education

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2007

GEOGRAPHY P1

STANDARD GRADE

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2007

502-2/1

MARKS: 225

TIME: 3 hours

GEOGRAPHY SG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Diagram Book

502 2 1E SG

This question paper consists of 19 pages and an ANNEXURE of 6 pages.

X05

GAUTENG

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections: SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION 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. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(a) The three high pressure cells that control South Africa's climate migrate in a southerly direction during our summer. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The three high pressure cells mentioned above are associated with rising air. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Mesas and buttes are typical of South Africa's Karoo landscape. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Mesas and buttes develop from tilted sedimentary rock. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Parent material (rocks) determines the mineral composition of soil. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Figure 1.2 A 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. Identify high pressure cells K, L and M. (3)

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

(a) What is an inversion layer? (2)

(b) Give ONE piece of evidence from Figure 1.2 B to support the statement that it represents summer conditions. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Describe TWO weather conditions that one could experience in the interior of South Africa during the season mentioned in Question 1.2.2(b). Select from the following weather conditions:
overcast, precipitation, high pressure, dry. (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) Describe the position of the moisture front / trough line over South Africa. (2)

(b) On which side of the moisture front do line thunderstorms develop? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Name the cloud type that is associated with the development of line thunderstorms. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) What are the consequences of line thunderstorms for farmers and city people in the interior of South Africa? (3 x 2) (6)

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) Give possible reasons why the rivers at T are more active than those at S. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) How will the size of the drainage basin at S and T be affected by the movement of the watershed? (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Rivers at T will result in a higher run-off and less infiltration than rivers at S. How does steepness of slope influence run-off? (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 Which one of landforms labelled X and Z is a

(a) Dome? (1)

(b) Tor? (1)

1.4.2 (a) Is landform Z more likely to develop in granite or in limestone? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Water plays an important role in the development of landform Z. Indicate whether one would expect chemical or mechanical weathering to take place. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 A radial drainage pattern will most likely develop on landform X

(a) Draw a simple plan view of a radial drainage pattern. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Name any TWO other drainage patterns that you have studied. (2 x 2) (4)

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 Identify the THREE soil horizons typical of a mature soil profile. (3)

1.5.3 Indicate which ONE of zones O and R consists mainly of

(a) organic material. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) solid rock. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 (a) Will the soil profile be better developed on a steep slope or on a gradual slope? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 1.5.4(a). (1 x 2) (2)
[75]

OR

QUESTION 2

2.1 The following statements are all related to physical Geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(a) Tropical cyclones occur along the west coast of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Tropical cyclones develop during winter months. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) The upper reaches of a river valley are deep and narrow. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Rejuvenation of a river occurs when the river starts to erode downwards again. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Desertification is the result of incorrect farming methods. (1 x 2) (2)

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) Including Elita, how many tropical cyclones have already occurred along the east coast of southern Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 2.2.2(a). (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 (a) What do we call the centre of a tropical cyclone? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE weather condition associated with the centre of a tropical cyclone. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 What will happen to tropical cyclone Elita if it moves over land? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Mention TWO effects of tropical cyclone Elita once it moves over land. (2 x 2) (4)

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 How will the presence of pollutants in the valley affect the rainfall in the city? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Provide TWO possible solutions to reduce pollution in this valley. (2 x 2) (4)

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)

2.4.2 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 base level of erosion. (2)

2.5.2 (a) Give ONE example of a temporary base level of erosion along the course of a river. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE example of a permanent base level of erosion along the course of 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 Will the discharge of the stream labelled X decrease or increase during times of flooding? (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.2 Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.6.1. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.3 Does the drainage basin in Figure 2.6 show a dendritic or a radial pattern? (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 TWO ways in which humans are interfering with ecosystems around the world. (2 x 2) (4)

2.7.4 Why is it important to protect natural ecosystems? (2 x 2) (4)

2.7.5 Suggest TWO ways in which ecosystems can be protected. (2 x 4) (4)

[75]

TOTAL SECTION A: 75

SECTION B: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3.1 The following statements are all related to settlement Geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

3.1.1 Refer to Figure 3.2 showing rural settlements.

(a) Settlement iv is the smallest of the four illustrated settlements (1 x 2) (2)

(b) According to size and complexity, settlement iv is a village. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) As a result of migration from settlement iv, its population will become older. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 Refer to Figure 3.4 showing land uses in an urban settlement.

(a) Industrial zone D is a light industrial zone. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) One would most likely find a cement factory in industrial zone D. (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) Indicate which settlement is round and which is linear. (2)

(b) Give reasons for each of the shapes. (2)

3.2.2 Refer to settlement (ii).

(a) Provide ONE piece of evidence indicating that the farmer is protecting the soil against erosion. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Why is it important for this farmer to protect the soil? (1 x 2) (2)

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

(a) Give ONE disadvantage that farmer X has in managing his farm. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE advantage that farmer X has in living in this settlement. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Many people are leaving this settlement to live in large cities. Give THREE possible reasons (push factors) for this trend. (3 x 2) (6)

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) Which settlement, C or D, is a gap town? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Why did the settlement that you have selected develop at that specific place? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 (a) Settlement I is a break-of-bulk point. What does this mean? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The expansion of settlement I is limited. Why is this so? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Identify TWO specialised settlements that developed as a result of primary activities. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Figure 3.4 shows a modern urban settlement with it 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) Why is it important to maintain green belts in a city? (2)

(c) Will residential areas next to a green belt have high or low land values? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Why would people want to live in a residential area close to a green belt? (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.2 Light industries are important in the functioning of a city as they provide vital services.

(a) List TWO differences between light and heavy industries. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Why do light industries normally position themselves close to the CBD or in suburbs? (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Will suburbs close to heavy industries be low income or high income residential areas? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Give a possible reason for your answer to Question 3.4.2(c). (1 x 2) (2)

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 x 2) (2)

(c) List TWO urban functions that are typically found in the rural-urban fringe. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Explain why the functions mentioned in Question 3.4.3(c) are typically found in the rural-urban fringe. Make reference to the size of land needed by these functions and the value of land on the outskirts of cities. (2 x 2) (4)

[75]

OR

QUESTION 4

4.1 The following statements are all related to settlement Geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

4.1.1 Refer to Figure 4.2 showing a central place.

(a) The settlement shown here is linear in shape. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The settlement shown here has a clustered / nucleated pattern. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) The surrounding area served by this settlement is known as its rural-urban fringe. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 Refer to Figure 4.4 showing an urban settlement.

(a) The CBD developed where major transport routes meet. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The many shopping centres in the residential areas are the result of commercial decentralization. (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)

4.2.3 Provide a reason for the shape of this central place. (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) What is rural depopulation? (2)

(b) Give THREE pull factors that cause rural depopulation. (3 x 2) (6)

(c) Will rural depopulation result in older or younger people remaining in the rural areas? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Will rural depopulation increase or decrease 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). (2)

(f) Give TWO possible measures to slow down rural depopulation from this central place. (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.3 (a) Will rural depopulation increase or decrease the sphere of influence of the central place? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Will rural depopulation increase or decrease the range of goods of the central place? (1 x 2) (2)

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) What does the term accessibility mean? (2)

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

(c) How has accessibility influenced building density in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) How has accessibility influenced building height in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) How has accessibility influenced land values in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.2 Has the development of the road network and an increase in private motor vehicle ownership increased or decreased the range of goods (distance that people will travel to use services) of the CBD in this settlement? (1 x 2) (2)

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 List TWO examples of building materials that are used to build shelters in informal settlements. (2)

4.5.3 Why do informal settlements develop? (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.4 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? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain why the people living here find if difficult to find jobs. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Give ONE example of employment opportunities in the informal sector of the economy. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Why is it important to encourage people to be involved in the informal sector of the economy. (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 Excluding employment, give TWO other problems experienced by people living in informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)
[75]

TOTAL SECTION B: 75

SECTION C: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5.1 The following statements are all related to South African Geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(a) The Drakensberg is the highest mountain range along the Great Escarpment. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The Orange-Fish water transfer scheme provides water to the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Motor vehicle assembly is the most important industrial activity in the Eastern Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Balance of trade is a summary of all South Africa's transactions with the rest of the world. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) The GEAR policy is aimed at the economic upliftment of people. (1 x 2) (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 is an important watershed. 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 x 2) (2)

(b) Why does feature A form a transport barrier between the interior and the coast? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) What has been done to overcome feature A as a transport barrier? Give ONE example. (1 x 2) (2)

5.3 Figure 5.3 shows population density and distribution in South Africa. Study Figure 5.3 and answer the questions that follow.

5.3.1 What do you understand by the following terms:

(a) population distribution? (2)
(b) population density? (2)

5.3.2 How does South Africa's population density change from east to west? (1 x 2) (2)

5.3.3 Give ONE reason for the change in South Africa's population density as mentioned in Question 5.3.2. (1 x 2) (2)

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 Most South Africans will be living in cities in 2010.

(a) How many South Africans will be living in cities in 2010? (1)

(b) Give TWO problems that will be experienced in cities as a result of the increase in population. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4.3 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) Give TWO examples of services that are being provided by the RDP. (2 x 2) (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 Name ONE natural vegetation type that is being invaded? (1 x 2) (2)

5.5.2 In which direction is the invasion by weaker species taking place? (1 x 2) (2)

5.5.3 Name any TWO provinces that will be seriously affected by the process of invasion. (2 x 2) (4)

5.5.4 This process of invasion is mainly the result of incorrect farming methods. Give ONE example of such incorrect farming methods. (1 x 2) (2)

5.5.5 Give TWO possible solutions to solve the problem of invasion by weaker plant species. (2 x 2) (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 To which economic sector do industries belong? (1 x 2) (2)

5.6.2 List TWO factors that favoured industrial development in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

5.6.3 List TWO factors that restricted 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)

5.7 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 x 2) (2)

5.7.3 Explain your answer to Question 5.7.2. (1 x 2) (2)
[75]

OR

QUESTION 6

6.1 The following statements are all related to South African Geography. Indicate whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(a) Mozambique is a land-locked neighbour of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Hydro-electricity is generated at the Van der Kloof Dam. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) SASOL, South Africa's largest petro-chemical industry, is in the PWV industrial region. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) The value of goods and services produced in South Africa is referred to as its GNP. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) South Africa's GEAR policy was introduced 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 neigbouring 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 x 2) (2)

(b) What percentage of the economically active people in the province mentioned in Question 6.2.2(a) is unemployed? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Give ONE possible solution to reduce unemployment in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

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. (2 x 2) (4)

6.2.4 Refer to Table 6.2. It clearly shows that Gauteng makes the greatest percentage contribution to South Africa's GDP.

(a) What does the abbreviation GDP stand for? (2)

(b) How much is Gauteng's percentage contribution to South Africa's GDP? (1)

(c) Which mining activity (mineral) contributes the most to the economic wealth of Gauteng? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Secondary activities also contribute to the economic wealth of Gauteng. Give any ONE factor that favoured industrial development in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

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 Identify the TWO main categories of primary activities that are practised 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 Give TWO advantages (benefits) of industrial development for the people living in the Western Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

6.3.5 Many industries will get their electricity from South Africa's only nuclear power station located in the Western Cape.

(a) To which economic sector, tertiary or primary, does the provision of electricity belong? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 6.3.5(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Name the nuclear power station found in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

6.4 Coastal provinces such as the Western Cape put a lot of pressure on 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) Excluding the Western Cape, identify THREE other coastal provinces in South Africa. (3)

(b) Identify the TWO activities visible in Figure 6.4 that will have a negative influence on coastal ecosystems. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) How will fishing activities impact on the size of the fish population in coastal ecosystems? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) With reference to your answer in Question 6.4.1(c), how will the economy of fishing communities be affected? (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Recommend ONE possible measure that can be introduced to reverse the destruction of the fish population. (1 x 2) (2)

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 benefit of sustainable development to the environment? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) With reference to the extract, give TWO advantages of sustainable development for the local fishing communities. (2 x 2) (4)

[75]

TOTAL SECTION C: 75

GRAND TOTAL: 225

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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2007

GEOGRAPHY P1 ANNEXURE

HIGHER GRADE / STANDARD GRADE

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2007

502-1/1 & 502-2/1

X05

ANNEXURE

This annexure consists of 6 pages

GAUTENG

FIGURE 1.2A FIGUUR 1.2A

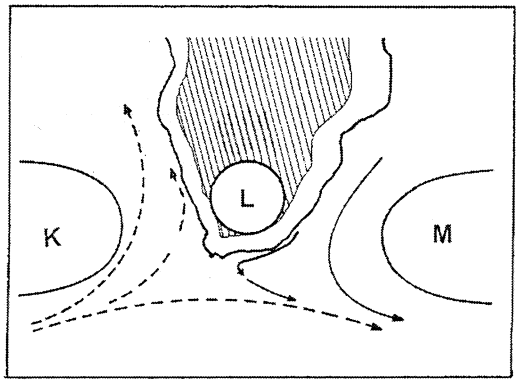


FIGURE 1.2B FIGUUR 1.2B

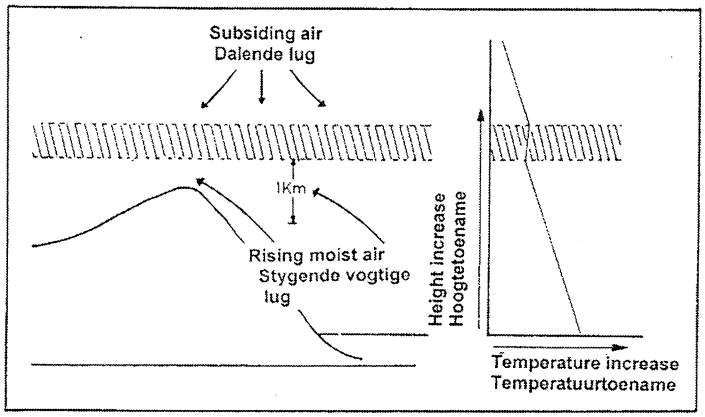


FIGURE 1.2C FIGUUR 1.2C

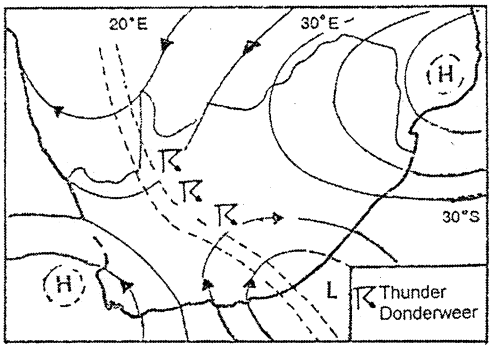


FIGURE 1.3 FIGUUR 1.3

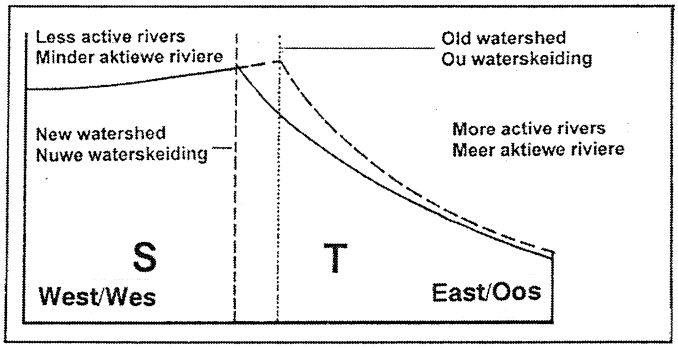


FIGURE 1.4 FIGUUR 1.4

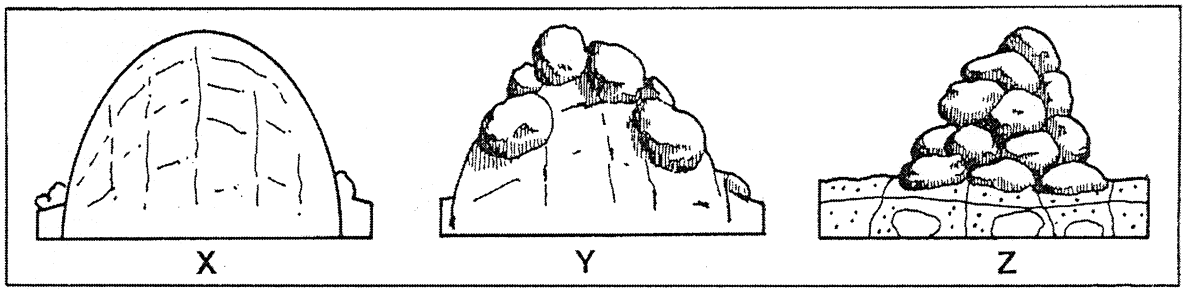


FIGURE 1.5 FIGUUR 1.5

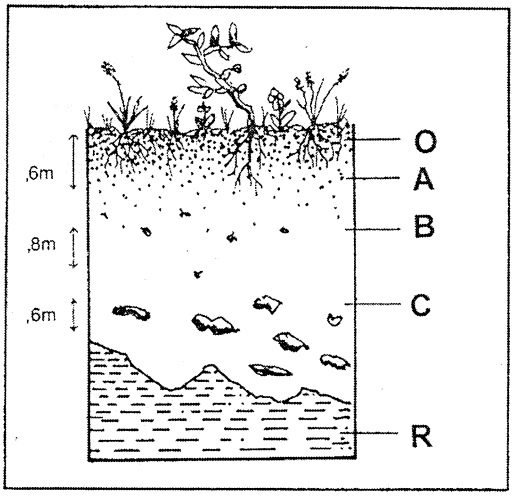


FIGURE 2.2 FIGUUR 2.2

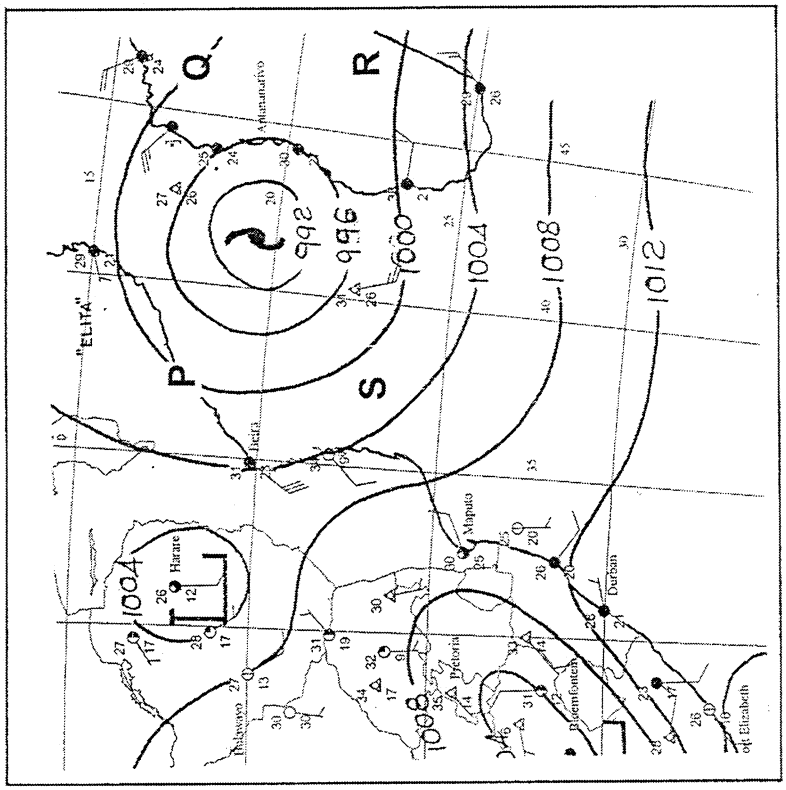


FIGURE 2.5 FIGUUR 2.5

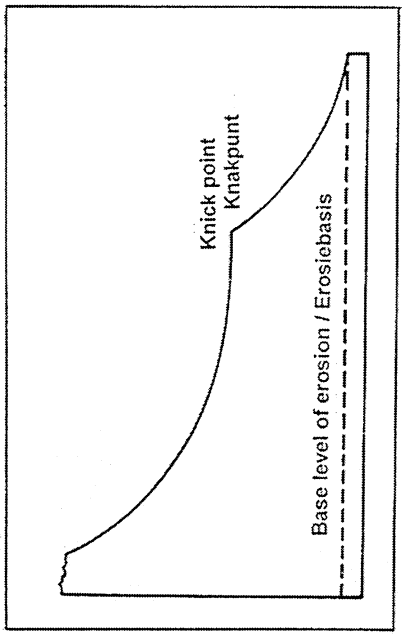


FIGURE 2.6 FIGUUR 2.6

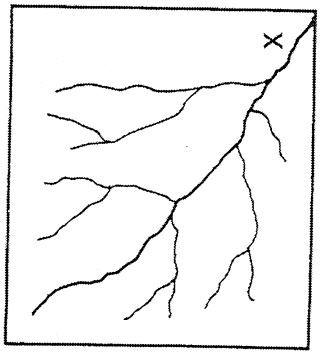


FIGURE 2.7 FIGUUR 2.7

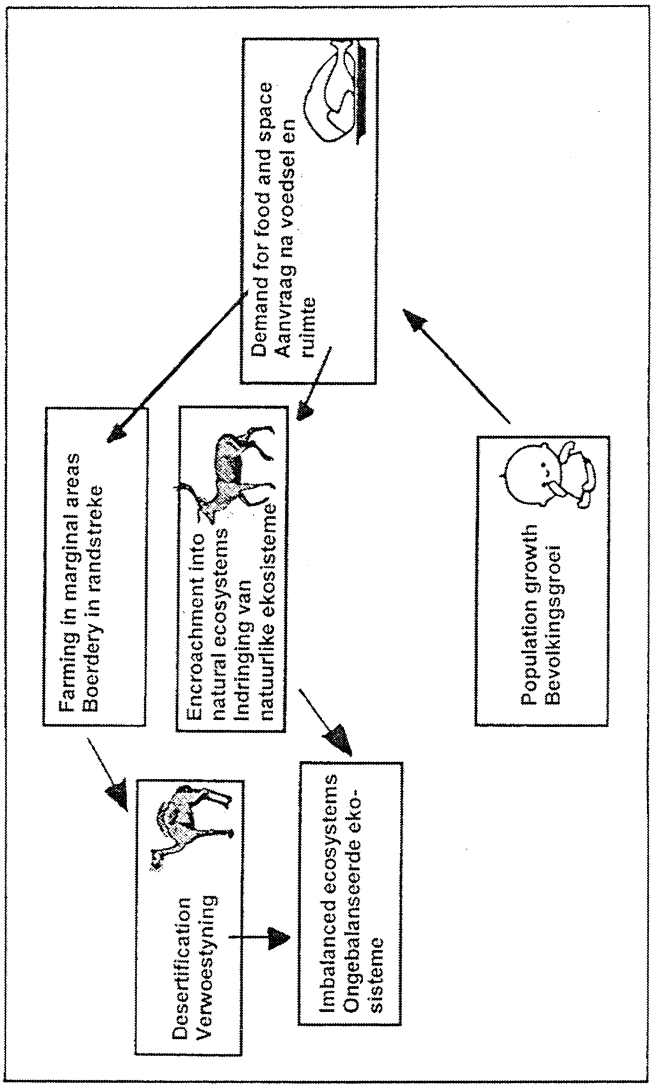


FIGURE 2.3 FIGUUR 2.3

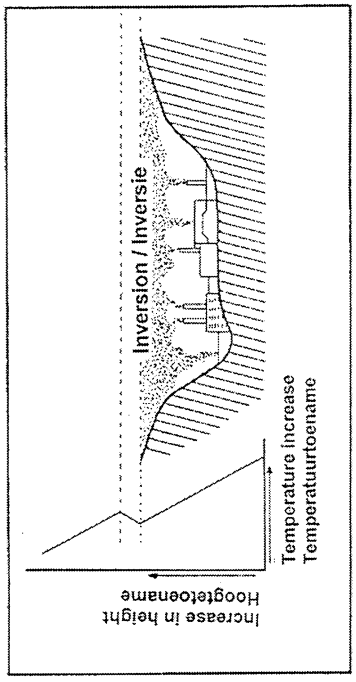


FIGURE 3.4

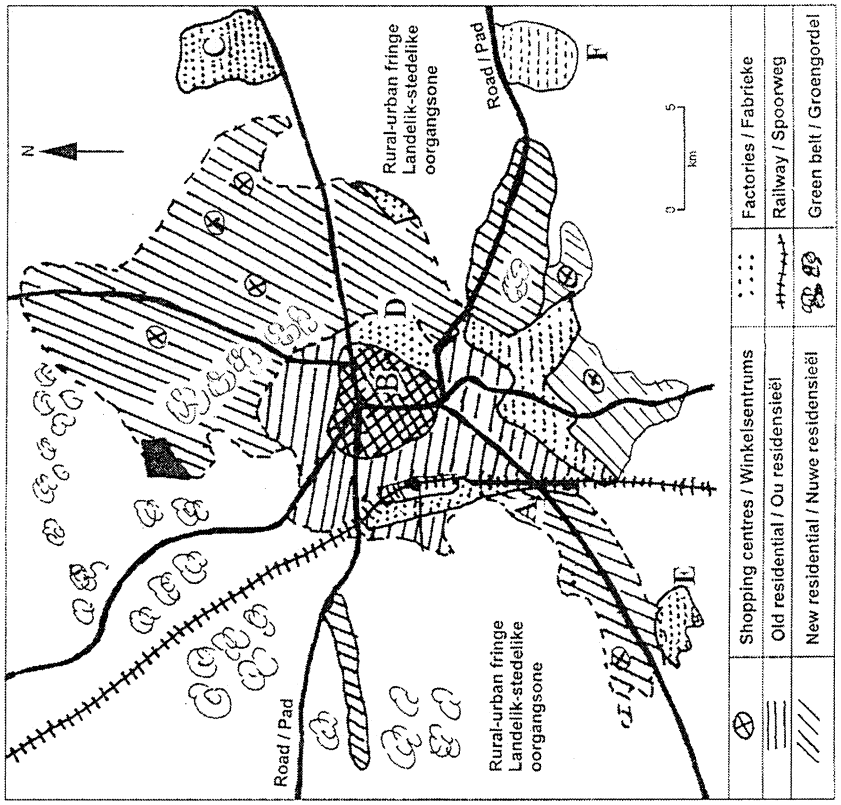


FIGURE 3.2

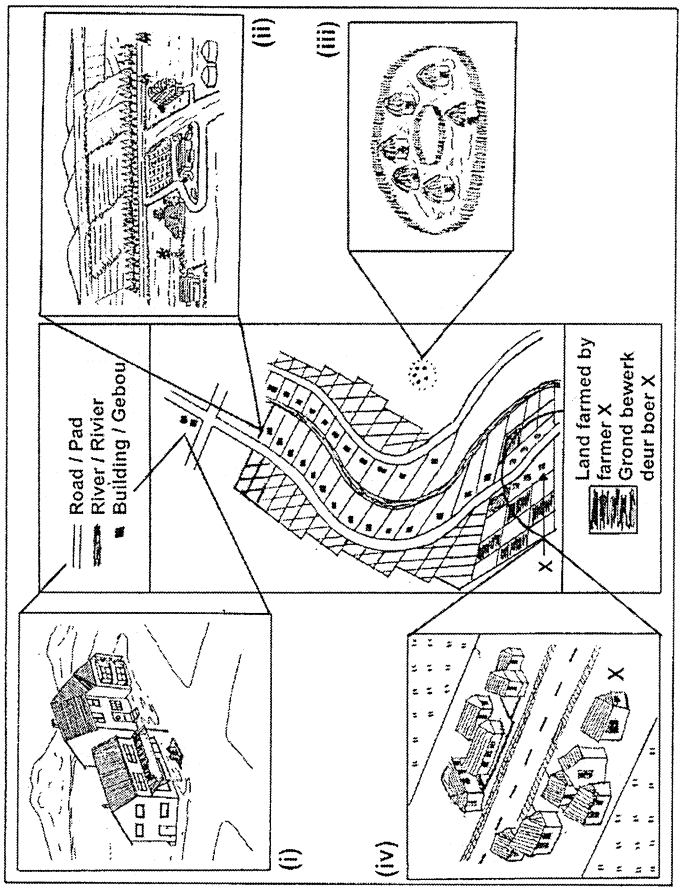


FIGURE 3.3

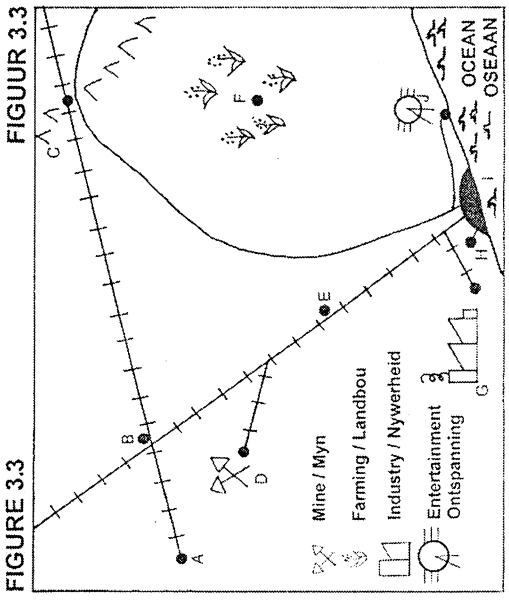


FIGURE 4.2 FIGUUR 4.2

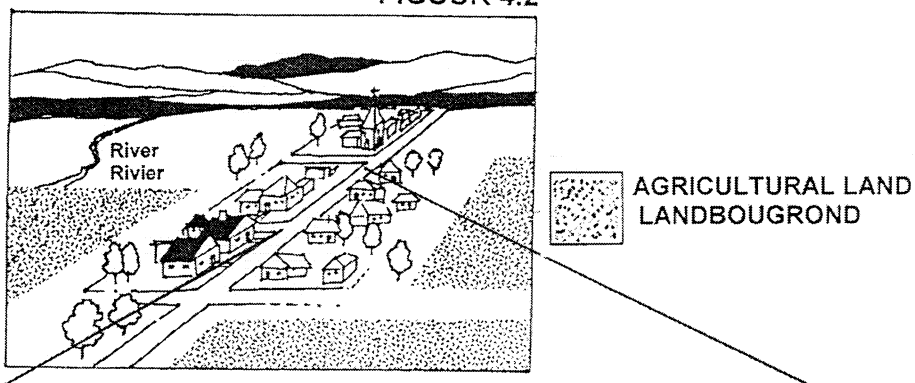


FIGURE 4.3 FIGUUR 4.3

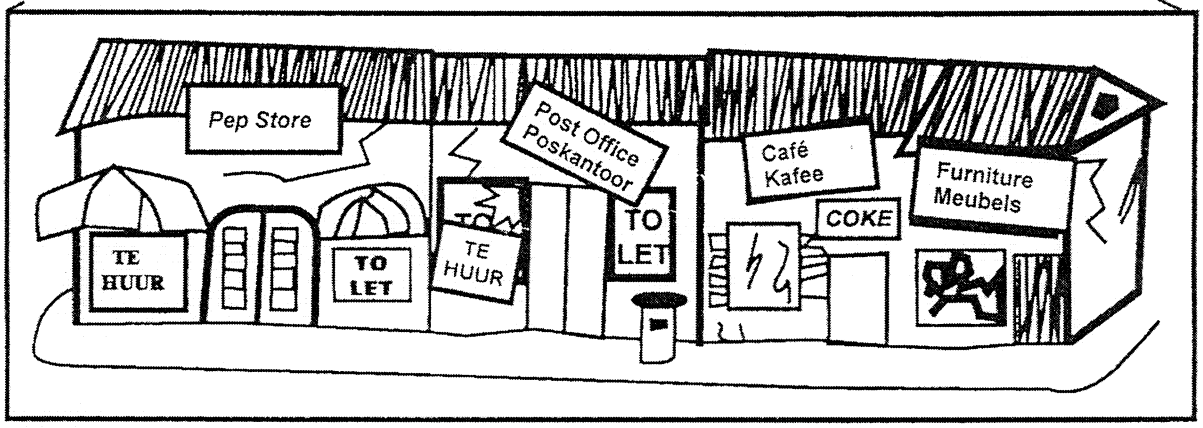
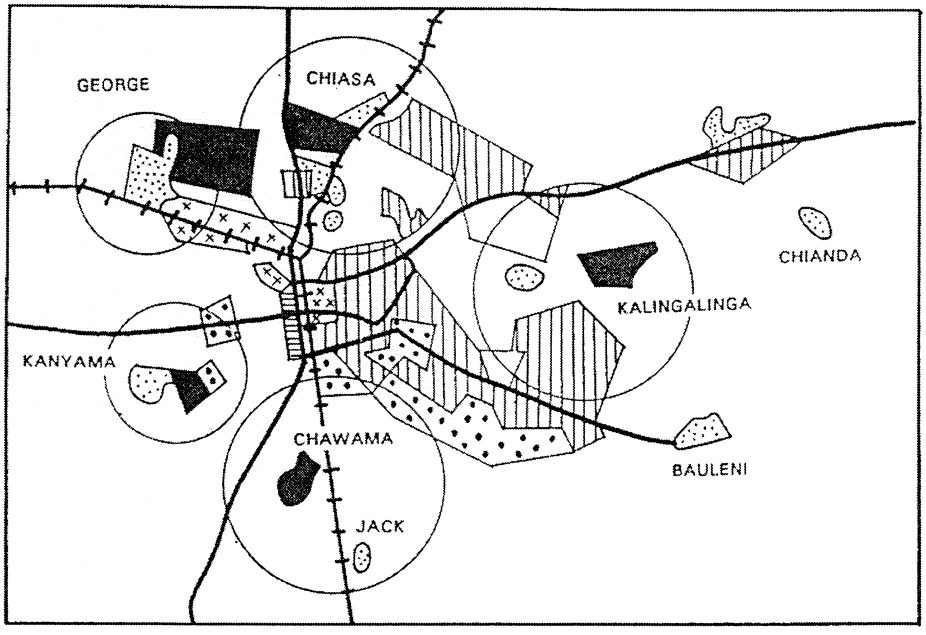


FIGURE 4.4 FIGUUR 4.4



KEY/SLEUTEL

- SQUATTER COMMUNITY / PLAKKERSGEMEENSKAP
- SQUATTER COMMUNITY RURAL IN CHARACTER / PLAKKERSGEMEENSKAP MET LANDELIKE KARAKTER
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL / Hoë DIGTHEID RESIDENSIEëL
- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL / LAE DIGTHEID RESIDENSIEëL
- INDUSTRY / NYWERHEID
- COMMERCIAL CENTRE / KOMMERSIëLE SENTRUM
- RAILWAY / SPOORWEG
- ROAD / PAD

FIGURE 5.2 FIGUUR 5.2

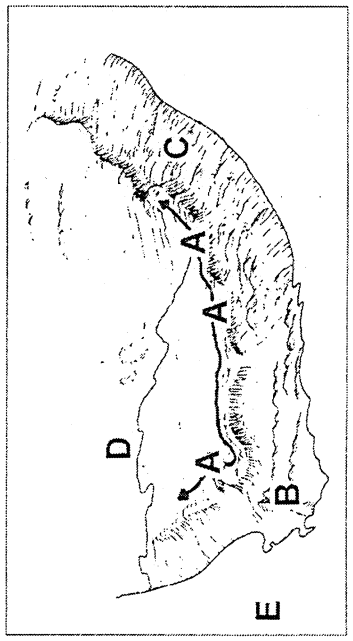


FIGURE 5.3 FIGUUR 5.3

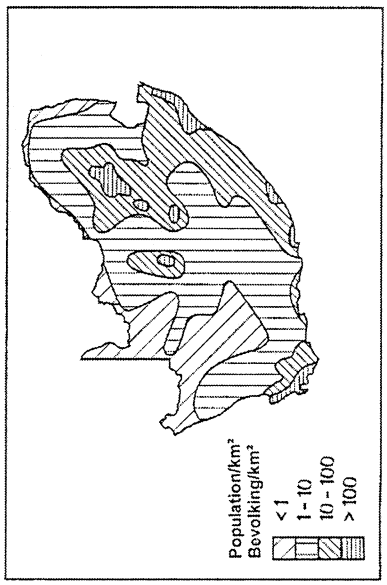


FIGURE 5.4 FIGUUR 5.4

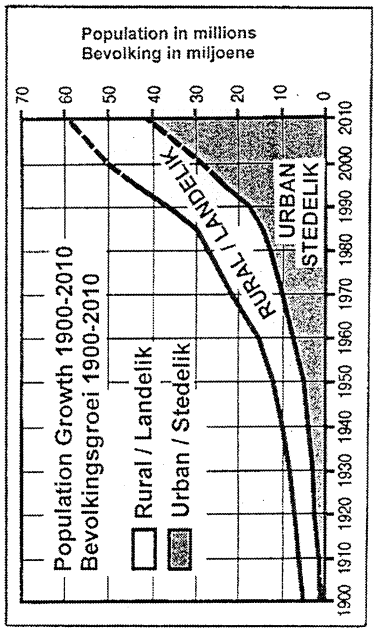


FIGURE 5.5 FIGUUR 5.5

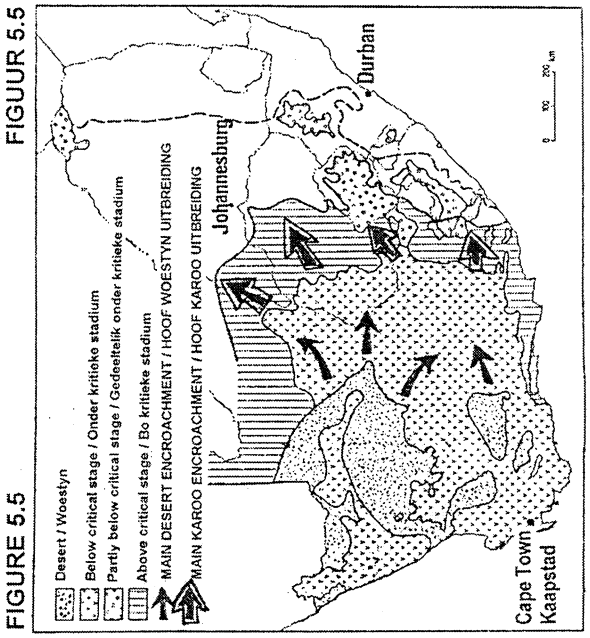


FIGURE 5.6 FIGUUR 5.6

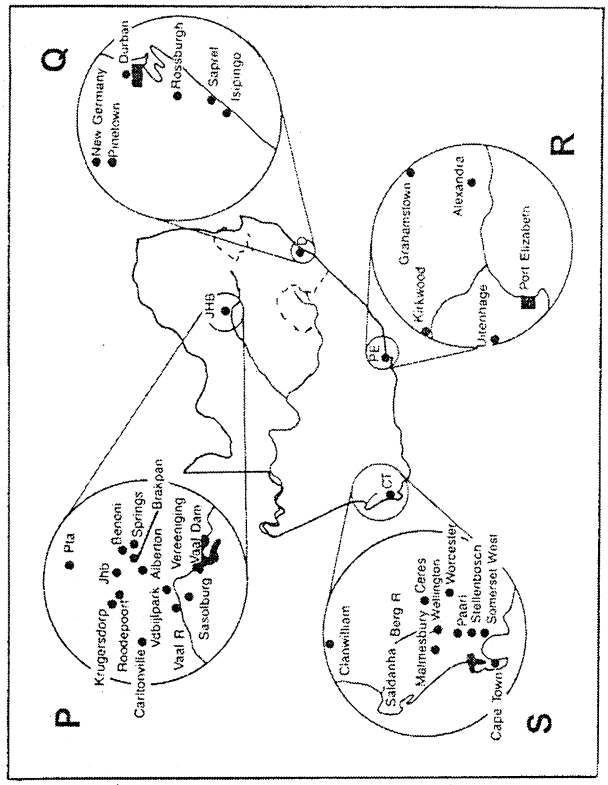


FIGURE 5.7 FIGUUR 5.7

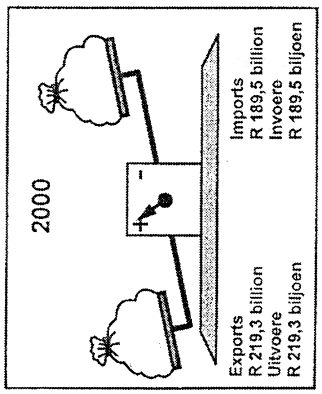


TABLE 6.2

	AREA (km²)	POPULATION BEVOLKING	POPULATION DENSITY/km² BEVOLKINGS-DIGTHEID/km²	URBANISED VERSTEDELIK (%)	CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (%) BYDRAE TOT BBP (%)
SOUTH AFRICA SUID-AFRIKA	1 398 088	46 888 200	33,5	48.3	100
WESTERN CAPE WESKAAP	154 463	4 645 600	30,1	86,5	13,2
EASTERN CAPE OOSKAAP	200 893	7 039 300	35,0	32,6	7,5
NORTHERN CAPE NOORDKAAP	417 345	902 300	2,2	73,0	2,2
FREE STATE VRYSTAAT	148 117	2 953 100	19,9	64,1	7,1
KWAZULU/ NATAL	105 406	9 651 100	91,6	37,6	14,7
NORTH WEST NOORDWES	129 876	3 823 900	29,4	31,6	6,9
GAUTENG	18 939	9 018 000	476,2	96,0	36,9
MPUMALANGA	88 529	3 219 900	36,4	31,2	8,3
LIMPOPO	134 520	5 635 000	41,2	9,1	3,1

FIGURE 6.3

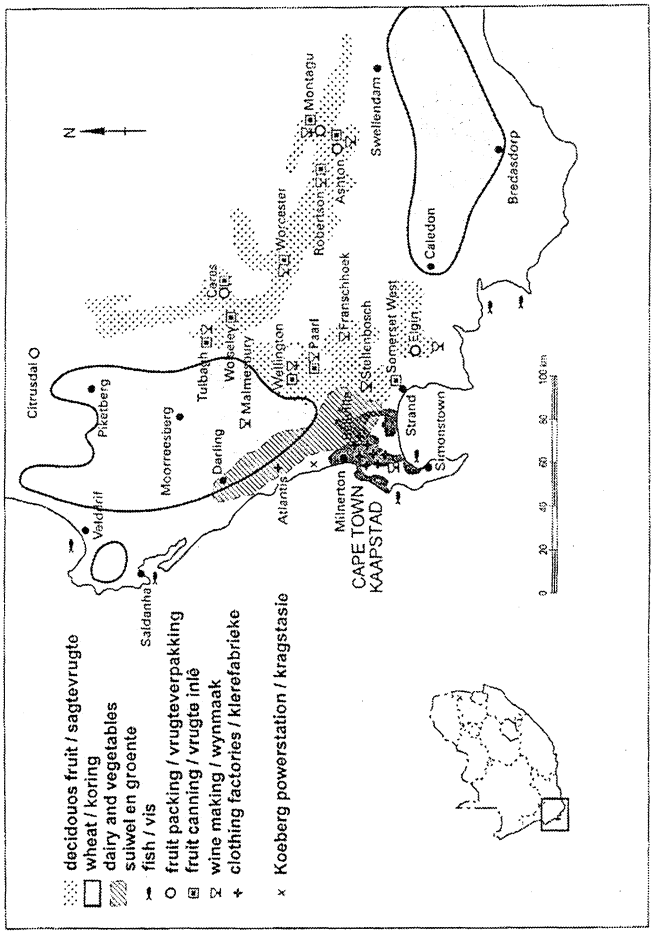


FIGURE 6.2

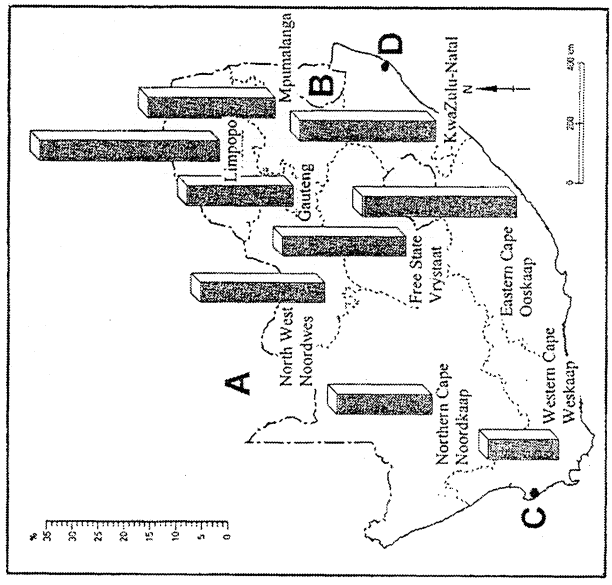


FIGURE 6.4