goods (2)  
 People not prepared to travel long distance to purchase low order goods only (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.1 a) All roads converge into and diverge from the CBD (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) High building density in CBD (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Highest buildings in the CBD (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) There is high demand for space in the CBD (2)  
 Competition for land in the CBD (2)  
 Land values in CBD is high (2)  
 Utilisation of limited space is maximized by building up and close to one another (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)



- 4.4.2 People no longer dependent on public transport (2)  
 People can travel to CBD when it suits them (2)  
 Better transport network makes it easier for people to come to CBD (2)  
 Business in the CBD can thus draw customers from a wider area (2)  
 Possible for more people to come and buy in CBD (2)  
 [Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)
- 4.5.1 Hastily constructed settlement (1) without formal planning (1) (2)
- 4.5.2 People from rural areas cannot find work in the cities (1) and cannot afford formal housing (1) (2)
- 4.5.3 a) Nearby railway line (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Low level of education (2)  
 They are unskilled (2)  
 Saturation of job market (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)  
 c) Selling vegetables, fruit, cigarettes, bags, shoes (2)  
 Backyard motor repairs (2)  
 Pavement hair salons (2)  
 Shebeens and spaza shops (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
 d) High unemployment rate (2)  
 Create self employment opportunities (2)  
 Provide services / goods cheaply to poor community (2)  
 Lessen burden on taxpayers and government (2)  
 Reduce crime rate (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)  
 e) Less tax will be collected (2)  
 Decrease in the official contribution to the GDP (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.5.4 Unhygienic conditions (2)  
 Shortage of sanitation (2)  
 No / little refuse removal (2)  
 Diseases (2)  
 No services e.g. electricity, running water (2)  
 Poor roads (2)  
 Crime (2)  
 Air pollution (2)  
 Shortage of storm water drainage (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)



- 4.5.5 Provision of clinics (2)  
 Regular refuse removal (2)  
 Central water points / taps (2)  
 Communal ablutions facilities (2)  
 Upgrade roads (2)  
 Regular policing (2)  
 Electrification (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

[100]

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1.1 a) B (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) A (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) B (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 5.1.2 a) balance of payments (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) economic (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 5.2.1 B - Western Cape (1) (2)  
 C - KwaZulu/Natal (1)

- 5.2.2 Orange River (1) (1)

- 5.2.3 Atlantic Ocean (1) (1)

- 5.2.4 a) Great Escarpment (1) (1)

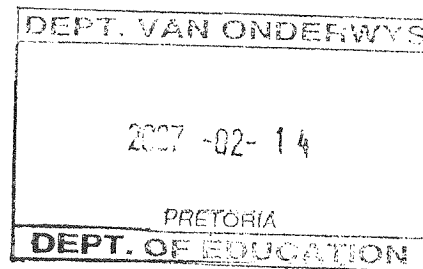
- b) The inversion layer is lower than the escarpment (2)  
 Moist air cannot rise above the escarpment (2)  
 Interior dry therefore no condensation and rainfall (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

- c) Steepness escarpment slopes (2)  
 High mountains with few gaps / poorts (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

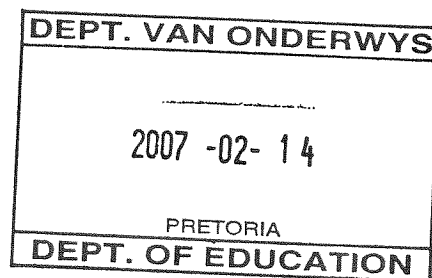
- d) Expensive to construct transport networks (2) 1x2 = (2)

- e) Construction of the bridges (2)  
 Construction of tunnels (2)  
 Construction of passes (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

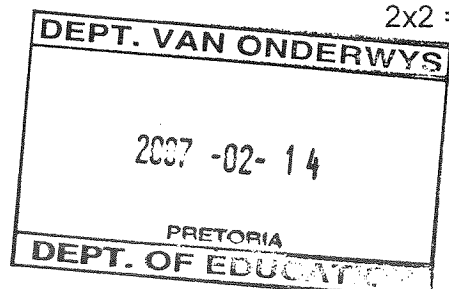
- 5.3.1 Population decreases (1) from east to west (1)  
**OR**  
 Population increases (1) from west to east (1) (2)



- 5.3.2 Higher rainfall in the east (2)  
 Soil more fertile in the east (2)  
 Mineral deposits concentrated in the east (2)  
 Better pastures / grazing in the east (2)  
 More employment opportunities in the east (2)  
 First occupants of SA settled in the east (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.1 60 million (1) (1)  
 5.4.2 40 million (1) (1)  
 5.4.3 20 million (1) (1)  
 5.4.4 67% (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.4.5 Rural depopulation will result in many people moving to cities (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 Unemployment in rural areas (2)  
 Better paid employment in cities (2)  
 Higher standard of living in cities (2)  
 Better quality and more services in cities (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.6 a) Reconstruction (1) and Development (1) Programme (1) (3)  
 b) Social upliftment (2)  
 Provision of basic services (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Clean running water (2) Sanitation (2)  
 Health services / clinics (2) Education / schools (2)  
 Housing (2) Electricity (2)  
 Transport networks (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)  
 d) Successful (2) Managed to provide basic services like housing,  
 health, water, and electricity (2)  
**OR**  
 Not successful (2) Did not meet all the expectations of all South  
 Africans in terms of service delivery and many still without (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 5.5.1 Grasslands (1)  
 Karoo (1) (1)
- 5.5.2 East (1)
- 5.5.3 Overgrazing (2)  
 Overstocking (2)  
 Irrigation in dry areas (2)  
 No rest period for soil (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)



- 5.5.4 Reduce stock numbers (2)  
 Rotational grazing (2)  
 Rotational cropping (2)  
 Apply dry land farming methods in dry areas (2)  
 Plant indigenous vegetation in endangered areas (2)  
 Establish nature reserves (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.5.5 More land becomes infertile and not suitable for farming (2)  
 Farming become less (2)  
 Fewer export products (2)  
 Economy decreases (2)  
 Natural beauty declines attracting fewer tourists (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.1 a) P - PWV (1)  
 Q - Durban-Pinetown (1)  
 R - Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (1)  
 S - Southwestern Cape (1) (4)  
 b) PWV (1) (1)
- 5.6.2 a) Secondary (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Concerned with manufacturing / processing of raw materials (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.3 There are many skilled and unskilled labourers (2)  
 Many and wide variety of minerals (2)  
 Wide variety of agricultural products (2)  
 Availability of water (2)  
 Sufficient power supplies (2)  
 Flat land for industrial development (2)  
 Moderate climate suitable for working conditions (2)  
 Transport network is excellent and goods can be easily transported (2)  
 Large population provide ready markets for all manufactured goods (2)  
 Government assistance (2)  
 Personal initiative of business people (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.4 Products are exported (2)  
 Foreign exchange earned (2)  
 SA established good trading partners (2)  
 Markets developed (2)  
 Provide employment (2)  
 Improve standard of living of South Africans (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

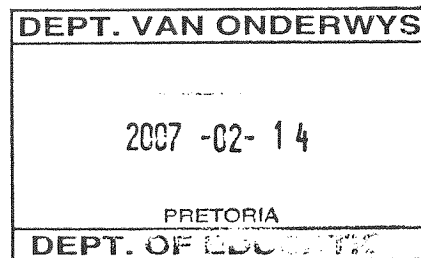




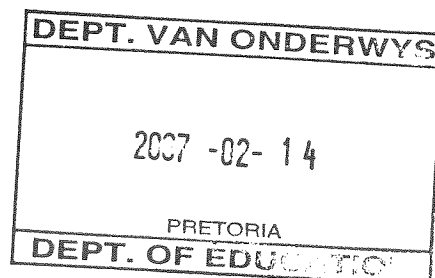
- 5.6.5 Located far away from harbours (2)  
 Transportation of goods become expensive (2)  
 Goods must be sold at higher prices (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.7.1 Is the difference (1) between the total value of its visible exports  
 and imports (1) (2)
- 5.7.2 Favourable (1) (1)
- 5.7.3 Value of exports were higher than the value of imports (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.7.4 Create more jobs (2)  
 Value of Rand increases (2)  
 More foreign capital (2)  
 Higher standard of living (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- [100]**

**QUESTION 6**

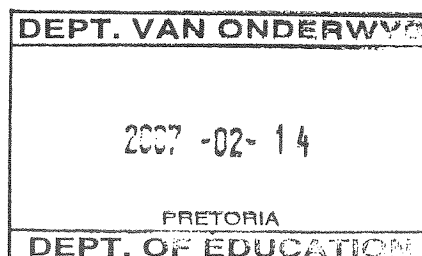
- 6.1.1 a) D (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) B (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.2 a) GDP (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) after (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.1 a) A - Botswana.(1)  
 B - Swaziland (1) (2)  
 b) Saldanha Bay (1) Iron Ore (1) (2)  
 c) Richards Bay (1) Coal (1) (2)
- 6.2.2 a) Limpopo (1) (1)  
 b) 34% (1) (1)  
 c) Under-development in the area (2)  
 No industrial development (2)  
 Mainly primary activities are practiced (2)  
 Few large settlements offering employment opportunities (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Decentralisation of economic activities / industries provinces (2)  
 Promote job creation through tourism and recreation facilities (2)  
 Encourage entrepreneurship (2)  
 Attract foreign investment (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)



- 6.2.3 a) Gauteng (1) (1)  
 b) Northern Cape (1) (1)  
 c) Because of gold mining (2)  
 Industrial development attract people (2)  
 Tertiary activities attract people (2)  
 Pretoria as the administrative capital city (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Under-development in the in the area (2)  
 Little industrial development (2)  
 Mainly primary activities are practiced (2)  
 Farming practised extensively (2)  
 Few urban centres (2)  
 Harsh climatic conditions / hot and dry (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.4 a) Gross Domestic Product (2) (2)  
 b) Gauteng (1) (1)  
 c) There are many skilled and unskilled labourers (2)  
 The area is rich in raw materials e.g. gold , coal, iron ore (2)  
 The transport network is excellent (2)  
 Water is available from Tugela,Vaal, and Lesotho- Schemes (2)  
 Coalfields of Mpumalanga provide cheap thermal energy (2)  
 Large population provide a large market (2)  
 Flat land for industrial development (2)  
 Moderate climatic conditions (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.2.5 a) Limpopo (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Very few people in this province currently live in urban areas (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Centralisation.(2)  
 Traffic congestion (2)  
 Urban decay (2)  
 Air pollution (2)  
 Noise pollution (2)  
 Water pollution (2)  
 Crime (2)  
 Housing shortages (2)  
 Destruction of the environment (2)  
 Service provision e.g. water, electricity (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.3.1 Cape Town (1) (1)

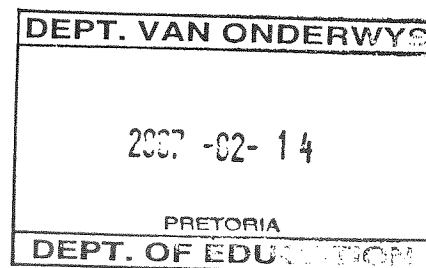


- 6.3.2 Labour available (2)  
 Raw material / agricultural products available (2)  
 Energy from nuclear power station (2)  
 Harbour location makes export possible (2)  
 Markets provided by many settlements (2)  
 Pleasant maritime climate (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.3.3 Clothing factories (2)  
 Wine making (2)  
 Fruit and vegetable canning (2)  
 Fish canning (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.4 a) Tertiary (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Provides a service (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Koeberg power station (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) There is no local source of power from coalfields (2)  
 Energy had to be transmitted at high cost to the Western Cape (2)  
 Ocean provides water for cooling purposes (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Rivers are short (2)  
 Rivers seasonal in flowing (2)  
 Small volumes of waterfall (2)  
 No high waterfalls or large dams (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.4.1 a) Fishing (1)  
 Factories / industries (1) (2)  
 b) Fishing: can lead to over-fishing (2)  
 aquatic life can be disturbed (2)  
 fish species become extinct (2)  
 waste from ships pollute the water (2)  
 imbalance in the ecosystem (2)
- Factories: lead to pollution (air and water) (2)  
 heating of nearby ocean water (2)  
 ecosystem disturbed (2)  
 aquatic life can be disturbed (2)  
 health hazards (2)  
 [Refer to EITHER fishing OR factories – NOT both] 3x2 = (6)



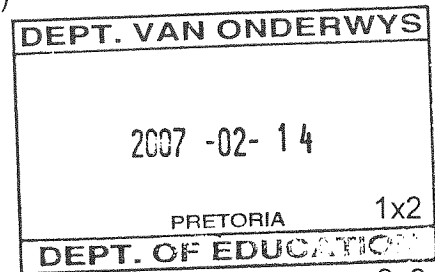
- c) Less fishing (2)  
Less income (2)  
Unemployment (2)  
Migration to larger cities (2)  
Deterioration / closing down of services (2)  
Living standards will drop  
[Any THREE] 3x2 = (6)
- d) Putting quotas for fishing (2)  
Legislation to protect endangered species (2)  
Using minimum mesh size for nets (2)  
Extension of policing of the territorial water (2)  
Regulated fish farming / mariculture (2)  
Legislation that will compel industries to limit pollution (2)  
Heated waste water may not be pumped into the ocean (2)  
[Any THREE – Accept other] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.4.2 a) The use of resources (1) in such a way that they are conserved  
and developed (1) (2)
- b) The use of resources for our benefit at present but in such a way  
that it will be conserved future generations (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) The environment will be protected against damage (2)  
Balanced ecosystems will be maintained (2)  
Protection of resources and endangered species (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Jobs have been created (2)  
People are being trained (2)  
Small business have been started (2)  
Coastal environment has been improved (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- e) Jobs have been created in coastal areas (2)  
People remain in coastal communities (2)  
Services improve (2)  
No need to move to urban centres for higher standard of living (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

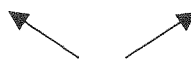
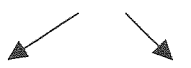
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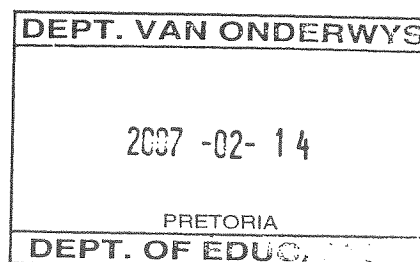


## VRAAG 1

- 1.1 a) Suidelik (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Steenbokskeerkring (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Massiewe stollingsgesteentes (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) Afskilferring (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Passiewe (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 a) K – Atlantiese / St Helena Hoogdruk (1) (1)  
 L – Kalahari Hoogdruk (1) (1)  
 M – Indiese / Mauritius Hoogdruk (1) (1)  
 b) Lug roteer antikloksgewys (1) (1)  
 Lug daal (1) (1)  
 Lug divergeer / lug waai uit. (1) (1)  
 c) Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) Atmosfeer is kouer in die winter (2)  
 Groter daling van lug (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.2.2 a) 'n Toestand in die atmosfeer wanneer daar 'n toename in  
 temperatuur is (1) met 'n toename in hoogte (1) (2)  
 b) L (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Somertoestande (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) Gedurende somer is die inversielaag op 'n hoër vlak as  
 die plato (2)  
 Invloei van vogtige lug na die binneland vind plaas (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Wolkformasie (2)  
 Neerslag (2)  
 Laagdruk (2)  
 Hoë temperature (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.2.3 a) Die sone waar die koue, droë suidweste winde (1) die die warm  
 noordooste winde mekaar ontmoet (1) (2)  
 b) Ooste kant (1) (1)  
 c) Warm, vogtige lug van Indiese oseaan oos van die vogfront (2)  
 Warm, vogtige lug styg gevolglik hoë kondensasie en  
 donderstorms volg (2) 2x2 = (4)  
 d) Cumulonimbus wolke (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Frontaal / siklonies (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 f) Hulle vorm as gevolg van twee verskillende lugmassas wat  
 mekaar ontmoet. (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 g) Verwoesting van gesaaides en diere (boerderyprodukte) (2)  
 Vorm dongas en slote (2)  
 Veroorsaak gronderosie (2)  
 Finansiële verliese (2)  
 Meer water is vir boerdery-aktiwiteite beskikbaar (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)



- 1.3.1 a) Aaneenlopende bergreeks (1) wat die kuslyn van Suid-Afrika volg (1) (2)  
 b) Hoogliggende gebied (1) wat twee dreineringsbekkens / rivierstelsels van mekaar skei (1) (2)
- 1.3.2 a) Weswaarts (1) (1)  
 b) Terugwaartse erosie / terugkerwing (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Steiler hange oos van die eskarp (2)  
 Vinniger vloeiende riviere oos van die eskarp (2)  
 Hoër reënval aan die oostelike hange van die eskarp (2)  
 Strome het groter volume water aan die ooste kant (2)  
 Minder weerstaanbiedende rots aan die oostelike hange (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)  
 d) S sal kleiner word / verminder (2)  
 T sal groter word / vermeerder (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.1 a) Koepel (1) (1)  
 b) Stapelrots (1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Rotslae wat die batoliet bedek raak los deur verwerking (2)  
 Erosie verwyder verweerde materiaal (2)  
 Batoliet word blootgestel op die aardoppervlak (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.3 Verwerking vind langs nate en krake by landvorm X plaas (2)  
 Verweerde materiaal word verwyder (2)  
 Laat 'n stapel geronde klippe agter bekend as 'n stapelrots (2) 3x2 = (6)
- 1.4.4 a) Radiaal / Straal (2) 1x2 = (2)  
  
 b) (2) 1x2 = (2)  

- 1.5.1 Dwarsnit van die grond (1) wat horisontale lae toon (1) (2)
- 1.5.2 a) Horisont A (eluviale sone) (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Minerale en klei beweeg afwaarts van horizon A in horizon B in (2)  
 Die beweging van minerale word hoofsaaklik deur die beweging van water deur die grond veroorsaak (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.5.3 a) Moedermateriaal / rots  
 Reliëf (2)  
 Klimaat (2)  
 Biotiese faktore (2)  
 Tyd (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)



b) Moeder materiaal / rots

- Bepaal minerale samestelling (2)
- Bepaal verwerkingstempo (2)
- Bepaal grondtekstuur (2)
- Bepaal die teenwoordigheid van minerale soos bv. Kalsium en fosfor (2)

Reliëf

- Steil hange is met 'n dun lagie grond bedek grond is dikker by die vloer van die hang (2)
- Gelyk grond kan swak gedreineerde grond tot gevolg hê (2)
- Beste grond op geleidelike hange wat goed gedreineer is (2)

Klimaat

- Bepaal die tempo waarteen die chemiese verwerking van die moederrots plaasvind (2)
- Neerslag voorsien water vir uitloging (2)
- Waar verdamping hoog is, styg die water volgens die landprofiel en vorm 'n kristallagie (2)
- Daar is min kompos in tropiese streke – vinnige bakteriese afbreek van plantmateriaal (2)

Biotiese faktor

- Die oorblyfsels van dooie plante en diere voorsien humus (2)
- Te veel humus (soos in die toendragebiede) vorm peat (2)
- Te min humus in tropiese gebiede (2)
- Humus versamel die beste onder graslande (2)
- Diere het 'n meganiese uitwerking op grond – erdwurms laat lug en water in die grond in (2)

Tyd

- Grond is volwasse as grondvormende prosesse deur genoeg tyd in ewewig kom met die omgewing (2)
- Jong grond is swak ontwikkel en het geen horisonte nie (2)
- Grond raak vinniger volwasse in warm, vogtige klimaat (2)

[Beskryf enige TWEE prosesse]

2x2 = (4)

## 1.5.4 Bind grondpartikels saam (2)

Voorkom gronderosie (2)

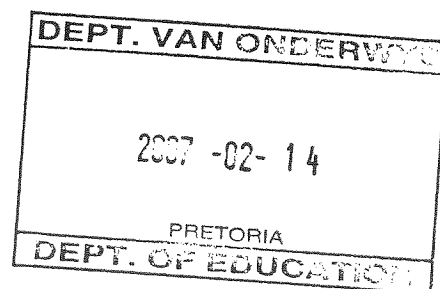
Maak grond meer vrugbaar (2)

Laat plante toe om te groei / boerdery (2)

[Enige EEN]

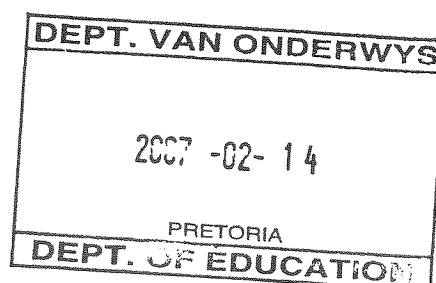
1x2 = (2)

[100]



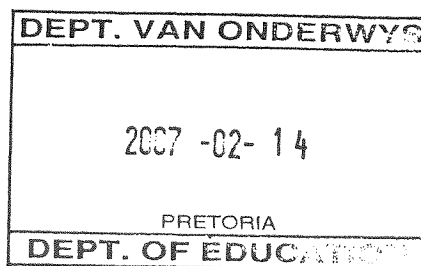
## VRAAG 2

- 2.1 a) oos (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) somer (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) 'n waterval (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 d) afwaarts (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) verkeerde boerderymetodes (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.1 Teken toon 'n tropiese sikloon aan (1)  
 Naam - Elita (1)  
 Ronde isobare (1)  
 Kom voor oor die suid Indiese oseaan (1)  
 Geleë tussen 15° - 30° suider breedte (1)  
 [Enige TWEE] (2)
- 2.2.2 a) S (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Volwasse (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.3 Druk het gedaal tot onder 1 000hPa (992hPa) (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 Hoë lugtemperatuur by die weerstasies - bo 27°C (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.5 a) Weswaarts / oos na wes (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Geleë in die oostewindgordel (2)  
 Aangedryf deur die oostewinde (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Reënval: Reënval neem toe tot donderbuie (2)  
 Skielik geen neerslag wanneer oog verby beweeg (2)  
 Swaar buie verminder (2)  
 Wolkbedekking: Wolkbedekking neem toe na cumulonimbus wolke (2)  
 Mooiweer wanneer oog verby beweeg (2)  
 Cumulonimbus wolke en wolke neem af (2)  
 Wind: Toename in sterkte tot orkaansterkte winde (2)  
 Skielike windstilte wanneer oog verby beweeg (2)  
 Orkaansterkte winde neem af (2)  
 [Beskryf enige EEN] 3x2 = (6)
- 2.2.6 a) Dit ontbind / sterf uit (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Daars nie meer genoegsame toevoer van vog nie (2)  
 Geen verdamping en kondensasie meer nie (2)  
 Geen latente hitte word vrygestel in die sisteem nie (2)  
 Wrywing oor die land laat die stelsel ontbind (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)



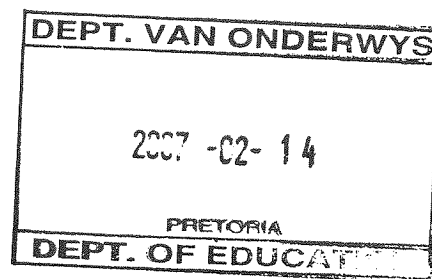


- 2.2.7 Mense verdrink (2)  
Wind en vloedskade (2)  
Persoonlike eiendom word vernietig (2)  
Infrastruktuur word vernietig (2)  
Natuurlike plantegroei word vernietig (2)  
Gronderosie (2)  
Boerdery-aktiwiteite kom tot 'n stilstand (2)  
Probleme met assuransie-uitbetalings (2)  
Siektes (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.1 Besoedeling is vasgevang deur inversie wat laer is as die bergtoppe (2)  
Lug bokant die inversielaag daal (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.2 Temperatuur binne die vallei sal styg (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.3 Besoedeling absorber hitte (2)  
Besoedeling voorkom radiasie en hitte word vasgevang (2)  
Komberseffek (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.3.4 Sigbaarheid verminder (2)  
Word 'n gesondheidsgevaar wat wat asemhalingsiektes veroorsaak (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.5 Wetgewing wat fabriek dwing om uitlaatgasse te verminder (2)  
Gebruik rooklose stowe by gemeenskappe wat steenkool gebruik (2)  
Elektrifiseer al die nedersettings (2)  
Gebruik loodvrye petrol (2)  
Hoë skoorstene wat besoedeling hoog bo die inversielaag uitlaat (2)  
Beperk nywerheidsaktiwiteite gedurende die nag wanneer inversie intensief (2)  
Filters in skoorstene om besoedeling vas te vang (2)  
Plant meer bome om koolstofdiksied te absorbeer (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.4.1 Wanneer 'n rivier sy walle oorstrom (1) en die aangrensende vloedvlakte  
Oorstrom (1) (2)
- 2.4.2 Swaar of bo-normale reënval (2)  
Intensiewe middelbreedte sikloon (2)  
Afgesnyde laagdruk oor die land (2)  
Sneeu wat smelt (2)  
Dyke of walle wat breek (2)  
Damwalle wat breek (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)



1x2 = (2)

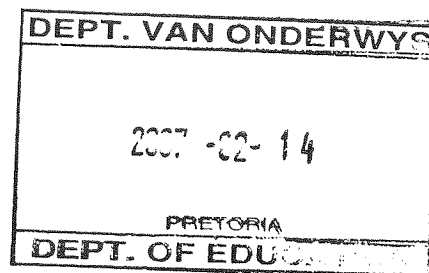
- 2.4.3 Lewensverlies (2)  
Verlies van vrugbare landbougrond (2)  
Skade aan eiendom (2)  
Skade aan infrastruktuur (2)  
Boerderyprodukte vernietig (2)  
[Enige TWEE} 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.4 Bou ver vanaf die vloedvlakte (2)  
Beskerm natuurlike plantegroei (2)  
Vloedbeheerdamme in laagliggende gebiede (2)  
Klien opgaardamme in bolope om water op verskillende tye in die hoofstroom in te laat (2)  
Voer rivieroewers met sement uit om wrywing te verminder (2)  
Maak die helling steiler deur die kronkels uit te skakel (2)  
Kontoerploeëry verminder die afloop (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.1 Wanneer die rivier energie kry en afwaartse erosie begin (1) (2)
- 2.5.2 Knakpunt (2)  
Profiel is oorspronklik konkav (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.3 Groter volume water maak stroom sterker (2)  
Toename in afwaartse erosie (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.4 Riviervallei is verdiep (2)  
Ingekerfde meanders (2)  
Vallei binne 'n vallei (2)  
Terasse (2)  
Waterval (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.6.1 Drie (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.6.2 a) Hoe hoer die stroomorde hoe groter die volume (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Laer orde strome kom bymekaar om hoer orde strome te vorm (2) 2x2 = (4)  
Soos meer strome saamvloei word die volume water meer (2)
- 2.6.3 a) Vermeerder (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Meer water vloei in die stroom (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.7.1 Die wisselwerking tussen alle lewende / biotiese organismes en die nie-lewende / abiotiese organismes in dieselfde omgewing (1) (2)
- 2.7.2 Onbeheersde bevolkingsgroei (1) (1)



- 2.7.3 Haal plantegroei uit (2)  
 Menslike inmenging by natuurlike ekosisteme (2)  
 Boer op randgebiede (2)  
 Besoedel lug, grond, see en water (2)  
 [Enige EEN} (1)
- 2.7.4 Daar is 'n vraag na kos en ruimte vir stedelike ontwikkeling (2)  
 Mense boer op randgebiede om voedsel te produseer (2)  
 Ekosisteme is vernietig om plek te maak vir stedelike ontwikkeling (2)  
 Gronderosie begin (2)  
 Grond word onvrugbaar (2)  
 Grond begin soos 'n woestyn lyk (2)  
 [Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- 2.7.5 Minder grond vir landbou beskikbaar (2)  
 Voedseltekorte (2)  
 Hongersnood (2)  
 Lewensverlies (2)  
 [Enige EEN – aanvaar ook ander] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.7.6 Beheer bevolkingsontploffing (2)  
 Verbeter boerderytegnieke (2)  
 Beskerm plant en dierspesies en hul natuurlike habitat (2)  
 Verminder afval(2)  
 Volhoubare ontwikkeling (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

**[100]****VRAAG 3**

- 3.1.1 a) D (2)  
 b) C (2)  
 c) A (2)
- 3.1.2 a) B (2)  
 b) D (2)
- 3.2.1 a) Boeredorpie (iii) is rond (1)  
 Boeredorpie (iv) is lineër (1) (2)  
 b) Boeredorpie (iii) plaasopstalle is rondom veekraal gegroeper om die vee te beskerm (1)  
 Boeredorpie (iv) plaasopstalle is al langs hoofpaaie vir vervoer (1) (2)



1x2 = (2)

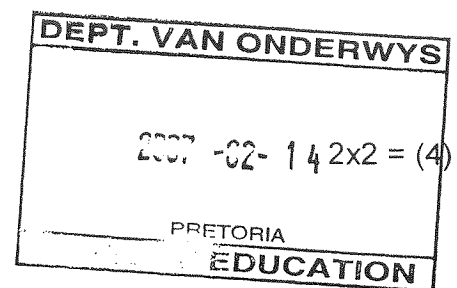
1x2 = (2)

1x2 = (2)

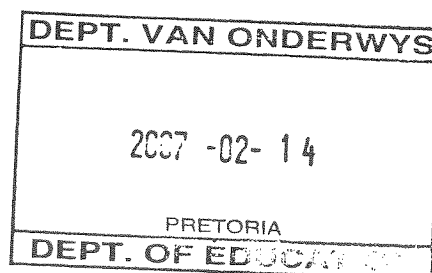
1x2 = (2)

1x2 = (2)

- 3.2.2 a) Boer plant rye bome om winderosie te voorkom (2)  
Kontoerploeëry (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) Ry bome breek die windspoed en daarom minder winderosie (2)  
Kontoerploeëry verminder afloop (2) 2x2 = (4)
- c) Boer is afhanklik van vrugbare grond om gewasse te plant (2)  
Boer sal inkomste verloor (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.2.3 a) Boer woon nie op werkplek daarom is dit moeilik om die plaas te bestuur (2)  
Meer as een stuk grond (2)  
Om masjinerie van een stuk grong na 'n ander te verskuif kan problematies wees (2)  
Tydvermorsing om masjinerie rond te skuif van een land na 'n ander (2)  
Boer kan nie eie inisiatief gebruik nie (2)  
Grondbewaringsmetodes word verhinder (2)  
[Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- b) Naby ander mense (2)  
Maklik om met ander mense te kommunikeer en te kuier (2)  
Veiliger (2)  
Masjinerie kan gedeel word (2)  
Naby die rivier (2)  
Naby die pad (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Gebrek aan werksgeleenthede (2)  
Lae saslarisse (2)  
Grondvrugbaarheid neem af a.g.v. oorgebruik van grond (2)  
Hoë insetkoste / bedryfskoste (2)  
Onekonomiese plaaseenhede (2)  
Konsolidasie van plase (2)  
Natuurrampe bv. Droogtes, oorstromings (2)  
Swak dienslewering (2)  
Onveilige omgewing (2)  
Min vermaak / ontspanningsfasiliteite (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ander ook]
- d) Koopkrag neem af (2)  
Winkels maak toe (2)  
Geld word op ander dorpe spandeer (2)  
Geen ontwikkeling a.g.v. lae bevolkingsdigtheid(2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.1 Is die keuse van 'n standplaas (1) in verhouding tot sy omgewing / die ligging van die nedersetting (1) (2)
- 3.3.2 'n Nedersetting wat spesialiseer in een hoof funksie (1) (2)

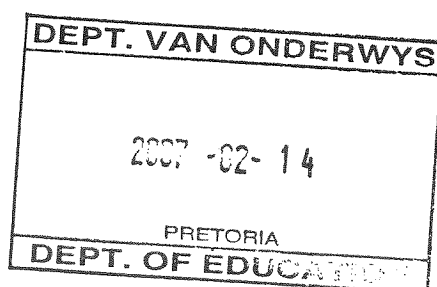


- 3.3.3 a) Poortdorp / deurgangsdorp (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) By 'n opening (poort) in 'n vallei waar alle mense moet deurgaan (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.3.4 a) H (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) 'n Plek waar een soort vervoer vervang word met 'n ander (2)  
bv. Van pad / spoor na watervervoer (2) 2x2 = (4)  
c) Die nedersetting is langs die pad geleë (2)  
Die nedersetting kan slegs langs die kuslyn uitbrei (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.5 D – Myndorp (2)  
F – Landboudorp (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.6 a) G (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Nywerhede skuif na die buitewyke van die stad a.g.v. besoedeling  
en 'n gebrek aan ruimte in die stad (2)  
Nywerhede skuif na landelike gebiede om landelike ontvolking  
te strem  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.4.1 a) 'n Beboste gebied of 'n oop strook (1) wat beskerm word teen  
ontwikkeling (1) (2)  
b) Plante absorber koolstofoksied (2)  
Besoedeling verminder (2)  
Plante absorber klank (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)  
c) Gebiede waar stedelinge kan ontspan (2)  
Verfraai die stedelike omgewing (2)  
Voorsien plek aan die stedelike werker om etensbreuke deur te  
bring (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)  
d) Grondwaarde sal verhoog (2)  
[As kandidaat **LAAG** aandui kyk na die redes in die volgende vraag] 1x2 = (2)  
e) Die uitsig is aantreklik (2)  
Naby ontspanningsgebied (2)  
Skep 'n rustige atmosfeer (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.4.2 a) Nywerhede wat goedere op kleinskaal produseer (1) gebruik min  
rou grondstowwe sonder baie besoedeling (1) (2)  
b) In die oorgangsones / vervalsone (1)  
SSK (1)  
Voorstede (1)  
[Enige TWEE] (2)



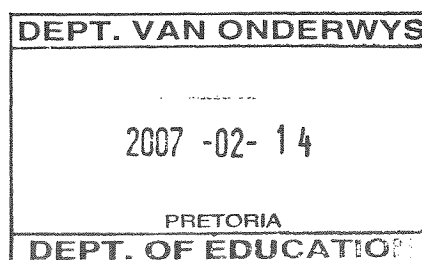
- c) Vinnige en maklike toegang tot hul kliënte (2)  
 Gebruik min spasie en kan hoë huur bekostig (2)  
 Bederfbare goedere kan vinnig afgelwer word.(2)  
 Ligging is toeganklik sodat klaar vervaardigde goedere maklik vervoer kan word.(2)  
 Min gevaarlike aktiwiteite tydens vervaardigingsproses (2)  
 Min besoedeling (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.4.3 a) 'n Gebied rondom die stad (1) waar landelike en stedelike funksies vermeng (1)
- b) Stedelike nedersetting (1) (1)
- c) Kragstasie (1)  
 Rioolplaas (1)  
 Lughawens (1)  
 Begraafplaas (1)  
 Skrootwerwe (1)  
 Gholfbane (1)  
 Vullishope (1)  
 Renbane (1)  
 Inry teaters (1)  
 Kwekerie (1)  
 [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander] (2)
- d) Tekort aan grond in die stad (2)  
 Benodig groot stukke grond (2)  
 Goedkoper grond aan die buitewyke van die stad (2)  
 Sommige van die funksies hou 'n gesondheidsgevaar in. bv rioolwerke (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- e) Want daar is genoeg ruimte (2)  
 Dis stil (2)  
 Daar's skoon lug (2)  
 Geen lastige reëls nie (2)  
 Grond is goedkoper (2)  
 Landelike atmosfeer (2)  
 Toekomstige uitbreiding kan dit 'n goeie landgoedbelegging maak (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

[100]

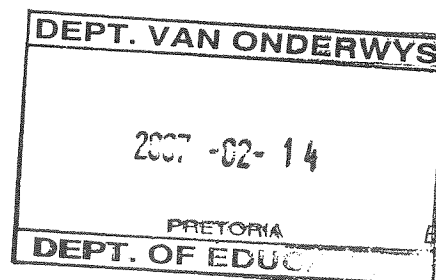


## VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 a) A (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) D (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) B (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.2 a) C (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.1 'n Nedersetting wat stedelike funksies (1) aan sy omliggende landelike omgewing verskaf(1) (2)
- 4.2.2 a) Die presiese terrein wat deur die nedersetting beslaan word (1) (2)  
en die fisiese aard van die terrein (1)  
b) Rivier (1)  
Gelyk grond (1)  
Bewerkbare / vrugbare grond (1)  
[Enige TWEE] (2)  
c) Rivier verskaf water aan die landerye (2)  
Gelyk grond kan makliker bewerk word met masjinerie (2)  
Bewerkbare / vrugbare grond lewer groot opbrengste (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.2.3 Nedersetting langs die pad (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.4 Stedelik (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.5 Sekondêre en tersiêre ekonomiese aktiwiteite is teenwoordig 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.1 a) Die minimum aantal klante benodig (1) om 'n besigheid te ondersteun of te diens(1) (2)  
b) Winkels te huur / sommige dienste sluit (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.2 a) Meer werksgeleenthede in die stad (2)  
Beter betaalde werk in die stad (2)  
Gereelde inkomste in die stad (2)  
Beter dienste in die stad (2)  
Hoër lewensstandaard in die stad (2)  
Meer vermaaklikheidsgeleenthede in die stad (2)  
[Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)  
b) Meer ouer mense (2)  
Minder jong mense (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)  
c) Jonger mense verlaat die sentrale plek om elders werk te kry (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) Dienste is nie meer op standaard nie / agteruitgang (2) 1x2 = (2)  
e) Minder mense gebruik die dienste en minder geld kom in om dit te onderhou 1x2 = (2)



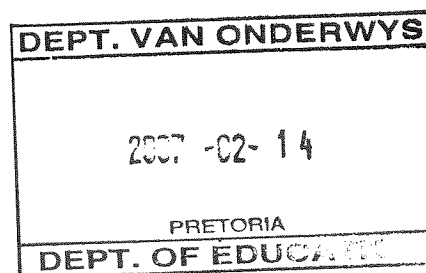
- f) Bevorder toerisme, eko-toerisme en ontspanning om werksgeleenthede te skep (2)  
Ontwikkel wildsparke om werk te skep (2)  
Lok afgetrede mense van naby geleë groot stede om daar te woon (2)  
Lok pendelaars van naby geleë groot stede om daar te woon (2)  
Lok sakemanne deur advertensieveldtogte (2)  
Nywerheidsdesentralisasie (2)  
[Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- 4.3.3 a) Invloedsfeer gaan verklein (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Reikwydte sal afneem (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.4 Winkels sluit, verbruikers moet na ander dorpe en stede reis om goedere te bekom (2)  
Daar sal 'n vermindering van mense (kliënte) wees in die markgebied (2)  
Slegs lae orde goedere en minder hoer orde goedere (2)  
Mense is nie voorbereid om lang afstande te reis vir slegs lae orde goedere (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.1 a) Alle paaie lei na die SSK en uit die SSK (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Hoë gebouedigheid in die SSK (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) Hoë geboue in die SSK (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) Daar is 'n hoë vraag na ruimte in die SSK (2)  
Kompetisie vir grond in die SSK (2)  
Grondwaardes is hoog in die SSK (2)  
Maksimale gebruik van die beperkte ruimte deur hoë geboue te bou en dig opmekaar (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.2 Mense is nie meer afhanklik van publieke vervoer nie (2)  
Mense ry na die SSK wanneer dit hul pas (2)  
Verbeterde vervoernetwerke vergemaklik dit om na die SSK te kom (2)  
Besighede in die SSK trek kliënte uit 'n groter gebied (2)  
Moontlik vir meer mense om na die SSK te kom (2)  
Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- 4.5.1 Vinnige geboude nedersetting (1) sonder formele beplanning (1) (2)
- 4.5.2 Mense van die landelike gebiede kan nie werk kry in die stedelike gebiede nie (1) en kan nie formele behuising bekostig nie (1) (2)
- 4.5.3 a) Naby spoorlyn (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Lae vlak van geskooldheid (2)  
Is nie vaardig nie (2)  
Werksmark is versadig (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)





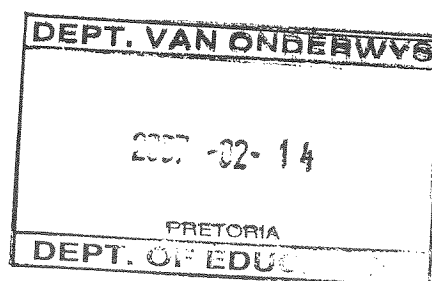
- c) Verkoop van groente, vrugte, sigarette, sake, skoene (2)  
Herstel van motors in die agterplaas (2)  
Haarsalonne op die sypaadjies (2)  
Shebeens en spazawinkels (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2=(2)
- d) Hoë werkloosheidsyfer (2)  
Ontwikkel eie werksgeleenthede (2)  
Voorsien dienste / goedere goedkoop aan arm gemeenskappe (2)  
Verlig die las van die belastingbetaler en die regering (2)  
Verlaag die misdadaisyfer (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- e) Minder belasting sal betaal word (2)  
Afname in amptelike verspreiding tot die BBP (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.5.4 Onhigiëniese toestande (2)  
Tekort aan sanitasie (2)  
Geen / min afvalverwydering (2)  
Siektes (2)  
Geen dienste bv. Elektrisiteit, lopende water (2)  
Swak paaie (2)  
Misdad (2)  
Lugbesoedeling(2)  
Tekort aan stormwaterdreinerings (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ander ook] 2x2=(4)
- 4.5.5 Voorsien klinieke (2)  
Gereelde vullisverwydering (2)  
Sentrale waterpunte / Krane (2)  
Gemeenskaplike ablusiefasiliteite (2)  
Opgegradeerde paaie (2)  
Gereelde polisiering  
Elektrifisering (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)

[100]



## VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 a) B (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) A (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) B (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.2 a) Betalingsbalans (2) 1x2=(2)  
 b) Ekonomies(2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.1 B – Wes Kaap (1)  
 C - KwaZulu/Natal (1) (2)
- 5.2.2 Oranje Rivier (1) (1)
- 5.2.3 Atlantiese Oseaan (1) (1)
- 5.2.4 a) Groot Eskarp (1) (1)  
 b) Die inversielaag is laer as die eskarp (2)  
 Vogtige lug kan nie oor die eskarp styg nie (2)  
 Binneland droog daarom geen kondensasie nie en geen reënval nie (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)  
 c) Steil helling van die eskarphange (2)  
 Hoë berge met min poorte (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 1x2 = (2)  
 d) Duur om vervoernetwerke te bou (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 e) Bou van brûe (2)  
 Bou van tunnels (2)  
 Bou van bergpasse (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.3.1 Bevolking neem af (1) van oos na wes (1)  
**OF**  
 Bevolking neem toe (1) van wes na oos (1) (2)
- 5.3.2 Hoër reënval in die ooste (2)  
 Grond is meer vrugbaar (2)  
 Mineraleerslae is in die ooste gekonsentreer (2)  
 Beter weiding in die ooste (2)  
 Meer werksgeleenthede in die ooste (2)  
 Eerste bewoners het hulle in die ooste gevestig. (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.1 60 miljoen (1) (1)  
 5.4.2 40 miljoen (1) (1)  
 5.4.3 20 miljoen (1) (1)  
 5.4.4 67% (2) 1x2 = (2)



5.4.5 Landelike ontvolking is die gevolg van die mense wat na die stede toe trek (2)  
 Hoër betaalde werke in die stede (2)  
 Hoër lewenstandaard in die stede (2)  
 Beter en meer dienste in die stede (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

5.4.6 a) Herophou (1) en Ontwikkelings (1) Program (1) (3)

b) Sosiaal ophef (2)  
 Voorsien basiese behoeftes (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 1x2 = (2)

c) Skoon lopende water (2) Sanitasie (2)  
 Gesondheidsdienste / Klinieke (2) Opvoeding / Skole (2)  
 Behuising (2) Elektrisiteit (2)  
 Vervoernetwerke (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

g) Suksesvol (2) Kon daarin slaag om basiese behoeftes soos behuising, gesondheidsdienste, water en elektrisiteit te voorsien (2)

**OF**

Onsuksesvol (2) Kon nie aan alle Suid-Afrikaners se verwagtings voldoen  
 In terme van dienslewering, behuising, gesondheidsdienste, water en elektrisiteit nie (2) 2x2 = (4)

5.5.1 Graslande (1)  
 Karoo (1)

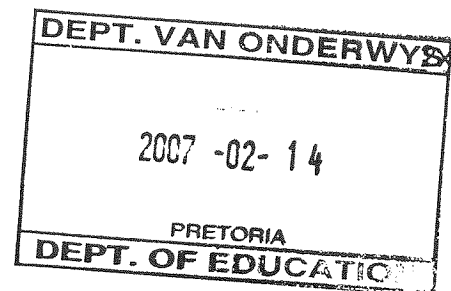
5.5.2 Oos (1)

5.5.3 Oorbeweiding (2)  
 Teveel diere per eenheidsoppervlak (2)  
 Besproeiing in droë gebiede (2)  
 Geen rusperiode vir grond nie (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander]

DEPT. VAN ONDERWYS (1)  
 2007 -02- 14  
 PRETORIA  
 DEPT. OF EDUCATION 2x2 = (4)

5.5.4 Veevermindering (2)  
 Wisselweiding (2)  
 Wisselbou (2)  
 Pas drooglandboerderymetodes in droë gebiede toe (2)  
 Plant inheemse plante in bedreigde gebiede (2)  
 Vestig natuurreservate (2)  
 [Enige TWEE –aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)

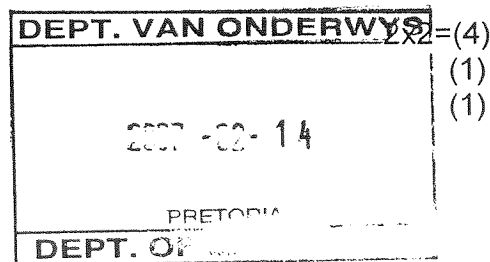
- 5.5.5 Meer grond word onvrugbaar en kan nie vir boerdery gebruik word nie (2)  
Boerdery verminder (2)  
Minder uitvoerprodukte (2)  
Ekonomie daal (2)  
Natuurlike skoonheid neem af en lok minder toeriste (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.1 a) P - PWV (1)  
Q - Durban-Pinetown (1)  
R - Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (1)  
S – Suiwes Kaap (1) (4)
- b) PWV (1) (1)
- 5.6.2 a) Sekondêr (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Gemoeid met vervaardiging / verwerking van rou grondstowwe (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.3 Daars baie geskoolde en ongeskoolde arbeiders (2)  
Baie en groot verskeidenheid minerale (2)  
Wye verskeidenheid landbouprodukte (2)  
Water beskikbaar (2)  
Genoeg elektrisiteit (2)  
Gelyk oppervlak vir nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)  
Gematigde klimaat geskik vir werksomstandighede (2)  
Uitstekende vervoernetwerk en goedere kan maklik vervoer word (2)  
Groot bevolking verskaf market vir vervaardigde goedere (2)  
Regering bied ondersteuning (2)  
Eie inisiatiewe van sakemanne (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.4 Produkte word uitgevoer (2)  
Buitelandse valuta word verdien (2)  
SA bou goeie handelsvenote (2)  
Markte ontwikkel (2)  
Werkverskaffing (2)  
Verbeter lewenstandaard van Suid-Afrikaners (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.5 Ver van hawens geleë (2)  
Vervoer van goedere is duur (2)  
Goedere moet teen hoer pryse verkoop word (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.7.1 Is die verskil (1) tussen die totale waarde van die sigbare uitvoere en invoere (1) (2)



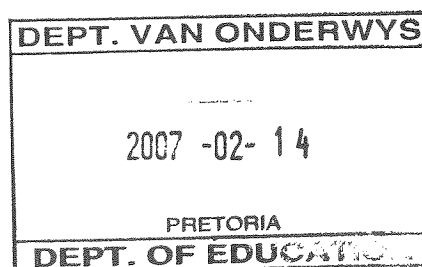
- 5.7.2 Gunstige (1) (1)
- 5.7.3 Waarde van die uitvoere is meer as die invoere (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.7.4 Werkskepping (2)  
 Waarde van die Rand verhoog (2)  
 Meer buitelandse kapitaal (2)  
 Hoër lewenstandaard (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- [100]**

**VRAAG 6**

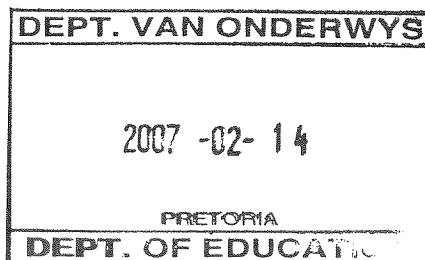
- 6.1.1 a) D (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) B (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.2 a) BBP (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Na (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.1 a) A - Botswana (1)  
 B - Swaziland (1) (2)  
 b) Saldanha Baai (1) Ystererts (1) (2)  
 c) Richards Baai (1) Steenkool (1) (2)
- 6.2.2 a) Limpopo (1) (1)  
 b) 34% (1) (1)  
 c) Onderontwikkeling in die gebied (2)  
 Geen nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)  
 Hoofsaaklik primêre aktiwiteit word beoefen (2)  
 Min groot nedersettings bied werksgeleenthede (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)  
 d) Desentralisasie van ekonomiese aktiwiteite / nywerheidsprovinsies (2)  
 Bevorder werkskepping deur toerisme en ontspanningsfasiliteite (2)  
 Moedig entrepreneurskap aan (2)  
 Lok buitelandse beleggings (2)
- 6.2.3 a) Gauteng (1)  
 b) Noordkaap (1)  
 c) A.g.v. die goudmyne (2)  
 Nywerheidsontwikkeling lok mense (2)  
 Tersiêre aktiwiteite lok mense (2)  
 Pretoria is die administratiewe hoofstad (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2=(4)



- d) Onderontwikkeling in die gebied (2)  
 Min nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)  
 Hoofsaaklik primêre aktiwiteite word beoefen (2)  
 Ekstensiewe boerdery (2)  
 Min stedelike sentra (2)  
 Onaangename klimaatsomstandighede / warm en droog (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.4 a) Bruto Binnelandse Produk (2) (2)  
 b) Gauteng (1) (1)  
 c) Daar is baie geskoolde en ongeskoolde werkers (2)  
 Gebied is ryk aan rou grondstowwe bv. Goud, steenkool, ystererts (2)  
 Uitstekende vervoernetwerk (2)  
 Water is beskikbaar uit die Tugela, Vaal en Lesothoskemas (2)  
 Steenkoolvelde van Mpumalanga voorsien goedkoop termiese krag (2)  
 Groot bevolking voorsien 'n groot mark (2)  
 Gelyk grond vir nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)  
 Gematigde klimaatstoestande (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.2.5 a) Limpopo (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Baie min mense van die provinsie woon huidig in stedelike gebiede (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Sentralisasie (2)  
 Verkeersopeenhoping (2)  
 Stedelike verval (2)  
 Lugbesoedeling (2)  
 Klankbesoedeling (2)  
 Waterbesoedeling (2)  
 Misdaad (2)  
 Behuisingstekort (2)  
 Verwoesting van die omgewing (2)  
 Dienslewering bv. Water, elektrisiteit (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.3.1 Kaapstad (1) (1)
- 6.3.2 Arbeid is beskikbaar (2)  
 Rou grondstowwe / landbouprodukte is beskikbaar (2)  
 Krag vanaf kernkragsentrale (2)  
 Haweligging maak uitvoere moontlik (2)  
 Nedersettings verskaf market (2)  
 Aangename maritieme klimaat (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)



- 6.3.3 Tekstiefabrieke / klerefabrieke (2)  
Wynbedryf (2)  
Vrugte en groente-inmaak (2)  
Visinmaak (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.4 a) Tersiêr (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Diensverskaffing (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) Koebergkernkragstasie (2) 1x2 = (2)  
d) Geen plaaslike kraghulpbron vanaf steenkoolvelde (2)  
Krag moet teen hoë koste na die Kaap vervoer word (2)  
See voorsien water vir die koelingsproses (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)  
e) Riviere is te kort (2)  
Riviere vloei seisoenaal (2)  
Klein volumes water (2)  
Geen hoë watervalle of groot damme (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.4.1 a) Visvang (1)  
Fabrieke / nywerhede (1) (2)  
b) Visvang: Kan lei tot te veel visvangs (2)  
Waterlewe kan versteur word (2)  
Visspesies sterf uit (2)  
Afval van skepe besoedel die water (2)  
Wanbalans in die ekosisteem (2)  
  
Fabrieke: Lei tot besoedeling (lug en water)(2)  
Verhitting van nabygeleë seewater (2)  
Ekosisteem word versteur (2)  
Waterlewe word versteur (2)  
Gesondheidsrisiko (2)  
[Verwys na visvangs OF fabrieke – NIE albei nie] 3x2 = (6)  
c) Visvangs verminder (2)  
Verminderde inkomste (2)  
Werkloosheid (2)  
Migrasie na groter stede(2)  
Agteruitgang / sluit van dienste (2)  
Lewenstandaarde daal (2)  
[Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)



- d) Viskwotas (2)  
Wetgewing om bedreigde spesies te beskerm (2)  
Gebruik die minimum maasgrootte vir nette (2)  
Uitbreiding van polisiëring van gebiedswaters (2)  
Beheerde visboerdery / marienekulture (2)  
Wetgewing wat nywerhede dwing om besoedeling te beperk (2)  
Verhitte afvalwater mag nie in die see gepomp word nie (2)  
[Enige DRIE – Aanvaar ook ander] 3x2 = (6)
- 6.4.2 a) Die gebruik van hulpbronne (1) op so 'n manier dat dit bewaar en ontwikkel sal word (1) (2)
- b) Om hulpbronne tot ons voordeel te gebruik maar op so 'n manier dat dit vir die toekomstige generasies bewaar sal wees (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Die omgewing sal beskerm word teen vernietiging (2)  
Gebalanseerde ekosisteme sal bewaar word (2)  
Beskerming van hulpbronne en bedreigde spesies (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- d) Werkskepping (2)  
Mense is opgelei (2)  
Klein besighede het ontstaan (2)  
Kusomgewings het verbeter (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- h) Werk is in kusgebiede geskep (2)  
Mense bly in kugemeenskappe (2)  
Dienste verbeter (2)  
Nie nodig om na stedelike sentra te trek vir hoër lewenstandaard (2)  
[Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ook ander] 2x2 = (4)
- [100]

