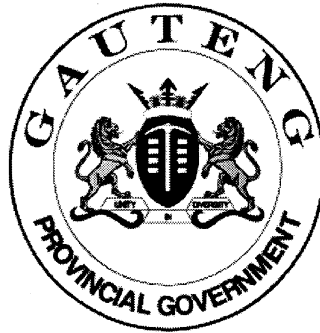


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION  
*SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN***



**FEBRUARY / MARCH  
*FEBRUARIE / MAART***

**2007**

**GEOGRAPHY  
*AARDRYKSKUNDE***

**First Paper: Theory  
*Eerste Vraestel: Teorie***

**LG**

**502-3/1 LS**

**13 pages / bladsye**

**X05**



**COPYRIGHT RESERVED / KOPIEREG VOORBEHOU  
APPROVED BY UMALUSI / GOEDGEKEUR DEUR UMALUSI**



GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

AARDRYKSKUNDE LG  
(Eerste Vraestel: Teorie)

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 240

---

---

**INSTRUKSIES:**

- Beantwoord VIER vrae:  
EEN uit Afdeling A  
EEN uit Afdeling B  
EEN uit Afdeling C
  - Die VIERDE vraag mag uit enige van die oorblywende vrae gekies word.
  - Alle diagramme (Figuur 1.1 – Figuur 6.3.3) word in Bylae 502-3/1(1), wat hierdie vraestel vergesel, ingesluit. Maak dit los vir maklike verwysing.
  - Nommer AL die vrae in die **middel** van jou **antwoordboek**, bv.  
2.1.3
  - Laat 'n **lyn oop** tussen onderafdelings van 'n vraag.
  - Begin elke nuwe vraag (Vraag 1 – 6) **boaan** 'n nuwe bladsy.
  - Moenie die vraagnommers verander nie.
  - Moenie in die kantlyne van jou antwoordboek skryf nie.
  - **Omkring** die vraagnommers wat jy beantwoord het, op die voorblad van jou **antwoordboek**.
  - Skryf **duidelik** en **leesbaar**.
  - Illustreer, waar moontlik, jou antwoorde met benoemde diagramme.
  - Krediet sal gegee word vir insig.
- 
-

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY LG  
(First Paper: Theory)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 240

---

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer FOUR questions:
    - ONE from Section A
    - ONE from Section B
    - ONE from Section C
  - The FOURTH question may be chosen from any of the remaining questions.
  - All diagrams (Figure 1.1 – Figure 6.3.3) are included in the Supplement 502-3/(X) which is attached to this question paper. Detach it for easy reference.
  - Number ALL questions down to the **centre** of your **answer book**, e.g.  
2.1.3
  - Leave a **line open** between parts of a question.
  - Begin each of Questions 1 – 6 **at the top** of a new page.
  - Do not change the question numbers.
  - Do not write in the margins of your answer book.
  - On the front page of your **answer book**, **encircle** the question numbers that you have answered.
  - Write **clearly** and **legibly**.
  - Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
  - Credit will be given for insight.
- 
-

**AFDELING A**  
**FISIESE AARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord ten minste EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 1**

1.1 Verwys na **Figuur 1.1** waarop 'n **sinoptiese weerkaart** aangetoon word. Beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 1.1.1 (a) Identifiseer die seisoen wat op hierdie kaart aangetoon word. (1)  
 (b) Gee EEN (1) rede vir jou antwoord. (2)
- 1.1.2 Watter weerverskynsel op hierdie kaart is ongewoon vir hierdie tyd van die jaar? (1)
- 1.1.3 (a) Wat is die isobaarinterval wat op hierdie kaart gebruik word? (1)  
 (b) Wat is die atmosferiese druk by **C**? (1)
- 1.1.4 Kopieer die tabel in jou antwoordboek en voltooi die weervoorspelling vir **stasies A en B**.

	Stasie A	Stasie B
Wolkbedekking		
Windrigting		
Windspoed		
Maksimum temperatuur		
Doupunt temperatuur		

(10)

- 1.1.5 'n Tropiese sikloon is tussen Mosambiek en Madagaskar geleë.  
 (a) Wat is die naam van die tropiese sikloon? (1)  
 (b) Hoeveel tropiese siklone het voor hierdie een voorgekom? (1)  
 (c) Gee TWEE (2) kenmerke van tropiese siklone. 2x2=(4)

1.2 Verwys na **Figuur 1.2** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 1.2.1 Noem TWEE (2) faktore wat Suid-Afrika se weer en klimaat beïnvloed. (2)
- 1.2.2 Identifiseer die seestroom wat **A** gemerk is. (1)
- 1.2.3 Identifiseer die DRIE (3) hoogdrukstelsels (anti-siklone) wat **B**, **C** en **D** gemerk is. (3)

**b.o.**

**SECTION A**  
**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Refer to **Figure 1.1** showing a **synoptic weather map**. Answer the following questions.

- 1.1.1 (a) Identify the season represented on this map. (1)
- (b) Give ONE (1) reason for your answer. (2)
- 1.1.2 Which weather system shown on this map is unusual for this time of year? (1)
- 1.1.3 (a) What is the isobar interval used on this map? (1)
- (b) What is the atmospheric pressure at **C**? (1)
- 1.1.4 Copy the following table into your answer book and complete the weather forecast for **stations A and B**.

	<b>Station A</b>	<b>Station B</b>
Cloud cover		
Wind direction		
Wind velocity (speed)		
Maximum temperature		
Dew point temperature		

(10)

- 1.1.5 A tropical cyclone is situated between Mozambique and Madagascar.
  - (a) What is the name of the tropical cyclone? (1)
  - (b) How many tropical cyclones occurred previous to (before) this one? (1)
  - (c) Give TWO (2) characteristics of tropical cyclones. 2x2=(4)

1.2 Refer to **Figure 1.2** to answer the following questions.

- 1.2.1 List TWO (2) factors influencing South Africa's weather and climate. (2)
- 1.2.2 Identify the ocean current marked **A**. (1)
- 1.2.3 Identify the THREE (3) high pressure systems (anti-cyclones) marked **B**, **C** and **D**. (3)

1.3 Verwys na **Figuur 1.3** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

1.3.1 Definieer die volgende:

- (a) Rivierstelsel (2)
- (b) Dreineringskom (2)
- (c) Waterskeiding (2)

1.3.2 Herrangskik die beskrywings in **Kolom B** om by die soorte riviere in **Kolom A** te pas.

Kolom A		Kolom B	
A.	Permanente rivier	(i)	Vloei slegs gedurende die reënseisoen
B.	Periodiese rivier	(ii)	Ontspring in hoë reënvalgebied en die rivier vloei dan deur droë gebied.
C.	Episodiese rivier	(iii)	Vloei dwarsdeur die jaar
D.	Eksotiese rivier	(iv)	Vloei na harde reën

4x2=(8)

1.4 Verwys na **Figuur 1.4** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 1.4.1 Identifiseer die stroompatrone wat **A, B, C** en **D** gemerk is. (4)
- 1.4.2 Wat is die stroomdigtheid by **E**? (1)
- 1.4.3 Wat is die stroomorde by **F**? (1)

1.5 1.5.1 Identifiseer die struktuurlandskappe wat **A, B, C** en **D** gemerk is, en gebruik **Figuur 1.5.1**. (4)

1.5.2 **Figuur 1.5.2** toon 'n diagram wat hangvorme voorstel.

- (a) Identifiseer die hangvorme wat **A, B, C** en **D** gemerk is. (4)
- (b) Gee EEN (1) kenmerk van elke hangvorm. (4)

[60]

## VRAAG 2

2.1 Bestudeer **Figuur 2.1** waarin **valleiklimate** aangetoon word. Beantwoord die volgende vrae.

2.1.1 Verduidelik hoe aansig die temperatuur beïnvloed van die noordelike en suidelike hange in die suidelike halfgrond. 2x2=(4)

2.1.2 Waar sal mense verkies om hulle huise te bou, op die noordelike of suidelike hang? Waarom? (2)

b.o.

1.3 Study **Figure 1.3** to answer the following questions.

1.3.1 Define the following:

- (a) River system (2)
- (b) Drainage basin (2)
- (c) Watershed (2)

1.3.2 Rearrange the descriptions in **Column B** to match the river types in **Column A**.

Column A		Column B
A.	Permanent river	(i) Flows only during rainy season
B.	Periodic river	(ii) Source is in high rainfall area, then river flows through dry area
C.	Episodic river	(iii) Flows throughout the year
D.	Exotic river	(iv) Flows after heavy rain

4x2=(8)

1.4 Refer to **Figure 1.4** and answer the following questions.

- 1.4.1 Identify the stream patterns marked **A, B, C** and **D**. (4)
- 1.4.2 What is the stream density at **E**? (1)
- 1.4.3 What is the stream order at **F**? (1)

1.5 1.5.1 Identify the structural landforms marked **A, B, C** and **D** using **Figure 1.5.1**. (4)

1.5.2 **Figure 1.5.2** shows a diagram showing slope forms.

- (a) Identify the slope forms marked **A, B, C** and **D**. (4)
- (b) Give ONE (1) characteristic of each slope form. (4)

[60]

**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Study **Figure 2.1** showing valley climates. Answer the following questions.

- 2.1.1 Explain how aspect affects the temperature on the northern and southern slopes in the southern hemisphere. (4)
- 2.1.2 Where would people prefer to build their homes, on the northern or southern slope? Why? (2)

- 2.1.3 Sal bome beter groei op die noordelike of suidelike hang. Waarom? (2)
- 2.1.4 Landbou sal op die \_\_\_\_\_ hang plaasvind waar beter toestande heers. (1)
- 2.1.5 Mis wat in valleie vorm, word \_\_\_\_\_ mis genoem. (1)
- 2.2 Verwys na **Figuur 2.2** wat **valleiwinde** aantoon.
- 2.2.1 Identifiseer die tipe wind wat in **A** en **B** getoon word. (2)
- 2.2.2 Wat is die beste toestande vir katabatiese winde om te ontwikkel? Noem DRIE (3) toestande. (3)
- 2.3 **Stadsklimaat (Figuur 2.3)**
- 2.3.1 Definieer die begrip **hitte-eiland**. (2)
- 2.3.2 Waarom is die temperatuur hoër oor stede? Gee TWEE (2) moontlike redes. 2x2=(4)
- 2.4 **Land- en seebriese**
- 2.4.1 Bestudeer **Figuur 2.4** en beantwoord die volgende vrae:
- (a) Identifiseer bries **A** en **B**. (2)
- (b) Verduidelik kortliks wat gedurende die dag plaasvind. (3)
- 2.5 Bestudeer die waterkringloop (**Figuur 2.5**) en beantwoord die volgende vrae.
- 2.5.1 Definieer die volgende:
- (a) afloop (2)
- (b) permanente erosievlak (2)
- (c) infiltrasie (2)
- 2.5.2 Gee TWEE (2) faktore wat 'n invloed sal hê op die hoeveelheid water wat in die grond sal infiltreer. (2)
- 2.5.3 Pas die volgende beskrywings in **Kolom B** by die soort grondwater in **Kolom A**.

Kolom A		Kolom B	
A.	Meteoriese water	(i)	Word in sedimentêre gesteentes aangetref
B.	Magmatiese water	(ii)	Reënwater het ingesypel
C.	Konnate (ingeslote) water	(iv)	Magma het afgekoel

(6)

b.o.



- 2.1.3 Would trees grow better on the northern or southern slope? Why? (2)
- 2.1.4 Agriculture would take place on the \_\_\_\_\_ slope where conditions are better. (1)
- 2.1.5 Valley fog is known as \_\_\_\_\_ fog. (1)
- 2.2 Refer to **Figure 2.2** showing **valley winds**.
- 2.2.1 Identify the type of wind shown in **A** and **B**. (2)
- 2.2.2 What are the best conditions for katabatic winds to develop? Give **THREE (3)** conditions. (3)
- 2.3 **City climates (Figure 2.3)**
- 2.3.1 Define the word **heat island**. (2)
- 2.3.2 Why is the temperature higher over cities? Give **TWO (2)** possible reasons. 2x2=(4)
- 2.4 **Land- and sea breezes**
- 2.4.1 Study **Figure 2.4** to answer the following questions:
- (a) Identify breezes **A** and **B**. (2)
- (b) Explain briefly what happens during the day. (3)
- 2.5 Study the water cycle (**Figure 2.5**) and answer the following questions.
- 2.5.1 Define the following:
- (a) runoff (2)
- (b) permanent base level (2)
- (c) infiltration (2)
- 2.5.2 Give **TWO (2)** factors influencing the amount of water that infiltrates into the ground. (2)
- 2.5.3 Match the following descriptions in **Column B** to the types of ground (crust) water in **Column A**.

Column A		Column B	
A.	Meteoric water	(i)	Found in sedimentary rock
B.	Magmatic water	(ii)	Rain water seeped in
C.	Connate water	(iii)	Magma cooled down

2.6 Verwys na **Figuur 2.6** waarin stroomroof aangetoon word.

2.6.1 Identifiseer die kenmerke van stroomroof wat **A, B, C, D, E** en **F** gemerk is. (6)

2.6.2 Gee **EEN (1)** rede waarom stroomroof plaasvind. (2)

**2.7 Ekologie**

2.7.1 Voltooi die volgende:

'n Ekosisteem is die natuurlike eenheid (stelsel) waar

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (lewende) komponente van 'n gebied saam met die
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (nie-lewende) komponente fungeer. (2)

2.7.2 Teken die volgende tabel oor in jou antwoordboek. Voltooi dit dan deur die ontbrekende woorde in die korrekte kolom te skryf.

bakteriëe / die mens / groen plante / fungi / grond / diere

Abiotiese	Voedselprodusente	Voedselverbruikers	Ontbinders

(6)

2.7.3 Herrangskik die eenvoudige voedselketting in die korrekte (regte) volgorde (**Figuur 2.7.3**). (4)  
**[60]**

**AFDELING B**  
**NEDERSETTINGSAARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord ten minste **EEN** vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 3**

3.1 Definieer die woord **nedersetting**. (2)

3.2 Gee **DRIE (3)** faktore (kriteria) wat gebruik word by die klassifisering van nedersettings. (3)

2.6 Refer to **Figure 2.6** showing stream piracy.

2.6.1 Identify the characteristics of stream piracy marked **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**. (6)

2.6.2 Give **ONE (1)** reason why stream piracy takes place. (2)

**2.7 Ecology**

2.7.1 Complete the following:

An ecosystem is the natural unit of all

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (living) components of an area together with the

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ (non-living) components. (2)

2.7.2 Copy the following table into your answer book. Complete it by filling in the missing words under the correct column.

bacteria / man / green plants / fungi / soil / animals

Abiotic	Food Producers	Food Consumers	Decomposers

(6)

2.7.3 Rearrange the simple food chain in the correct order. (**Figure 2.7.3**). (4)  
[60]

**SECTION B**  
**SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least **ONE** question from this section.

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Define the word **settlement**. (2)

3.2 Give **THREE (3)** factors (criteria) used to classify settlements. (3)

3.3 Voltooi die volgende tabel deur die woorde wat uitgelaat is te voorsien. Skryf slegs nommer 1 – 12 in jou antwoordboek neer en skryf dan die korrekte antwoord by elke toepaslike nommer.

Gebruik die volgende:

enkel / verspreid / gehug / primêre / boeredorp / multi- / kern / sekondêre / stad / swermstad (konurbasie) / tersiêre / metropolis

Patroon	Grootte	Funksie
_____ (1) _____	Alleenstaande plaasopstal _____ (3) _____ _____ (4) _____ Dorp _____ (5) _____ _____ (6) _____ _____ (7) _____	Landelik: (8) _____ funksioneel (9) _____ aktiwiteite
_____ (2) _____	Megalopolis	Stedelik: (10) _____ funksioneel (11) _____ en (12) _____ aktiwiteite

(12)

- 3.4 3.4.1 Gee EEN (1) voordeel van die verspreide patroon. (2)
- 3.4.2 Gee EEN (1) nadeel van die verspreide patroon. (2)
- 3.5 Noem TWEE (2) faktore wat 'n rol speel by die kies van 'n ligging vir 'n landelike nedersetting. 2x1=(2)
- 3.6 3.6.1 Wat is 'n waterpuntnedersetting? (2)
- 3.6.2 Wat is 'n droëpuntnedersetting? (2)
- 3.7 3.7.1 Waar is die ideale ligging vir die plaasopstal op 'n groot plaas? (1)
- 3.7.2 Gee TWEE (2) redes vir jou antwoord in Vraag 3.7.1. 2x2=(4)
- 3.7.3 Die plaasopstal is die mees onproduktiewe gebied op 'n plaas. Waarom is dit dan so belangrik? Gee TWEE (2) redes. 2x2=(4)
- 3.8 Verwys na **Figuur 3.8** waar TWEE voorbeelde van boeredorpieë getoon word.
- 3.8.1 Noem die tipe boeredorpieë wat by **A** en **B** getoon word. (2)
- 3.8.2 Verduidelik hoe elk van hierdie dorpieë ontstaan het. 2x2=(4)

3.3 Complete the following table by supplying the missing words. Write only the numbers 1 – 12 in your answer book and the correct answer next to the relevant number.

Use the following:

single / dispersed / hamlet / primary / farmer's village / multi- / nucleated / secondary / city / conurbation / tertiary / metropolis

Pattern	Size	Function
_____ (1) _____	Single farmstead _____ (3) _____ _____ (4) _____ Town _____ (5) _____ _____ (6) _____ _____ (7) _____	Rural: (8) _____ functional (9) _____ activities
_____ (2) _____	Megalopolis	Urban: (10) _____ functional (11) _____ and (12) _____ activities

(12)

- 3.4 3.4.1 Give ONE (1) advantage of the dispersed pattern. (2)
- 3.4.2 Give ONE (1) disadvantage of the dispersed pattern. (2)
- 3.5 Name TWO (2) factors playing a role in choosing the situation of a rural settlement. 2x1=(2)
- 3.6 3.6.1 What is a **wet point settlement**? (2)
- 3.6.2 What is a **dry point settlement**? (2)
- 3.7 3.7.1 Where is the ideal situation for the farmstead on a large farm? (1)
- 3.7.2 Give TWO (2) reasons for your answer to Question 3.7.1. 2x2=(4)
- 3.7.3 The farmstead is the most unproductive area on a farm. Why is it then so important? Give TWO (2) reasons. 2x2=(4)
- 3.8 Refer to **Figure 3.8** showing TWO examples of villages.
- 3.8.1 Name the types of village indicated in **A** and **B**. (2)
- 3.8.2 Account for (explain) the development of each village. 2x2=(4)

3.9 Verwys na **Figuur 3.9** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 3.9.1 Wat is die funksie van 'n sentraleplek dorp? (2)
- 3.9.2 Gee TWEE (2) voorbeelde van sentraleplek dorpe. (2)
- 3.9.3 Waar sal handel- en vervoerstede ontstaan? (2)
- 3.9.4 Spesialisdorpe het een dominante funksie. Gee EEN (1) voorbeeld van elk van die volgende:
- (a) 'n Mynboudorp (2)
- (b) 'n Militêre dorp. (2)
- (c) 'n Vakansiedorp (2)

3.10 Verskaf definisies vir die volgende:

- 3.10.1 Sentrifugale kragte (2)
- 3.10.2 Sentripetale kragte (2)
- 3.10.3 Stedelike profiel (2)

**[60]**

**VRAAG 4**

- 4.1 4.1.1 Oral in die wêreld is daar 'n beweging van mense vanaf die landelike na die stedelike gebiede. Wat word hierdie beweging genoem? (1)
- 4.1.2 Daar is baie redes vir die beweging waarin daar in Vraag 4.1.1 verwys word. Teken die tabel in jou antwoordboek oor en voltooi dit deur TWEE (2) **stootfaktore** en TWEE (2) **trekfaktore** te gee.

Stootfaktore	Trekfaktore
(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)

4x2=(8)

- 4.1.3 (a) Wat is die effek van die ontvolking op die landelike gebiede? Gee TWEE (2) feite. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Wat is die effek van ontvolking op die stedelike gebiede? Gee TWEE (2) feite. 2x2=(4)

3.9 Refer to **Figure 3.9** to answer the following questions.

- 3.9.1 What is the function of a central place town? (2)
- 3.9.2 Give TWO (2) examples of central place towns. (2)
- 3.9.3 Where will trade and transport towns originate? (2)
- 3.9.4 Specialized towns have one dominant function. Give ONE (1) example of each of the following:
  - (a) A mining town (2)
  - (b) A military town (2)
  - (c) A vacation town (holiday) (2)

3.10 Give definitions of the following:

- 3.10.1 Centrifugal forces (2)
- 3.10.2 Centripetal forces (2)
- 3.10.3 Urban profile (2)

**[60]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 4.1.1 All over the world there is movement of people from rural to urban areas. What is this movement called? (1)
- 4.1.2 There are many reasons for the movement referred to in Question 4.1.1. Copy the table into your answer book and complete it by supplying TWO (2) **push** factors and TWO (2) **pull** factors.

Push factors	Pull factors
(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)

4x2=(8)

- 4.1.3 (a) What is the effect of depopulation on the rural areas? Give TWO (2) facts. 2x2=(4)
- (b) What is the effect of depopulation on the urban areas? Give TWO (2) facts. 2x2=(4)

- 4.2 Verskaf definisies vir die volgende:
- 4.2.1 Primêre aktiwiteite (2)
- 4.2.2 Bestaansboerdery (2)
- 4.2.3 Drempelbevolking (2)
- 4.2.4 Ligging (2)
- 4.3 Verwys na **Figuur 4.3** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.
- 4.3.1 Identifiseer die straatpatrone wat **A** en **B** gemerk is. (2)
- 4.3.2 Watter patroon is vir die SSG in ouer dorpe gebruik? (1)
- 4.3.3 Gee EEN (1) nadeel van straatpatroon **A**. (2)
- 4.3.4 Gee EEN (1) voordeel van straatpatroon **B**. (2)
- 4.4 **Figuur 4.4** toon die grondgebruiksones in 'n stad.
- 4.4.1 Gee TWEE (2) kenmerke van die SSG. (2)
- 4.4.2 In watter sone word ligte nywerhede aangetref? (1)
- 4.4.3 Woongebiede word in drie groepe verdeel. Noem die DRIE (3) groepe. (3)
- 4.4.4 Noem TWEE (2) funksies wat in die landelike-stedelike oorgangsones gevind word. (2)
- 4.5 **Figuur 4.5** toon 'n informele (plakkers) nedersetting.
- 4.5.1 Waarom het hierdie soort nedersetting ontwikkel? Gee TWEE (2) redes. 2x2=(4)
- 4.5.2 Gee TWEE (2) probleme wat in hierdie soort nedersetting ervaar word. 2x2=(4)
- 4.5.3 Stel TWEE (2) moontlike maniere voor waarin die probleme opgelos kan word. 2x2=(4)
- 4.6 Twee van die belangrikste probleme in stedelike gebiede is besoedeling en verkeer.
- 4.6.1 Wat is besoedeling? (2)
- 4.6.2 Gee EEN (1) voorbeeld van lugbesoedeling. (1)
- 4.6.3 Gee EEN (1) voorbeeld van waterbesoedeling. (1)
- 4.6.4 Stel TWEE (2) moontlike oplossings vir die verkeersprobleem in stedelike gebiede voor. 2x2=(4)

**[60]**



- 4.2 Supply definitions of the following:
- 4.2.1 Primary activities (2)
  - 4.2.2 Subsistence farming (2)
  - 4.2.3 Threshold population (2)
  - 4.2.4 Situation (2)
- 4.3 Refer to **Figure 4.3** and answer the following questions.
- 4.3.1 Identify the street patterns marked **A** and **B**. (2)
  - 4.3.2 Which pattern was used in the CBD of older towns? (1)
  - 4.3.3 Give ONE (1) disadvantage of street pattern **A**. (2)
  - 4.3.4 Give ONE (1) advantage of street pattern **B**. (2)
- 4.4 **Figure 4.4** shows land-use zones in a city.
- 4.4.1 Give TWO (2) characteristics of the CBD. (2)
  - 4.4.2 In which zone will one find light industries? (1)
  - 4.4.3 Residential areas are divided into three groups. Name the THREE (3) groups. (3)
  - 4.4.4 Name TWO (2) functions one will find in the rural-urban fringe. (2)
- 4.5 **Figure 4.5** shows an informal (squatter) settlement.
- 4.5.1 Why did this type of settlement develop? Give TWO (2) reasons. 2x2=(4)
  - 4.5.2 Give TWO (2) problems experienced in this type of settlement. 2x2=(4)
  - 4.5.3 Suggest TWO (2) possible ways in which the problems may be solved. 2x2=(4)
- 4.6 Two of the main problems in urban areas are pollution and traffic.
- 4.6.1 What is pollution? (2)
  - 4.6.2 Give ONE (1) example of air pollution. (1)
  - 4.6.3 Give ONE (1) example of water pollution. (1)
  - 4.6.4 Suggest TWO (2) possible solutions for dealing with the traffic problem in urban areas. 2x2=(4)
- [60]**

**AFDELING C**  
**STREEKSAARDRYKSKUNDE**

Beantwoord ten minste EEN vraag uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 5**

- 5.1 Bestudeer die kaart van Suid-Afrika (**Figuur 5.1**) en beantwoord die volgende vrae. Skryf nommer 5.1.1 tot 5.1.12 onder mekaar in jou antwoordboek neer en daarnaas die antwoord.
- 5.1.1 Noem die breedtelyn ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S) wat **A** gemerk is.
- 5.1.2 Noem die lengtelyn ( $30^{\circ}$  O) wat **B** gemerk is.
- 5.1.3 Noem die oseaan gemerk **C**.
- 5.1.4 Noem die buurstaat wat **D** gemerk is.
- 5.1.5 Noem die land wat **E** gemerk is.
- 5.1.6 Noem die hoofstad van die provinsie wat **F** gemerk is.
- 5.1.7 Noem die provinsie gemerk **G**.
- 5.1.8 Noem die hoofstad van Suid-Afrika wat **H** gemerk is.
- 5.1.9 Noem die hawe wat **I** gemerk is.
- 5.1.10 Noem die besproeiingsdam wat **J** gemerk is.
- 5.1.11 Noem die bergreeks wat **K** gemerk is.
- 5.1.12 Noem die rivier wat **L** gemerk is. (12)
- 5.2 **Droogte:**
- 5.2.1 Definieer **droogte**. (3)
- 5.2.2 Gee TWEE (2) moontlike oplossings vir die probleem van droogte.  $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 5.3 Verwys na **Figuur 5.3** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.
- 5.3.1 Watter naam is aan hierdie besproeiingskema gegee? (2)
- 5.3.2 Wat is die doel van hierdie spesifieke besproeiingskema?  $2 \times 2 = (4)$

**SECTION C**  
**REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Study the map of South Africa (**Figure 5.1**) and answer the following questions. Write down the numbers 5.1.1 to 5.1.12 in your answer book and just the answer.
- 5.1.1 Name the latitude ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S) marked **A**.
- 5.1.2 Name the longitude ( $30^{\circ}$  E) marked **B**.
- 5.1.3 Name the ocean marked **C**.
- 5.1.4 Name the neighbouring country marked **D**.
- 5.1.5 Name the country marked **E**.
- 5.1.6 Name the capital of the province marked **F**.
- 5.1.7 Name the province marked **G**.
- 5.1.8 Name the capital of South Africa marked **H**.
- 5.1.9 Name the harbour marked **I**.
- 5.1.10 Name the irrigation dam marked **J**.
- 5.1.11 Name the mountain range marked **K**.
- 5.1.12 Name the river marked **L**. (12)
- 5.2 **Drought:**
- 5.2.1 Define **drought**. (3)
- 5.2.2 Give TWO (2) possible solutions to the problem of drought. 2x2=(4)
- 5.3 Refer to **Figure 5.3** to answer the following questions.
- 5.3.1 What name is given to this irrigation scheme? (2)
- 5.3.2 What is the aim of this particular irrigation scheme? 2x2=(4)

5.3.3 Voltooi die volgende:

Water word vanaf die Gariepdam gepomp deur die tunnel by die  
(a) \_\_\_\_\_ na die (b) \_\_\_\_\_ na die (c) \_\_\_\_\_ rivier na die  
(d) \_\_\_\_\_ pompstasie, deur die pyplyn na die (e) \_\_\_\_\_ rivier.

(5)  
[30]

#### 5.4 Mynbou in Suid-Afrika

5.4.1 Gee TWEE (2) redes waarom mynbou so belangrik is vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.

2x2=(4)

5.4.2 Verwys na **Figuur 5.4** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

(a) Rangskik die produksie van die sewe goudproduserende gebiede vanaf die hoogste na die laagste oor die tydperk aangedui.

(7)

(b) Toon aan langs elke gebied hoeveel goud elke gebied vanaf 1887 tot 1994 geproduseer het.

(7)

5.4.3 Noem TWEE (2) maniere waarop goud gebruik word.

2x2=(4)

5.4.4 Is goud 'n hernieubare of niehernieubare hulpbron?

(1)

5.4.5 Gee EEN (1) rede waarom Suid-Afrika die afgelope eeu die wêreldleier in goudproduksie was.

(2)  
[25]

#### 5.5 Toerisme

Toerisme word al hoe meer belangrik as bron van inkomste vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.

5.5.1 Noem TWEE (2) maniere waarop toerisme bydra tot die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.

2x2=(4)

5.5.2 Noem EEN (1) plek wat jy reken dat toeriste graag sal wil besoek in Suid-Afrika.

(1)  
[60]

5.3.3 Complete the following:

Water is pumped from the Gariiep Dam to the tunnel through the  
 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ River to the  
 (d) \_\_\_\_\_ pump station, through the pipeline to the  
 (e) \_\_\_\_\_ River.

(5)  
**[30]**

**5.4 Mining in South Africa**

5.4.1 Give TWO (2) reasons for the importance of mining to the South African economy.

2x2=(4)

5.4.2 Refer to **Figure 5.4** and answer the following questions.

(a) List the production of the seven gold mining areas from the highest to the lowest over the period shown.

(7)

(b) Next to each area indicate how much gold each area produced from 1887 to 1994.

(7)

5.4.3 Give TWO (2) ways in which gold is used.

2x2=(4)

5.4.4 Is gold a renewable or a non-renewable resource?

(1)

5.4.5 Give ONE (1) reason why South Africa has been a world leader in gold production over the last century.

(2)  
**[25]**

**5.5 Tourism**

Tourism has become an increasingly important source of income to the South African economy.

5.5.1 Give TWO (2) ways in which tourism contributes to the South African economy.

2x2=(4)

5.5.2 Name ONE (1) place that you think tourists to South Africa would like to visit.

(1)  
**[60]**

## VRAAG 6

### 6.1 Klimaat van Suid-Afrika

Verwys na **Figuur 6.1** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 6.1.1 Suid-Afrika se klimaat word deur verskillende faktore beïnvloed. Noem DRIE (3) faktore. 3x2=(6)
- 6.1.2 Noem die anti-siklone wat deur **A**, **B** en **C** op die kaart aangedui word. (3)
- 6.1.3 Watter kant van Suid-Afrika (oos of wes) ontvang die hoogste reënval? (1)

### 6.2 Bevolking

Verwys na **Figuur 6.2** wat Suid-Afrika se bevolkingsverspreiding en -digtheid aantoon. Beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- 6.2.1 Waar (oos of wes) is die bevolkingsdigtheid die hoogste? (1)
- 6.2.2 Gee DRIE (3) redes waarom die bevolkingsdigtheid die hoogste is aan die kant wat jy genoem het. 3x2=(6)
- 6.2.3 Wat is die bevolkingsdigtheid in gebiede wat met die □ simbool aangetoon word? (1)
- 6.2.4 Verwys na die sirkelgrafiek en tabelle (**Figuur 6.2.4**) en noem die volgende twee provinsies:
- (a) Die grootste provinsie wat die kleinste bevolking het en
- (b) die kleinste provinsie wat die grootste bevolking het. 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.5 **Figuur 6.2.5** (Tabelle)
- (a) Wat is die bevolkingspersentasie vir Mpumalanga? (2)
- (b) Wat was die totale bevolking van Gauteng in 1996? (2)
- (c) Wat is die bevolkingsdigtheid van KwaZulu-Natal? (2)
- 6.2.6 Definieer **bevolkingsgroei**. (2)

**QUESTION 6**

**6.1 Climate of South Africa**

Refer to **Figure 6.1** to answer the following questions.

- 6.1.1 South Africa's climate is influenced by different factors.  
List **THREE (3)** factors. 3x2=(6)
- 6.1.2 Name the anti-cyclones marked **A, B** and **C** on the map. (3)
- 6.1.3 Which side of South Africa receives the highest rainfall (east or west)? (1)

**6.2 Population**

Refer to **Figure 6.2** showing South Africa's population distribution and density.  
Answer the following questions.

- 6.2.1 Where (east or west) is the population density the highest? (1)
- 6.2.2 Give **THREE (3)** reasons why the population density is the highest  
on the side you have named. 3x2=(6)
- 6.2.3 What is the population density in areas indicated by the symbol □? (1)
- 6.2.4 Refer to the pie graph and tables (**Figure 6.2.4**) to name the  
following two provinces:
- (a) The largest province which has the smallest population
- (b) The smallest province which has the largest population 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.5 **Figure 6.2.5** (Tables)
- (a) What is the population percentage for Mpumalanga? (2)
- (b) What was the total population in Gauteng in 1996? (2)
- (c) What is the population density for KwaZulu-Natal? (2)
- 6.2.6 Define **population growth**. (2)

### 6.3 Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie

6.3.1 Definieer die volgende:

- (a) Bruto Binnelandse Produk (BBP) (5)
- (b) Primêre aktiwiteite (2)
- (c) Sentralisasie (2)
- (d) Tersiêre aktiwiteite (1)

6.3.2 Verwys na **Figuur 6.3.2** en beantwoord die volgende vrae.

- (a) Noem Suid-Afrika se VIER (4) belangrikste nywerheidsgebiede. (4)
- (b) Watter gebied het die hoogste uitskot (produksie)? (1)
- (c) Noem TWEE (2) groot vervaardigingsnywerhede in die PWV Gautenggebied. (2)
- (d) Noem EEN (1) vervaardigingsnywerheid in die
  - (i) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage gebied en (1)
  - (ii) Suidwes-Kaap. (1)
- (e) Noem TWEE (2) ernstige besoedelingsprobleme wat in hierdie nywerheidsgebiede ervaar word. 2x2=(4)

6.3.3 Verwys na die driehoeksgrafiek (**Figuur 6.3.3**) om die volgende vrae te beantwoord.

- (a) Wat was die persentasie in 1921 vir
  - (i) primêre aktiwiteite? (1)
  - (ii) tersiêre aktiwiteite? (1)
- (b) Wat was die persentasie in 1999 vir
  - (i) primêre aktiwiteite? (1)
  - (ii) tersiêre aktiwiteite? (1)
- (c) Gevolgtrekking: Wanneer 'n land ontwikkel, is daar 'n beweging vanaf primêre aktiwiteite na (i) \_\_\_\_\_ en (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ aktiwiteite. (2)
- (d) Wat word die beweging van mense vanaf landelike na stedelike gebiede genoem? (1)

**[60]**

<b>NB: Jou VIERDE vraag kan uit enige afdeling beantwoord word.</b>
---

**TOTAAL: 240**

**EINDE**



**6.3 South African economics**

6.3.1 Define the following:

- (a) Gross National Product (GNP) (5)
- (b) Primary activities (2)
- (c) Centralization (2)
- (d) Tertiary activities (1)

6.3.2 Refer to **Figure 6.3.2** to answer the following questions.

- (a) Name South Africa's FOUR (4) major manufacturing regions. (4)
- (b) Which region has the highest output? (1)
- (c) Name TWO (2) large manufacturing industries in the PWV (Gauteng) area. (2)
- (d) Name ONE (1) manufacturing industry in the
  - (i) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area (1)
  - (ii) South-Western Cape (1)
- (e) Give TWO (2) serious pollution problems experienced in these industrial areas. 2x2=(4)

6.3.3 Refer to the triangular graph (**Figure 6.3.3**) to answer the following questions.

- (a) What was the percentage in 1921 for
  - (i) primary activities? (1)
  - (ii) tertiary activities? (1)
- (b) What was the percentage in 1999 for
  - (i) primary activities? (1)
  - (ii) tertiary activities? (1)
- (c) Conclusion: As a country develops, the movement is from primary activities to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ activities. (2)
- (d) What is the movement of people from rural to urban areas known as? (1)

**[60]**

<b>NB: Your FOURTH question may be answered from any section.</b>
---

**TOTAL: 240**

**END**