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GEOGRAPHY P1

HIGHER GRADE

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502-1/1

MARKS: 300

TIME: 3 hours

**GEOGRAPHY HG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Diagram Book**

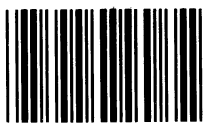


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HG

This question paper consists of 23 pages and an ANNEXURE of 6 pages.

X05



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE SECTIONS A, B and C.
2. Answer THREE questions only: ONE from Section A
ONE from Section B
ONE from Section C
3. All diagrams are included in the annexure.
4. Number all questions you are answering down the centre of your answer book.
5. Leave a line between subsections answered.
6. Start each answer to a new question at the top of a new page.
7. Number your answers exactly as the questions have been numbered.
8. Do not write in the margins of your answer book.
9. Encircle the question numbers that you have answered on the front page of your answer book.
10. Write clearly and legibly.
11. Where possible, illustrate 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. Choose the correct terms from within brackets to make all the statements TRUE. Write only the answer next to each letter.

During South Africa's summer the three pressure cells that control South Africa's climate will migrate in a (a) [northerly / southerly] direction as the sun's rays are directly overhead the Tropic of (b) [Capricorn/Cancer] on 21/22 December.

Granite domes develop from (c) [massive igneous / inclined sedimentary] rocks. Once exposed to the earth's surface, the rounded shape develops as a result of (d) [carbonation / exfoliation].

The process identified in Question 1.1(d) above is an example of a/an (e) [active / passive] soil forming process. (5 x 2) (10)

- 1.2 Figure 1.2 A (ANNEXURE attached) shows the three high pressure cells (anticyclones) that play a major role in controlling Southern Africa's climate. Figure 1.2 B is a cross-section at approximately 30° S latitude illustrating the position of the inversion layer over the escarpment.

1.2.1 Refer to Figure 1.2 A.

- (a) Identify high pressure cells K, L and M. (3)
- (b) List the THREE air movements associated with pressure cells K, L and M. (3)
- (c) During which season, winter or summer, will high pressure cell L be better developed? (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) Give a reason for your answer to Question 1.2.1(c). (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.2 Refer to Figure 1.2 B showing the inversion layer that develops over South Africa.

- (a) What is an inversion layer? (2)
- (b) With which of the high pressure cells K, L or M, in Figure 1.2 A, is the inversion layer associated? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Does Figure 1.2 B represent winter or summer conditions? (1 x 2) (2)

- (d) Give a reason for your answer to Question 1.2.2(c). (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Describe TWO weather conditions that one could experience in the interior of South Africa during the season mentioned in Question 1.2.2(c). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.3 Refer to Figure 1.2 C showing the position of the moisture front / trough line that is favourable for the development of line thunderstorms.
- (a) What is a moisture front / trough line? (2)
- (b) On which side of the moisture front do line thunderstorms develop? (1)
- (c) Explain your answer to Question 1.2.3(b). (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) Name the cloud type that is associated with the development of line thunderstorms. (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Are line thunderstorms typically frontal / cyclonic or convectional thunderstorms? (1 x 2) (2)
- (f) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 1.2.3(e). (1 x 2) (2)
- (g) What are the consequences of line thunderstorms for farmers in the interior of South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3 The constant rising of warm, moist air along the eastern escarpment slopes will result in a high rainfall. The high rainfall will have a major influence on the erosive capacity (ability) of rivers draining the eastern escarpment slopes. Refer to Figure 1.3 and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.3.1 Explain the meaning of the following terms in Figure 1.3.
- (a) escarpment (2)
- (b) watershed (2)
- 1.3.2 (a) In which direction is the watershed moving? (1)
- (b) Name the erosional process responsible for the escarpment moving in the direction mentioned in Question 1.3.2(a). (1 x 2) (2)

- (c) Give possible reasons why the watershed is moving in the direction mentioned in Question 1.3.2(a). (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) How will the size of the drainage basin at S and T be affected by the movement of the watershed? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 Figure 1.4 shows the development of a set of landforms. Refer to Figure 1.4 and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.4.1 Identify landform
- (a) X (1)
- (b) Z (1)
- 1.4.2 Describe how landform X was exposed to the earth's surface. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.3 Briefly describe how landform X developed into landform Z. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4.4 (a) Which drainage pattern will most likely develop on landform X? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Draw a simple plan view of the drainage pattern mentioned in Question 1.4.4(a) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5 Figure 1.5 shows a simplified soil profile in which all three horizons are visible.
- 1.5.1 Define the term soil profile. (2)
- 1.5.2 (a) In which soil horizon does leaching take place? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Briefly describe the process of leaching. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.3 (a) Name any TWO soil forming processes. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Briefly describe the two soil forming processes mentioned in Question 1.5.3(a). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Explain the importance of humus to the soil profile. (1 x 2) (2)

[100]**OR**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 The following statements are all related to physical Geography. Choose the correct terms from within brackets to make all the statements TRUE. Write only the answer next to each letter.

Tropical cyclones occur along the (a) [west / east] coast of South Africa during (b) [summer / winter] months.

A temporary base level of erosion is found at (c) [sea level / a waterfall]. Rejuvenation can take place at a temporary base level of erosion as a result of (d) [downward / lateral] erosion.

Desertification is caused by (e) [inter-basin water transfer / incorrect farming methods]. (5 x 2) (10)

- 2.2 Figure 2.2 is a section of a South African synoptic chart. Tropical cyclone Elita is clearly visible along the east coast of Southern Africa. Refer to Figure 2.2 and answer the questions that follow.

2.2.1 What evidence on the synoptic chart indicates that Elita is a tropical cyclone. Give TWO pieces of evidence. (2)

2.2.2 (a) Which letter, P,Q,R or S, represents the dangerous semi-circle? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) In which stage of development, developing or mature, is tropical cyclone Elita? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Give ONE reason for choosing the stage of development in Question 2.2.2(b). (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 With reference to temperature, explain why conditions were favourable for the development of a tropical cyclone. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 (a) What is the direction of the movement of a tropical cyclone? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.2.5(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Describe, with reasons, the changes in ONE of the following weather conditions that you will experience when a tropical cyclone passes over:

- rainfall
- cloud cover
- wind strength (3 x 2) (6)

- 2.2.6 (a) What will happen to tropical cyclone Elita once it moves over land? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 2.2.6(a). (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.7 Mention ONE effect of tropical cyclone Elita once it moves over land. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3 Figure 2.3 shows conditions that are typical of a large city that has developed on the valley floor. Refer to Figure 2.3 and answer the questions that follow.
- 2.3.1 Explain why it will be difficult for pollutants to escape from the illustrated valley. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 How will the presence of pollutants in the valley affect the temperature of the city? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Explain your answer to Question 2.3.2. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Mention ONE effect of an increase in pollutants on humans. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Provide ONE possible solution to reduce pollution in this valley. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4 The occurrence of a tropical cyclone along the east coast of Southern Africa increased the possibility of flooding along the coastal countries.
- 2.4.1 What is a flood? (2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Excluding tropical cyclones, mention ONE other cause of floods. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.3 Describe the consequences of flooding to humans. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Suggest TWO possible measures to reduce the impact of flooding. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Refer to Figure 2.5 showing a stream profile after rejuvenation has taken place.
- 2.5.1 Define the term rejuvenation. (2) (2)
- 2.5.2 What evidence in Figure 2.5 suggests that rejuvenation has taken place? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Why is rejuvenation more likely to occur during times of flooding? (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.4 Excluding your answer to Question 2.5.2, give ONE other piece of evidence that rejuvenation has taken place in a river. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6 Figure 2.6 shows a drainage basin of medium density / texture. Refer to Figure 2.6 and answer the questions that follow.
- 2.6.1 Determine the stream order of the main stream labelled X. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6.2 (a) What is the relationship between stream order and stream volume? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 2.6.2(a). (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.3 (a) Will the discharge of the main stream flowing out of this drainage basin increase or decrease during times of flooding? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.6.3(a). (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.7 Figure 2.7 illustrates the impact of humans on an ecosystem.
- 2.7.1 What is an ecosystem? (2)
- 2.7.2 What is the main cause of an imbalance being created in ecosystems around the world? (1)
- 2.7.3 Identify ONE way in which humans are interfering with ecosystems around the world. (1)
- 2.7.4 Explain how human interference in ecosystems resulted in desertification. (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.7.5 List ONE consequence (effect) of desertification for humans. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.7.6 Suggest ways in which human impact on ecosystems can be reduced. (2 x 2) (4)
- [100]**
- TOTAL SECTION A: 100**

SECTION B: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3.1 Various options (choices) are provided for the following questions. Write down only the letter of the correct answer e.g 3.1.1 (f) A.

3.1.1 Refer to Figure 3.2 showing rural settlements that vary in size and complexity.

(a) The ranking of settlements (i), (ii) and (iv) from the largest to the smallest is ...

- A (i), (ii) and (iv).
- B (i), (iv) and (ii).
- C (iv), (i) and (ii).
- D (iv), (ii) and (i). (1 x 2) (2)

(b) According to size and complexity, settlement (iv) is a/an ...

- A isolated farmstead.
- B hamlet.
- C village.
- D city. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) As a result of rural depopulation in settlements (i) to (iv), the average age of the population that remain behind will ... and the quality of services will ...

- A increase, decrease.
- B increase, increase.
- C decrease, increase.
- D decrease, decrease. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 Refer to Figure 3.4 showing a city with its various land-uses.

(a) Industrial zone ... will most likely be a light industrial zone.

- A C
- B D
- C E
- D F (1 x 2) (2)

(b) One would find the following activities in a light industrial zone: ...
and ...

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-----|
| A | bakery, motor vehicle assembly. | | |
| B | printer, cement factory. | | |
| C | motor vehicle assembly, cement factory | | |
| D | bakery, printer. | (1 x 2) | (2) |

3.2 Figure 3.2 shows rural settlements that vary in size and complexity. These settlements have also assumed (taken up) different shapes and patterns.

3.2.1 Refer to settlements (iii) and (iv).

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|-----|
| (a) | How do their shapes differ? | | (2) |
| (b) | Give reasons for each of the shapes. | | (2) |

3.2.2 Refer to settlement (ii).

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|-----|
| (a) | Provide TWO pieces of evidence indicating that the farmer is protecting the soil against erosion. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (b) | Explain how these methods are implemented to protect the soil against erosion. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (c) | Why is it important for this farmer to protect the soil? | (2 x 2) | (4) |

3.2.3 Farming land belonging to Farmer X is scattered around the settlement.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|-----|
| (a) | Give THREE disadvantages that farmer X has in managing his/her farm land. | (3 x 2) | (6) |
| (b) | Give ONE advantage enjoyed by farmer X. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| (c) | Many people are leaving this settlement to live in large cities. Give TWO possible reasons (push factors) for this trend. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (d) | Why will this migration of people to large cities have a negative impact on the economic development of this settlement? | (2 x 2) | (4) |

- 3.3 Figure 3.3 shows a number of specialised settlements. These settlements are well situated in relation to their surrounding and environment.
- 3.3.1 What does the term *situation* refer to? (2)
- 3.3.2 What is a specialised settlement? (2)
- 3.3.3 (a) Identify the type of specialised settlement at C. (1 x 2) (2)
(b) Why can we say that settlement C is well situated? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 (a) Which settlement is most likely a break-of-bulk point? (1 x 2) (2)
(b) Explain your answer to Question 3.3.4(a). (2 x 2) (4)
(c) The expansion of this settlement is limited. Explain why this is so. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.5 Identify TWO specialised settlements that developed as a result of primary activities. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.6 (a) Which settlement has most likely developed as a result of decentralisation? (1 x 2) (2)
(b) Explain your answer to Question 3.3.6(a). (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4 Figure 3.4 shows a modern urban settlement with its various urban land-uses. Refer to Figure 3.4 and answer the questions that follow.
- 3.4.1 Refer to the various green belts and parks visible in the diagram.
- (a) What is a green belt? (2)
- (b) Explain the role of green belts in pollution control. (2 x 2) (4)
- (c) Excluding pollution control, give another reason why it is important to maintain green belts in a city. (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) How will a green belt influence the land value of residential areas next to it? (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Explain your answer to Question 3.4.1(d). (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.4.2 Light industries are important in the functioning of a city as they provide vital services.
- (a) Define the term *light industries*. (2)
- (b) Where in the city do we normally find light industries? (2)
- (c) With reference to your answer in Question 3.4.2(b), explain the location of light industries in the city. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.3 The rural-urban fringe is clearly indicated on the diagram.
- (a) Where is the rural-urban fringe located in relation to the city? (1)
- (b) Is the rural-urban fringe typical of urban or rural settlements? (1)
- (c) List TWO urban functions that are typically found in the rural-urban fringe. (2)
- (d) Explain why the functions mentioned in Question 3.4.3(c) are typically found in the rural-urban fringe. (2 x 2) (4)
- (e) Explain why many people prefer to live on smallholdings in the rural-urban fringe rather than in the city. (2 x 2) (4)
- [100]**

OR

QUESTION 4

4.1 Various options (choices) are provided for the following questions. Write down only the letter of the correct answer e.g. 4.1.1 (f) A.

4.1.1 Refer to Figure 4.2 showing a central place.

- (a) The settlement shown here has a ... shape.
- A linear
 B circular / round
 C star
 D cross (1 x 2) (2)

- (b) The settlement shown here has a/an ... pattern and is ... in nature.
- A isolated / dispersed, unifunctional
 B isolated / dispersed, multi-functional
 C clustered / nucleated, unifunctional
 D clustered / nucleated, multi-functional (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) The surrounding area served by this settlement is known as its ...
- A rural-urban fringe.
 B sphere of influence.
 C range of goods.
 D zone of transition. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 Refer to Figure 4.4 showing an urban settlement.

- (a) The settlement shown in Figure 4.4 is roughly ... shaped.
- A linear
 B circular / round
 C star
 D cross (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) The settlement assumed the shape mentioned as it developed ...
- A along major outgoing roads.
 B at a T-junction.
 C around the intersection of major roads.
 D along a major road. (1 x 2) (2)

4.2 Refer to Figure 4.2 showing a central place. Various physical factors played a role in selecting the site of this central place.

- 4.2.1 What is a central place? (2)
- 4.2.2 (a) Define the term *site*. (2)
- (b) Identify TWO physical factors that played a role in selecting the site of this central place. (2)
- (c) Explain how the factors mentioned in Question 4.2.2(b) influenced the selection of the site. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.2.3 Provide a reason for the shape of this central place. (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.2.4 Is the central place in Figure 4.2 a rural or an urban centre? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2.5 Explain your answer to Question 4.2.4. (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3 From the evidence in Figure 4.3 it is clear that the threshold population of the central place in Figure 4.2 is declining (decreasing). This central place is also slowly declining in importance.
- 4.3.1 (a) What is meant by the term threshold population? (2)
- (b) What evidence in the diagram suggests that the threshold population of the central place is declining? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.2 The decline in the threshold population is the result of rural depopulation.
- (a) Give THREE pull factors that cause rural depopulation. (6)
(3 x 2)
- (b) How will rural depopulation affect age structure of this central place? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Give a reason for your answer to Question 4.3.2(b). (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) How will rural depopulation affect the quality of services in this central place? (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Give a reason for your answer to Question 4.3.2(d). (1 x 2) (2)
- (f) Give THREE possible measures that may be adopted (taken) to slow down rural depopulation from this central place. (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.3.3 (a) How will rural depopulation affect the sphere of influence of the central place? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) How will rural depopulation affect the range of goods of the central place? (2 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.4 Explain your answers to Questions 4.3.3(a) and (b). (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 The transport network played a major role in the development of the shape and the location of different land-use zones of the settlement illustrated in Figure 4.4. Refer to Figure 4.4 and answer the questions that follow.
- 4.4.1 Accessibility played a major role in the development of the CBD / commercial centre.
- (a) Provide a reason to support the above statement. (2)



- (b) How has accessibility influenced building density in the CBD? (2)
 - (c) How has accessibility influenced building height in the CB? (2)
 - (d) Provide a brief explanation for your answers to Questions 4.4.1(b) and (c). (4)
- 4.4.2 The development of the road network and an increase in private motor vehicle ownership increased the sphere of influence of the CBD in this settlement. Explain why this is so. (6)
- 4.5 As more rural inhabitants are attracted to cities in search of a better standard of living, the number of informal settlements surrounding cities is increasing.
- 4.5.1 What is an informal settlement? (2)
 - 4.5.2 Why do informal settlements develop? (2)
 - 4.5.3 Refer to the informal settlements Chawama and Jack. The people living in these two informal settlements are experiencing problems in respect of finding jobs. In order to overcome this problem they find employment in the informal sector of the economy.
 - (a) What evidence in Figure 4.4 suggests that people living in Chawama and Jack depend on public transport? (2)
 - (b) Explain why the people living here find it difficult to find jobs. (4)
 - (c) Give ONE example of employment opportunities in the informal sector of the economy. (2)
 - (d) Why is it important to encourage people to be involved in the informal sector of the economy? (4)
 - (e) Give ONE disadvantage to the economic development of the country if too many people are involved in the informal sector. (2)
 - 4.5.4 Excluding employment, give TWO other problems experienced by people living in informal settlements. (4)
 - 4.5.5 Give possible solutions to the problems that you mentioned in Question 4.5.4. (4)
- [100]**
- TOTAL SECTION B: 100**



SECTION C: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5.1 The following questions refer to information related to South African Geography.

5.1.1 Various options (choices) are provided for the following statements. Write down only the letter of the correct answer e.g. 5.1.1 (f) A.

(a) The highest mountain range in the Great Escarpment is the ...

- A Roggeveldberg.
- B Drakensberg.
- C Stormsberg.
- D Sneeuberg. (2)

(b) The ... water transfer scheme was developed to provide water for the Eastern Cape.

- A Orange-Fish
- B Tugela-Vaal
- C Boland
- D Lesotho Highlands (2)

(c) ... is the most prominent industrial activity taking place in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region.

- A Oil refining
- B Motor vehicle assembly
- C Iron and steel production
- D Petro-chemical production (2)

5.1.2 Choose the correct term from within brackets to make the following statements TRUE.

(a) A summary of all South Africa's transactions with the rest of the world is its [balance of payments / balance of trade]. (2)

(b) The main aim of South Africa's GEAR policy was the [social / economic] upliftment of people. (2)

- 5.2 Refer to Figure 5.2 and answer the questions that follow.
- 5.2.1 Identify the provinces labelled B and C. (2)
- 5.2.2 Identify the river labelled D. (1)
- 5.2.3 Identify the ocean labelled E. (1)
- 5.2.4 The physiographic (physical) feature labelled A plays a major role in the climate of the South African interior. It also places a restriction (limitation) on the development of transport networks from the interior to the coast.
- (a) Identify the physiographic (physical) feature labelled A. (1)
- (b) With reference to the influence of feature A, explain why the South African interior experiences a low rainfall during winter months. (4)
- (c) Why does feature A form a transport barrier between the interior and the coast? (2)
- (d) Explain the cost implications of feature A on the construction of transport networks between the interior and the coast. (2)
- (e) What has been done to overcome feature A as a transport barrier? (4)
- 5.3 Figure 5.3 shows population density in South Africa. Study Figure 5.3 and answer the questions that follow.
- 5.3.1 Describe the trend (pattern) noticeable in South Africa's population distribution. (2)
- 5.3.2 Give TWO reasons why South Africa's population shows this trend in its distribution. (4)
- 5.4 Refer to Figure 5.4 showing the expected growth in South Africa's population.
- 5.4.1 What is South Africa's total population expected to be in 2010? (1)
- 5.4.2 How many South Africans will be living in cities in 2010? (1)
- 5.4.3 How many South Africans will be living in rural areas in 2010? (1)
- 5.4.4 What will the approximate level of urbanisation be in 2010? (2)

- 5.4.5 Give possible reasons why the level of urbanisation will increase. (4)
- 5.4.6 The increase in population numbers makes it difficult to provide basic services for all South Africans. After 1994 the RDP was implemented to help provide basic services to all.
- (a) What does the abbreviation RDP stand for? (3)
- (b) What is the main aim of the RDP? (2)
- (c) Give examples of services that are being provided by the RDP. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) Comment, with reasons, on the success rate of the RDP. (4)
- 5.5 Figure 5.5 shows the invasion of the Karoo. Refer to Figure 5.5 and answer the questions that follow.
- 5.5.1 Which TWO natural vegetation types are being invaded? (2)
- 5.5.2 In which direction is the invasion by weaker species taking place? (1)
- 5.5.3 This process of invasion is mainly the result of incorrect farming methods. Give TWO examples of such incorrect farming methods. (4)
- 5.5.4 Give possible solutions to the problem of invasion by weaker plant species. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.5.5 Discuss the impact of this invasion of weaker plant species on South Africa's economic development. (4)
- 5.6 Figure 5.6 shows South Africa's four major industrial regions. Refer to Figure 5.6 and answer the questions that follow.
- 5.6.1 (a) Identify the four industrial regions labelled P, Q, R and S. (4)
- (b) Which ONE of the four mentioned industrial regions is the largest? (1)
- 5.6.2 (a) To which economic sector do industries belong? (2)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 5.6.2(a). (2)

- 5.6.3 List TWO factors that favoured industrial development in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.6.4 Of what importance is industrial development to South Africa's economy? (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.6.5 An inland industrial region such as P will experience problems in exporting products. Explain why this is so. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.7 Trade plays an important role in economic development. Refer to Figure 5.7 showing South Africa's balance of trade in 2000.
- 5.7.1 Explain the term *balance of trade*. (2)
- 5.7.2 Was South Africa's balance of trade favourable or unfavourable in 2000? (1)
- 5.7.3 Explain your answer to Question 5.7.2. (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.7.4 How does a favourable balance of trade impact on South Africans? (2 x 2) (4)
- [100]**

OR

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 The following questions refer to information related to South African Geography.
- 6.1.1 Various options (choices) are provided for the following statements. Write down only the letter of the correct answer e.g. 6.1.1 (f) A.
- (a) ... is NOT a landlocked neighbour of South Africa.
- A Zimbabwe
B Botswana
C Swaziland
D Mozambique (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Hydro electricity is generated at the ... Dam.
- A Vaal
B Van der Kloof
C Sterkfontein
D Driekloof (1 x 2) (2)

- (c) SASOL, South Africa's largest petro-chemical industry, is in the ... industrial region
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-----|
| A | PWV | | |
| B | Durban-Pinetown | | |
| C | Southwestern Cape | | |
| D | Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage | (1 x 2) | (2) |

6.1.2 Choose the correct term from within brackets to make the following statements TRUE.

- (a) The value of goods and services produced in South Africa is referred to as its [GDP / GNP]. (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) South Africa's RDP policy was introduced [before/after] 1994. (1 x 2) (2)

6.2 Figure 6.2 shows unemployment per province for South Africa. Table 6.2 shows some vital statistics for South Africa's provinces. Study Figure 6.2 and Table 6.2 and answer the questions that follow.

6.2.1 Refer to Figure 6.2.

- (a) Identify South Africa's neighbouring countries A and B. (2)
- (b) Identify harbour C and indicate which raw material is exported through it. (2)
- (c) Identify harbour D and indicate which raw material is exported through it. (2)

6.2.2 Refer to Figure 6.2.

- (a) Which province has the highest unemployment rate in South Africa? (1)
- (b) What percentage of the economically active people in the province mentioned in Question 6.2.2(a) is unemployed? (1)
- (c) Give TWO possible reasons for the high unemployment rate in this province. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) Give TWO possible solutions to reduce unemployment in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

- 6.2.3 Refer to Table 6.2.
- (a) Which province has the highest population density? (1)
 - (b) Which province has the lowest population density? (1)
 - (c) Give TWO possible reasons why the province identified in Question 6.2.3(a) has the highest population density. (4)
 - (d) Give TWO possible reasons why the province identified in Question 6.2.3(b) has the lowest population density. (4)
- 6.2.4 Refer to Table 6.2.
- (a) What does the abbreviation GDP stand for? (1 x 2) (2)
 - (b) Which province makes the greatest percentage contribution to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 2) (2)
 - (c) Secondary activities contribute to the economic wealth of the province mentioned in Question 6.2.4(b). List TWO factors favouring industrial development in this province. (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.2.5 The number of people living in urban centres varies from province to province. Refer to Table 6.2.
- (a) Which province will show the greatest rate of urbanisation in future? (1 x 2) (1)
 - (b) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 6.2.5(a). (1 x 2) (2)
 - (c) What problems could be expected in the province that you mentioned in Question 6.2.5(a) as a result of urbanisation? (1 x 2) (4)
- 6.3 The Western Cape is home to one of the largest industrial regions in South Africa. South Africa's only nuclear power station is also found in this province. Refer to Figure 6.3 and answer the questions that follow.
- 6.3.1 Name the capital city of the Western Cape. (1)
 - 6.3.2 With reference to Figure 6.3, list TWO factors that favoured industrial development in the Western Cape. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 6.3.3 Give ONE type of industry found in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

- 6.3.4 Many industries will get their electricity from the nuclear power station in the Western Cape.
- (a) To which economic sector does the provision of electricity belong? (1 x 2) (2)
 - (b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 6.3.4(a). (1 x 2) (2)
 - (c) Name the nuclear power station found in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)
 - (d) Give ONE reason for the development of a nuclear power station in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)
 - (e) Give ONE reason why hydro-electricity is not generated in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

6.4 In coastal provinces such as the Western Cape, a lot of pressure is put on the coastal ecosystems. This resulted in the need for sustainable development.

6.4.1 Refer to Figure 6.4 and answer the questions that follow.

- (a) Identify the TWO activities visible in Figure 6.4 that will have a negative influence on coastal ecosystems. (2)
- (b) Describe how ONE of the activities mentioned above will affect the coastal ecosystem. (3 x 2) (6)
- (c) The destruction of the coastal ecosystem will have a negative effect on the economy of fishing communities. Explain why this is so? (3 x 2) (6)
- (d) Recommend THREE possible measures that can be introduced to reverse the destruction of the coastal environment. (3 x 2) (6)

6.4.2 Read the following extract that appeared in *Earthyear, Vol 2 2002*.
“The Working for the Coast programme – a Coastcare initiative – is a prime example of sustainable coastal development. All along the South African coastline jobs have been created, the coastal environment has been dramatically improved, people are being trained and small businesses are started. The integration of environmental and ecological interests with the development of the coastal economy is both dynamic and uplifting... but most importantly, Coastcare is helping the most needy coastal communities. The main thrust of the programme is poverty alleviation through sustainable development.”

- (a) Define the term *sustainable development*. (2)
- (b) What is the main aim of sustainable development? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) What are the benefits of sustainable development to the environment? (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) Give ONE advantage of sustainable development for the local fishing communities. (2 x 2) (2)
- (e) With reference to the article, explain why sustainable development plays an important role in slowing down rural-urban migration. (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

TOTAL SECTION C: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 300