QUESTION 1 SG

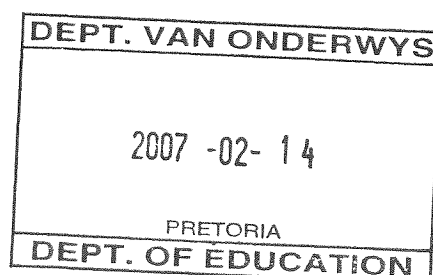1.1 a) True (2)   1x2 = (2)
     b) False (2)   1x2 = (2)
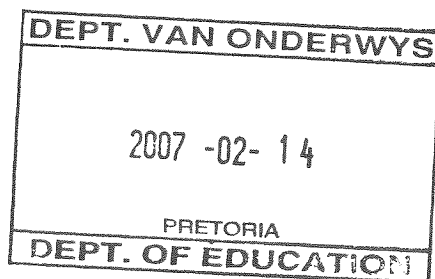   c) True (2)   1x2 = (2)
     d) False (2)   1x2 = (2)
     e) True (2)   1x2 = (2)

1.2.1 K – Atlantic / St Helena High Pressure (1)
       L – Kalahari Pressure (1)
       M – Indian / Mauritius High Pressure (1)   (3)

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) 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)
       c) Overcast (2)
           Precipitation (2)   2x2 = (4)

1.2.3 a) From northwest (1) to southeast (1)   (2)
       b) Eastern side (2)   1x2 = (2)
       c) Cumulonimbus clouds (2)   1x2 = (2)
       d) Destruction of crops and animals (farming products) (2)
           Formation of dongas and gullies (2)
           Cause soil erosion (2)
           Financial losses (2)
           Damage to personal property (2)
           Damage to houses (2)
           People die (2)
           Rapidly reduces acidity in cities (2)
           [Any THREE]   3x2 = (6)

1.3.1 a) Continuous mountain range (1) following the coastline of South
           Africa / bordering the plateau(1)
           The high lying mountain ranges (1) forming the steep edge of the
           Plateau (1)
           [CONCEPT]   (2)
       b) High lying area (1) separating two drainage basins / river
           sytems (1)   (2)
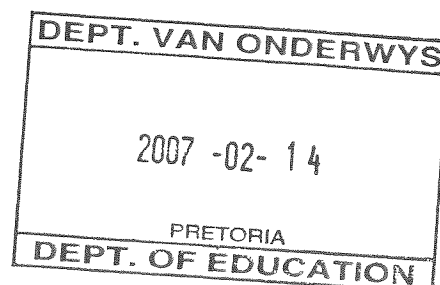
1.3.2 a)   Westwards / east to west (1)   (1)
      b)   Steeper slopes east of the escarpment (2)
            Faster flowing rivers on eastern escarpment slopes (2)
            Higher rainfall on eastern escarpment slopes (2)
            Streams have larger volumes of water on eastern slopes (2)
            Less resistant rock on eastern escarpment slopes (2)
            [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)
      c)   S will get smaller (2)
            T will get larger (2)   2x2 = (4)

      d)   Water will flow quicker down a steep slope therefore:
            Water will have less time to infiltrate (2)
            Water will flow across the earth's surface as run-off (2)   2x2 = (4)

1.4.1 a)   X (1)   (1)
      b)   Z (1)   (1)

1.4.2 a)   Granite (2)   1x2 = (2)
      b)   Chemical (2)   1x2 = (2)

1.4.3 a)   (2)

                                                                   1x2 = (2)

      b)   Trellis (2)
            Rectangular (2)
            Centripetal (2)
            Deranged (2)
            Circular (2)
            [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

1.5.1 Cross-section of the soil (1) that will show horizontal layers (1)   (2)

1.5.2 A horizon (1)
      B horizon (1)
      C horizon (1)   (3)

1.5.3 a)   O (2)   1x2 = (2)
      b)   R (2)   1x2 = (2)

1.5.4 a)   Gradual slope (2)   1x2 = (2)
      b)   On steep slopes soil will be washed away easily (2)
            Soil will move down a steep slope easily (2)
            [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

                                                                          [75]

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QUESTION 2

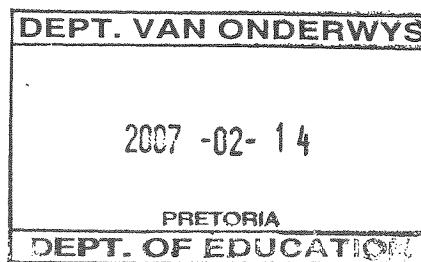2.1   a)   False (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   False (2)   1x2 = (2)
        c)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
        d)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
        e)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)

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
       Absence of fronts (1)
       [Any TWO]   (2)

2.2.2 a)   5 (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   Tropical cyclones are named alphabetically – E fifth letter (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.2.3 a)   Eye (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   Cloudless (2)
             Sunshine (2)
             No precipitation (2)
             Wind still (2)
             Very low pressure (2)
             [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

2.2.4 Dissipate / decay / die out (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.2.5 People die (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 TWO]   2x2 = (4)

2.3.1 Pollution trapped an inversion that is lower than hill tops (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.3.2 Temperature of the city will increase / rise (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.3.3 Rainfall in the city will increase (2)
       More hygroscopic nuclei for condensation (2)
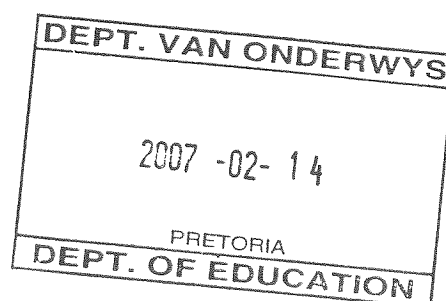   [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

2.3.4   Legislation that force industries to reduce emissions (2)
        Use of smokeless stoves by communities using coal (2)
        Electrification of townships (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 TWO]   2x2 = (4)

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)
        Damage to buildings / homes (2)
        Loss of personal property (2)
        Disruption of services (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   The lowest point (1) to which the landscape can be eroded downwards (1)   (2)

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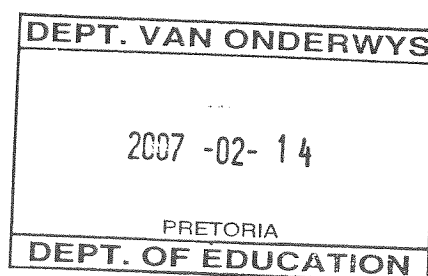
2.5.2 a) Waterfall (2)
            Rapid (2)
            Lake (2)
            Confluence of streams (2)
            Dam (2)
            [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)
       b) Sea level (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.6.1 Increase (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.6.2 More water in stream flowing past a specific point (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.6.3 Dendritic (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 TWO]   2x2 = (4)

2.7.4 Protect biodiversity (2)
       Species depend on one another (2)
       Natural habitat must not be destroyed (2)
       Ecosystems provide food (2)
       Protection of soil (2)
       [Any TWO – Accept other]   2x2 = (4)

2.7.5 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)

                                                                        [75]

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QUESTION 3

3.1.1 a) False (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b) True (2)   1x2 = (2)
        c) True (2)   1x2 = (2)

3.1.2 a) True (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b) False (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)
           [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)
        b) Because the farmer is dependent on fertile soil to grow crops (2)
           The farmer will loose income (2)
           [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

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 ONE]   1x2 = (2)

        b) Close to other people (2)
           Easy to communicate and visit other people (2)
           Safe (2)
           Machinery can be shared (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 THREE – Accept other]   3x2 = (6)

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 specialise (1) in one dominant function (1)   (2)

3.3.3 a)   C (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)   Place where one type of transport is replaced by another (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   The settlement is situated along the coast (2)
            The settlement can only expand along the coastline (2)
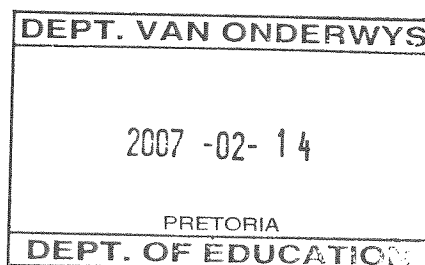   [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

3.3.5   D – mining town (2)
        F – farming town (2)   2x2 = (4)

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)
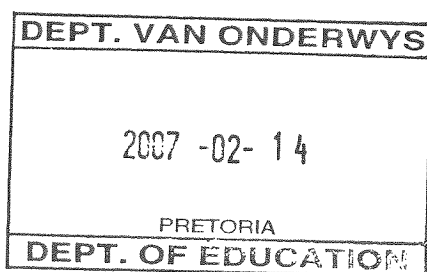   [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

       c)   Land value will be high
            [If learners say low look at reasons in next answer] (2)   1x2 = (2)

       d)   The view is very attractive (2)
            Close to area for recreation (2)
            Creates tranquil atmosphere (2)
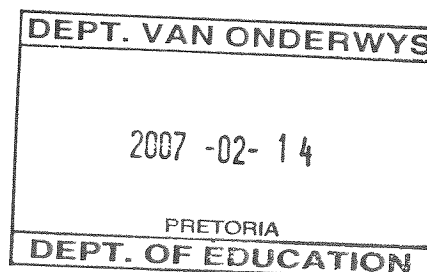   [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

3.4.2 a)

Light	Heavy	
Use small quantities of raw materials	Use large quantities of raw materials	(2)
End product small	End product large	(2)
Little pollution	Lot of pollution	(2)
[Any TWO]		2x2 = (4)

b) 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)

c) Low income (2)   1x2 = (2)

d) Close to place of work (2)
Lot of pollution (2)
Unsightly (2)
[Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

3.4.3 a) Area outside / around the city (1)   (1)
      b) Urban settlement (2)   1x2 = (2)
      c) Power station (2)
          Sewage farms (2)
          Airports (2)
          Cemeteries (2)
          Scrap yards (2)
          Golf courses (2)
          Rubbish dumps (2)
          Race courses (2)
          Drive-in theatres (2)
          Nurseries (2)
          [Any TWO – Accept other]   2x2 = (4)
      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)
          [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

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QUESTION 4

4.1.1 a)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
       c)   False (2)   1x2 = (2)
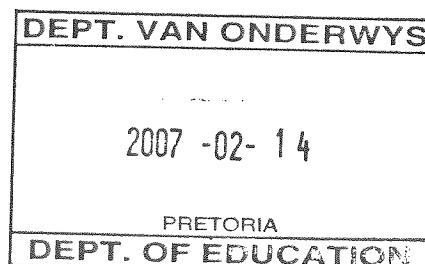
4.1.2 a)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)

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)

4.2.3 Settlement along the road (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 / close down (2)   1x2 = (2)

4.3.2 a)   The movement of people from rural to urban areas (1) resulting in
             fewer people living in rural areas (1)   (2)
       b)   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)
       c)   More older people (2)   1x2 = (2)
       d)   Decrease quality of services (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 TWO]   2x2 = (4)

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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)

4.4.1 a)   How easy it is (1) to reach a location (1)   (2)
       b)   Central (1) Business (1) District (1)   (3)
       c)   High building density in CBD (2)   1x2 = (2)
       d)   Highest buildings in the CBD (2)   1x2 = (2)
       e)   Land values in CBD is high (2)   1x2 = (2)

4.4.2 Increased (2)   1x2 = (2)

4.5.1 Hastily constructed settlement (1) without formal planning (1)   (2)
4.5.2 Bricks (1)
       Plastic (1)
       Glass (1)
       Mud (1)
       Scrap steel (1)
       Corrugated iron (1)
       Wood / planks (1)
       [Any TWO – Accept other]   (2)

4.5.3 People from country cannot find work in the cities (1) and cannot afford
       formal housing (1)   (2)

4.5.4 a)   Nearby railway line (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Low level of education (2)
            They are unskilled (2)
            Saturation of job market (2)
            [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)
       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)
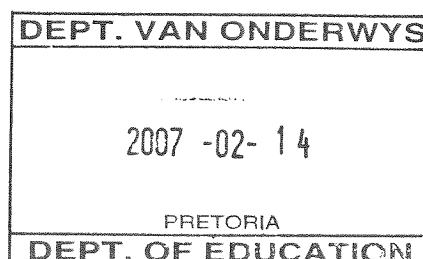   [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

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4.5.5 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)
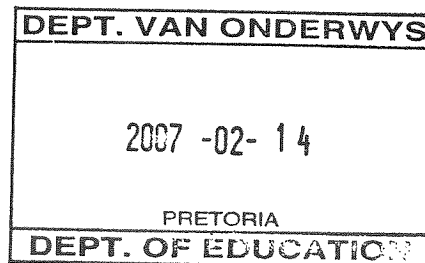[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

[75]

QUESTION 5

5.1 a) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
   b) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
   c) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
   d) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
   e) True (2) 1x2 = (2)

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

5.2.2 Orange River (1) (1)

5.2.3 Atlantic Ocean (1) (1)

5.2.4 a) Great Escarpment (2) 1x2 = (2)
   b) Steepness escarpment slopes (2)
   High mountains with few gaps / poorts (2)
   [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
   c) Construction of the bridges (2)
   Construction of tunnels (2)
   Construction of passes (2)
   [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

5.3.1 a) Where people live (1) in different parts of the country (1) (2)
   b) The number of people (1) per km² (1) (2)

5.3.2 Population decreases from east to west (2) 1x2 = (2)

5.3.3   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 ONE]   1x2 = (2)

5.4.1   60 million (1)   (1)

5.4.2   a)   40 million (1)   (1)
        b)   Unemployment (2)
                Housing shortages (2)
                Disruption of services (2)
                Crime (2)
                Congestion (2)
                [Any TWO – Accept other]   2x2 = (4)

5.4.3   a)   Reconstruction (1) and Development (1) Programme (1)   (3)
        b)   Clean running water (2)
                Sanitation (2)
                Health services / clinics (2)
                Education / schools (2)
                Housing (2)
                Electricity (2)
                Transport networks (2)
                [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

5.5.1   Grasslands (2)
        Karoo (2)
        [Any ONE]   1x2 = (2)

5.5.2   East / easterly / west to east (1)   (1)

5.5.3   Northern Cape (2)
        Northwest (2)
        Western Cape (2)
        Free State (2)
        Eastern Cape (2)
        KwaZulu-Natal (2)
        [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

5.5.4   Overgrazing (2)
        Overstocking (2)
        Irrigation in dry areas (2)
        No rest period for soil (2)
        [Any ONE – Accept other]   1x2 = (2)

5.5.5   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)

5.6.1   Secondary (2)   1x2 = (2)

5.6.2   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)

5.6.3   Air pollution is increasing (2)
        Distance to the foreign markets (2)
        Labour costs and strikes (2)
        HIV/Aids is reducing labour pool (2)
        Value of the Rand (2)
        Transportation costs are high (2)
        High population densities are putting strain on service provision (2)
        Industries concentrated in four areas therefore strategically vulnerable (2)
        [Any TWO]   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)

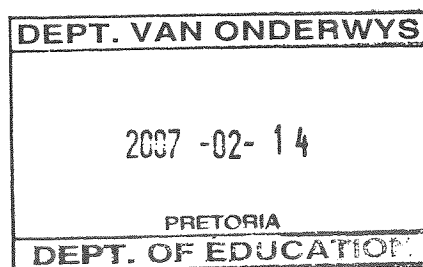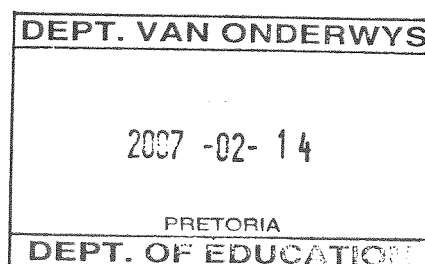5.7.1   Is the difference (1) between the total value of its visible exports
        and imports (1)   (2)

5.7.2   Favourable (2)   1x2 = (2)

5.7.3   Value of exports were higher than the value of imports (2)   1x2 = (2)
                                                                               [75]

QUESTION 6

6.1   a)   False (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
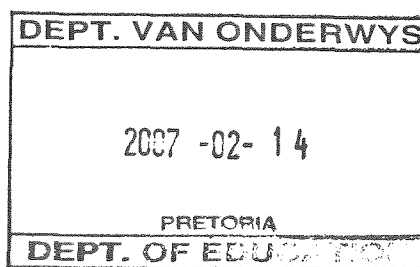   c)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)
        d)   False (2)   1x2 = (2)
        e)   True (2)   1x2 = (2)

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 (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   34% (2)   1x2 = (2)
        c)   Decentralisation of economic activities / industries provinces (2)
              Promote job creation through tourism and recreation facilities (2)
              Encourage entrepreneurship (2)
              Attract foreign investment (2)
              [Any ONE – Accept other]   1x2 = (2)

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)

6.2.4 a)   Gross Domestic Product (2)   (2)
        b)   36,9% (1)   (1)
        c)   Gold (2)   1x2 = (2)
        d)   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 ONE]   1x2 = (2)

6.3.1 Cape Town (1)   (1)

6.3.2 Farming / agriculture (2)
        Fishing (2)   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   Job creation (2)
        Income (2)
        Improved infrastructure (2)
        Higher standard of living (2)
        [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

6.3.5   a)   Tertiary (2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   Provides a service (2)   1x2 = (2)
        c)   Koeberg power station (2)   1x2 = (2)

6.4.1   a)   Eastern Cape (1)
              Northern Cape (1)
              KwaZulu-Natal (1)   (3)

        b)   Fishing (2)
              Factories / industries (2)   2x2 = (4)

        c)   Fish population decreases (2)   1x2 = (2)

        d)   Less fishing (2)
              Less income (2)
              Unemployment (2)
              Migration to larger cities (2)
              Deterioration / closing down of services (2)
              Living standards will drop
              [Any TWO]   2x2 = (4)

        e)   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)
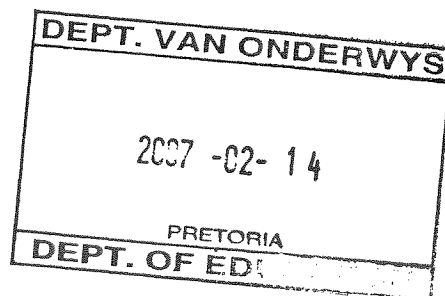   [Any TWO – Accept other]   1x2 = (2)

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6.4.2 a) The use of resources (1) in such a way that they are conserved
and developed (1) (2)

b) The environment will be protected against damage (2)
Balanced ecosystems will be maintained (2)
Protection of resources and endangered species (2)
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

c) Jobs have been created (2)
People are being trained (2)
Small business have been started (2)
Coastal environment has been improved (2)
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

[75]

VRAAG 1

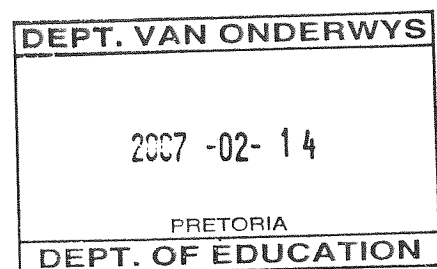1.1 a)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
     b)   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
     c)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
     d)   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
     e)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)

1.2.1 a)   K – Atlantiese / St Helena Hoogdruksel (1)   (1)
           L – Kalahari Hoogdruk (1)   (1)
           M – Indiese / Mauritius Hoogdruk (1)   (1)

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) 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)
     c)   Betrokke (2)
           Neerslag (2)   2x2= (4)

1.2.3 a   Van Noordwes (1) na Suidoos (1)   (2)
     b)   Ooste kant (1)   (1)
     c)   Cumulonimbus wolke (2)   1x2 = (2)
     d)   Verwoesting van gesaaides en diere (boerderyprodukte) (2)
           Vorm dongas en slote (2)
           Veroorsaak gronderosie (2)
           Finansiële verliese (2)
           Skade aan persoonlike eiendom (2)
           Skade aan huise (2)
           Mense sterf (2)
           Verminder vinnig die sure in die stede (2)
           [Enige DRIE]   3x2 = (6)

1.3.1 a)   Aaneenlopende bergreeks (1) wat die kuslyn van Suid-Afrika volg (1)
           Die hoogliggende bergreekse (1) wat steil rand van die plato vorm (1)
           [Begrip]   (2)
     b)   Hoogliggende gebied (1) wat twee dreineringsbekkens / rivierstelsels van
           mekaar skei (1)   (2)

1.3.2 a)   Weswaarts (1)   (1)
     b)   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 weerstanbiedende rotes aan die oostelike hange (2)
           [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

    c)   S sal kleiner word / verminder (2)

            T sal groter word / vermeerder (2)   2x2 = (4)

    d)   Water sal vinniger by 'n steiler helling vloei daarom:

            Het water minder tyd om in te filtreer (2)

            Water sal oor die aardoppervlak loop as afloop(2)   2x2 = (4)

1.4.1 a)   X (1)   (1)

       b)   Z (1)   (1)

1.4.2 (a) Graniet (2)   1x2 = (2)

       (b) Chemies (2)   1x2 = (2)

1.4.3 (a)   (2)   1x2 = (2)

       b)   Tralie (2)

            Reghoekig (2)

            Sentripitaal (2)

            Ontwrig (2)

            Rond (2)

            [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

1.5.1 Dwarssnit van die grond (1) wat horisontale lae toon (1)   (2)

1.5.2 a)   A horizon (1)

            B horizon (1)

            C horizon (1)   (3)

1.5.3 a)   O (2)   1x2 = (2)

       b)   R (2) rots   1x2 = (2)

1.5.4 a)   Geleidelike helling (2)   1x2 = (2)

       b)   Op steil hellings sal die grond maklik weggespoel word (2)

            Grond sal maklik teen 'n steil helling af beweeg (2)

            [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

                                                   [75]

VRAAG 2

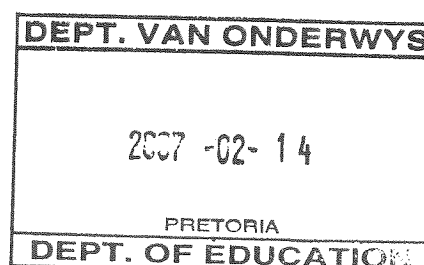2.1   2.1.1   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       2.1.2   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       2.1.3   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       2.1.4   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       2.1.5   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)

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)
       Afwesigheid van fronte (1)
       [Enige TWEE]   (2)

2.2.2   a)   5 (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Tropiese siklone word alfabeties benoem – E vyfde letter (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.2.3   a)   Oog (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Geen wolke (2)
               Sonskyn (2)
               Geen neerslag (2)
               Geen wind (2)
               Baie lae druk (2)
               [Enige EEN]   1x2=(2)

2.2.4   Ontbind / verval / gaan dood (2)   1x2=(2)

2.2.5   Mense sterf (2)
       Persoonlike eiendom word vernietig (2)
       Infrastruktuur word vernietig (2)
       Natuurlike plantegroei word vernietig (2)
       Gronderosie (2)
       Boerdery –aktiwiteite kom tot stilstand (2)
       Probleme met assuransie-uitbetalings (2)
       Siektes (2)
       [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

2.3.1   Besoedeling is vasgevang deur inversie wat laer is as die bergtoppe (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.3.2   Temperatuur van die stad sal styg (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.3.3   Reënval in die stad sal toeneem (2)
       Meer higroskopiese kerne vir kondensasie (2)
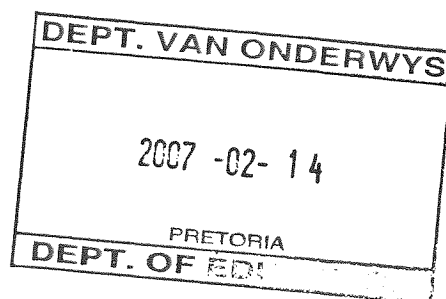   [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

2.3.4   Wetgewing wat fabrieke dwing om uitlaatgasse te verminder (2)
        Gebruik rooklose stowe by gemeenskappe wat steenkool gebruik (2)
        Elektrifiseer die townships (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 koolstofdioksied te absorbeer (2)
        [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

2.4.1   Wanneer 'n rivier sy walle oorstroom (1) en die aangrensende vloedvlakte
        Oorstroom (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)

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   Die laagste punt (1) tot waar 'n landskap geërodeer kan word (1)   (2)
2.5.2   a) Waterval (2)
           stroomversnelling (2)
           Meer (2)
           Samevloeiing van strome (2)
           Dam (2)
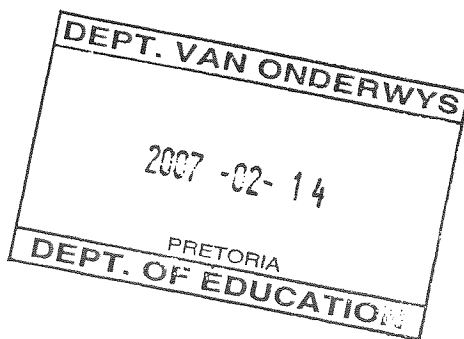   [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)
        b) Seevlak (2)   1x2 = (2)

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2.6.1   Vermeerder (2)   1x2 = (2)
2.6.2   Meer water vloei in die stroom (2)   1x2 = (2)
2.6.3   Dendrities (2)   1x2 = (2)

2.7.1   Die wisselwerking tussen alle lewende / biotiese organisms en die
        nie-lewende / abiotiese organisms 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 TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

2.7.4   Beskerm biodiversiteit (2)
        Spesies is afhanklik van mekaar (2)
        Natuurlike habitat moenie verwoes word nie (2)
        Ekosisteme voorsien voedsel (2)
        Beskerm die grond (2)
        Grond begin soos 'n woestyn lyk (2)
        [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ook ander]   2x2 = (4)

2.7.5   Beheer bevolkingsontploffing (2)
        Verbeter boerderytegnieke (2)
        Beskerm plant en dierspesies en hul natuurlike habitat (2)
        Verminder afval (2)
        Volhoubare ontwikkeling (2)
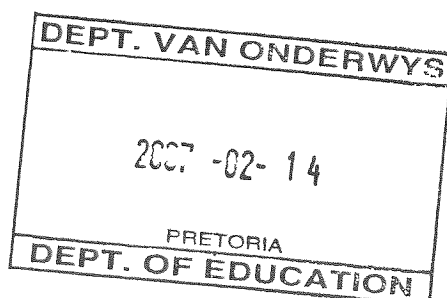   [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)
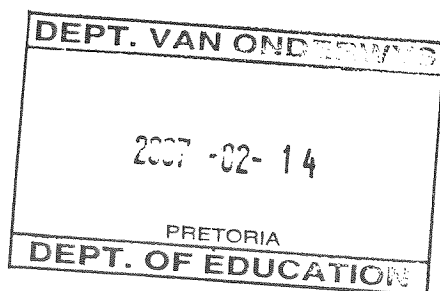
                                                              [75]

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VRAAG 3

3.1.1 a)   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       c)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)

3.1.2 a)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)

3.2.1 a)   Boeredorpie (iii) is rond (1)
             Boeredorpie (iv) is lineër (1)   (2)
       b)   Boeredorpie (iii) plaasopstalle is rondom veekraal gegroepeer om die
             vee te beskerm (1)
             Boeredorpie (iv) plaasopstalle is al langs hoofpaaie vir vervoer (1)   (2)

3.2.2 a)   Boer plant rye bome om winderosie te voorkom (2)
             Kontoerploeëry (2)
             [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)
       b)   Boer is afhanklik van vrugbare grond om gewasse te plant (2)
             Boer sal inkomste verloor (2)
             [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

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 EEN]   1x2 = (2)

       b)   Naby ander mense (2)
             Maklik om met ander mense te kommunikeer en te kuier (2)
             Veiliger (2)
             Masjinerie kan gedeel word (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, oorstromingss (2)
        Swak dienslewering (2)
        Onveilige omgewing (2)
        Min vermaak / ontspanningsfasiliteite (2)
        [Enige DRIE – aanvaar ander ook]   3x2 = (6)

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) C (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b) By 'n opening (poort) in 'n vallei waar alle mense moet deurgaan (2)   1x2 = (2)

3.3.4 a) 'n Plek waar een soort vervoer vervang word met 'n ander (2)   1x2 = (2)
       b) Die nedersetting is langs die kus geleë (2)
           Die nedersetting kan slegs langs die kuslyn uitbrei(2)
           [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

3.3.5   D – Myndorp (2)
          F – Landboudorp (2)   2x2 = (4)

3.4.1 a) 'n Bebosde 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 EEN]   1x2 = (2)
       c) Grondwaarde sal verhoog (2)
           [As kandidaat LAAG aandui kyk na die redes in die volgende vraag]   1x2 = (2)
       d) Die uitsig is mooi (2)
           Naby ontspanningsgebied (2)
           Skep 'n rustige atmosfeer (2)
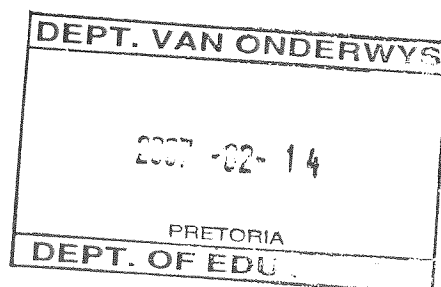   [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

3.4.2 a)   <u>LIGTE</u>   <u>SWAAR</u>
              Gebruik klein hoeveelhede   Gebruik groot hoeveelhede
              rou grondstowwe   rou grondstowwe   (2)
              Eindproduk klein   Eindproduk groot   (2)
              Min besoedeling   Baie besoedeling   (2)
              [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

       b)   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)
       c)   Lae inkomste (2)   1x2 = (2)
              Naby die werkplek (2)
              Baie besoedeling (2)
              Onooglik (2)
              [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

3.4.3 a)   'n Gebied buite / rondom die stad (1)   (1)
       b)   Stedelike nedersetting (2)   (2)

       c)   Kragstasie (2)
              Rioolplaas (2)
              Lughawens(2)
              Begraafplaas (2)
              Skrootwerwe (2)
              Gholfbane (2)
              Vullishope (2)
              Renbane (2)
              Inry teaters (2)
              Kwekerye (2)
              [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander]   2x2 = (4)
       d)   Tekort aan grond in die stad (2)
              Benodig groot stukke grond (2)
              Goedkoper grond aan die buitewyke van die stad (2)
              [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

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4.1.1	a)	Waar(2)	1x2 = (2)
	b)	Waar(2)	1x2 = (2)
	c)	Onwaar (2)	1x2 = (2)

4.1.2	a)	Waar (2)	1x2 = (2)
	b)	Waar (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)
en die fisiese aard van die terrein (1)   (2)

   b)   Rivier (1)
Gelyk grond (1)
Bewerkbare / vrugbare grond (1)
[Enige TWEE]   (2)

4.2.3 Nedersetting langs die pad (2)   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)   Mense beweeg vanaf die landelike gebiede na die stedelike gebiede (1)
en dit is die gevolg van minder mense op die landelike gebiede (1)   (2)

   b)   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 lewenstandaard in die stad (2)
Meer vermaaklikheidsgeleenthede in die stad (2)
[Enige DRIE]   3x2 = (6)

   c)   Meer ouer mense (2)   1x2 = (2)

   d)   Kwaliteit van dienste neem af (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)
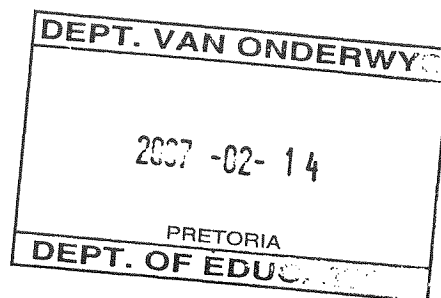[Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

4.3.3	a)	Invloedsfeer gaan verklein (2)	1x2 = (2)
	b)	Reikwydte sal afneem (2)	1x2 = (2)

4.4.1	a)	Hoe maklik dit is (1) om die bestemming te bereik(1)	(2)
	b)	Sentrale (1) Sake (1) Kern (1)	(3)
	c)	Hoë gebouedigtheid in die SSK (2)	1x2 = (2)
	d)	Hoë geboue in die SSK (2)	1x2 = (2)
	e)	Grondwaardes is hoog in die SSK (2)	1x2 = (2)
4.4.2		Neem toe (2)	1x2 = (2)

4.5.1 Vinnige geboude nedersetting (1) sonder formele beplanning (1)   (2)

4.5.2 Stene (1)
       Plastiek (1)
       Glas (1)
       Modder (1)
       Afval staal (1)
       Sinkplate (1)
       Hout / Planke (1)
       [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander]   (2)

4.5.3 Mense van die landelike gebiede kan nie werk kry in die stedelike
       gebiede nie (1) en kan nie formele behuising bekostig nie (1)   (2)

4.5.4	a)	Naby spoorlyn (2)	1x2 = (2)
	b)	Lae vlak van geskooldheid (2)	
		Is nie vaardig nie (2)	
		Werksmark is versadig (2)	
		[Enige EEN]	1x2 = (2)
	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 werklossheidsyfer (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 misdaadsyfer (2)	
		[Enige EEN]	1x2 = (2)

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4.5.5 Onhigiëniese toestande (2)
       Tekort aan sanitasie (2)
       Geen / min afvalverwydering (2)
       Siektes (2)
       Geen dienste bv. Elektrisiteit, lopende water (2)
       Swak paaie (2)
       Misdaad (2)
       Lugbesoedeling(2)
       Tekort aan stormwaterdreinering (2)
       [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ander ook]   2x2 = (4)

                                                                          [75]

                              VRAAG 5

5.1.1   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
5.1.2   Onwaar(2)   1x2 = (2)
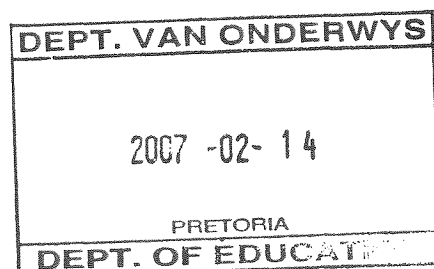5.1.3   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)
5.1.4   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
5.1.5   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)

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 (2)   (2)
       b)   Steil helling van die eskarphange (2)
             Hoë berge met min poorte (2)
             [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)
       c)   Bou van brûe (2)
             Bou van tunnels (2)
             Bou van bergpasse (2)
             [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

5.3.1 a)   Waar mense bly (1) in die verskillende dele van die land (1) (2)
       b)   Die aantal mense (1) per km² (1)   (2)

5.3.2   Bevolking neem af van oos na wes (2)   1x2 = (2)

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5.3.3 Hoër reënval in die ooste (2)
Grond is meer vrugbaar (2)
Mineraalneerslae 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 EEN]   1x2 = (2)

5.4.1 60 miljoen (1)   (1)

5.4.2 a)   40 miljoen (1)   (1)
      b)   Werkloosheid (2)
            Behuisingstekort (2)
            Ontwrigting van dienste (2)
            Misdaad (2)
            Verkeersopeenhoping (2)
            [Enige TWEE – aanvaar ook ander]   2x2 = (4)

5.4.3 a)   Herophou (1) en Ontwikkelings (1) Program (1)   (3)
      b)   Skoon lopende water (2)   Sanitasie (2)
            Gesondheidsdienste / Klinieke (2) Opvoeding / Skole (2)
            Behuising (2)   Elektrisiteit (2)
            Vervoernetwerke (2)
            [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

5.5.1 Graslande (2)
      Karoo (2)
      [Enige EEN]   (2)

5.5.2 Oos / oostelik / wes na oos(2)   (2)

5.5.3 Noord Kaap (2)
      Noordwes (2)
      Weskaap (2)
      Vrystaat (2)
      Ooskaap (2)
      KwaZulu Natal (2)
      [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

5.5.4 Oorbeweiding(2)
      Teveel diere per eenheidsoppervlak (2)
      Besproeiïng in droë gebiede (2)
      Geen rusperiode vir grond nie (2)
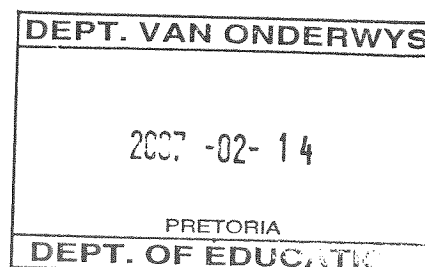   [Enige EEN – aanvaar ook ander]   1x2 = (2)

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

5.6.1 Sekondêr (2)   1x2 = (2)

5.6.2 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)

5.6.3 Toename in lugbesoedeling (2)
       Afstand na buitelandse market (2)
       Arbeidskoste en stakings (2)
       MIV/Vigs laat aantal arbeiders daal (2)
       Waarde van die rand (2)
       Vervoerkoste is hoog (2)
       Hoë bevolkingsdigtheid plaas druk op die diensverskaffing (2)
       Nywerhede in vier gebiede gekonsentreer daarom is dit strategies kwesbaar (2)
       [Enige TWEE]   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)

5.7.1 Is die verskil (1) tussen die totale waarde van die sigbare uitvoere en invoere (1)   (2)
5.7.2 Gunstige (2)   (2)
5.7.3 Waarde van die uitvoere is meer as die invoere (2)   1x2 = (2)

                                                                                       [75]

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6.1.1 a)   Onwaar(2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   Waar(2)   1x2 = (2)
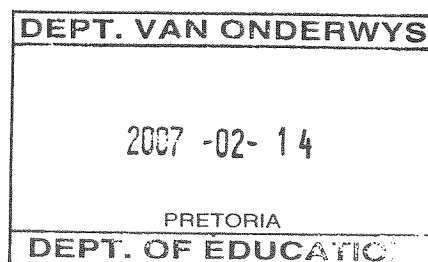   c)   Waar(2)   1x2 = (2)
        d)   Onwaar (2)   1x2 = (2)
        e)   Waar (2)   1x2 = (2)

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)   Desentralisasie van ekonomiese aktiwiteite / nywerheidsprovinsies (2)
              Bevorder werkskepping deur toerisme en ontspanningsfasiliteite (2)
              Moedig entrepeneurskap aan (2)
              Lok buitelandse beleggings (2)
              [Enige EEN – aanvaar ook ander]   1x2 = (2)
6.2.3 a)   Gauteng (1)   (1)
        b)   Noordkaap (1)   (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)

6.2.4 a)   Bruto Binnelandse Produk (2)   (2)
        b)   36,9%   (1)
        c)   Goud (2)   (2)
        d)   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 nywerheidsonwikkeling (2)
              Gematigde klimaatstoestande (2)
              [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

6.3.1 Kaapstad (1)   (1)

6.3.2 Boerdery / Landbou (2)
       Vissery (2)   2x2 = (4)

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6.3.3   Tekstielfabrieke / klerefabrieke (2)
        Wynbedryf (2)
        Vrugte en groente-inmaak (2)
        Visinmaak (2)
        [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)

6.3.4   Werkskepping (2)
        Inkomste (2)
        Verbeter die infrastruktuur (2)
        Hoër lewenstandaard (2)
        [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

6.3.5   a)   Tersiêr(2)   1x2 = (2)
        b)   Diensverskaffing(2)   1x2 = (2)
        c)   Koebergkernkragstasie(2)   1x2 = (2)

6.4.1   a)   Ooskaap (1)
                Noordkaap (1)
                KwaZulu Natal (1)   (3)

        b)   Visvang (2)
                Fabrieke / nywerhede (2)   2x2 = (4)

        c)   Visbevolking neem af (2)   1x2 = (2)

        d)   Visvangs verminder (2)
                Verminderde inkomste (2)
                Werkloosheid (2)
                Migrasie na groter stede(2)
                Agteruitgang / sluit van dienste (2)
                Lewenstandaarde daal (2)
                [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

        e)   Viskwotas (2)
                Wetgeweing 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 EEN– Aanvaar ook ander]   1x2 = (2)

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6.4.2 a)   Die gebruik van hulpbronne (1) op so 'n manier dat dit bewaar en
           ontwikkel sal word (1)   (2)

     b)   Die omgewing sal beskerm word teen vernietiging (2)
           Gebalanseerde ekosisteme sal bewaar word (2)
           Beskerming van hulpbronne en bedreigde spesies (2)
           [Enige EEN]   1x2 = (2)
     c)   Werkskepping (2)
           Mense is opgelei (2)
           Klein besighede het ontstaan(2)
           Kusomgewings het verbeter (2)
           [Enige TWEE]   2x2 = (4)

                                                                       [75]