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# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**GEOGRAPHY P2**

**NOVEMBER 2021**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.**

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS**

- |     |       |                        |             |
|-----|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | C (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.2 | A (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.3 | D (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.4 | C (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.5 | B (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.6 | A (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.7 | B (1)                  |             |
|     | 1.1.8 | C (1)                  | (8 x 1) (8) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Isolated farmstead (1) |             |
|     | 1.2.2 | Conurbation (1)        |             |
|     | 1.2.3 | Hamlet (1)             |             |
|     | 1.2.4 | Metropolis (1)         |             |
|     | 1.2.5 | City (1)               |             |
|     | 1.2.6 | Town (1)               |             |
|     | 1.2.7 | Megalopolis (1)        | (7 x 1) (7) |

- 1.3 1.3.1 Natural hazards(disasters)/droughts/floods/veld fires (1)  
STATE IN AN ENVIRONMENT FACTOR Soil erosion/infertile soil/land degradation/desertification (1)  
Erratic weather patterns/unreliable rainfall (1)  
Crop and livestock diseases/parasites and pests (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 It decreases the number of people in the rural areas (2)  
HOW DOES RURAL MIGRATION RESULT IN RURAL DEPOP? People leaving the rural areas increases rural depopulation (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Fewer customers (2)  
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SETT A Decrease in spending power (2)  
Businesses close down/ Ghost towns (2)  
Reduction of working hours (2)  
Fewer job opportunities (2)  
Less money for provision/maintenance of services (accept examples) (2)  
Decrease in investment (2)  
Decreased labour supply (2)  
Leads to a decline in production (2)  
Decrease in value of property (2)  
Shortage of skills (2)  
Farmland left unattended/ uneconomical (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 They do not have the necessary documentation required to be registered as  
PARAGRAPH an employee therefore cannot afford basic services (can give examples) (2)  
EXPLAIN WHY RURAL MIGRANTS EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND IMPACT THEREOF They are not qualified/Do not have the skills required for the jobs available in urban areas which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)  
Limited employment opportunities available in urban area and as such are forced to live in informal settlements (2)  
Rural migrants do not have money for transportation to look for jobs and will not be able to buy basic foods (2)  
Lack of education (lack of schooling) results in limited access to health services (2)  
Lack of experience which results in an increase in poverty levels (2)  
**[ANY FOUR. CANDIDATES MUST REFER TO BOTH DIFFICULTY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND HOW IT IMPACTS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE]** (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.4 1.4.1 CBD (Central Business District) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Traffic delays/traffic congestion (2)  
HOW WOULD DECREASING ACCESSIBILITY NEGATIVE IMPACT COMMUTERS?  
 Time wasted/ not on time (2)  
 Loss of jobs/loss of income (2)  
 Increase in stress levels/ road rage (2)  
 High fuel costs/ increase cost of transport/ increase cost of parking (2)  
 Lack of parking/commuters walk to work (2)  
 Increase in accidents (2)  
 More fines due to not obeying the traffic rules (2)  
 High vehicle maintenance costs (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 CBD/A is expanding into the transition zone in some areas/invasion and succession (2)  
GIVE TWO REASONS FOR IRREGULAR SHAPE OF B  
 Irregular expansion of the residential zone into the transition zone (2)  
 CBD/A is irregular in shape (2)  
 The residential area is irregular in shape (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Buildings abandoned (2)  
WHY ARE BUILDINGS IN A DILAPIDATED STATE?  
 No maintenance/landlords/tenants neglect buildings (2)  
 Low rentals result in limited capital to maintain buildings (2)  
 Buildings are vandalised/graffiti on walls (2)  
 Homeless people move into abandoned buildings (2)  
 Low owner occupancy (2)  
 Illegal occupation of buildings (2)  
 Changing functions of buildings (2)  
 Lack of service delivery by municipalities (2)  
 Social ills commonly occur (2)  
 Overcrowding in rental units (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Open space (2)  
WHY WILL NEW HIGH-INCOME DEVELOP BE ATTRACTED TO C?  
 Presence of greenbelt/ aesthetic appeal (2)  
 Peace and tranquility (2)  
 Accessibility to A /existing infrastructure (2)  
 Less pollution (2)  
 Cheaper land (2)  
 More security/less crime (2)  
 Less traffic congestion (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.5      1.5.1      5 million (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2      Access to electricity (1)  
STATE TWO ADVANTAGE OF BACKYARD SHACKS      Access to flush toilets (1)  
 Low occupancy/ one person only (1)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3      Cheaper to live in informal settlements/ Lower rental cost (2)  
WHY DO PEOPLE CHOOSE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OVER BACKYARDS?      Less restrictions in the informal settlements (2)  
 Access to illegal connections (2)  
 Easier to get on low cost housing lists (2)  
 Access to more informal economic activities (2)  
 Potential to extend your shack (2)  
**[ANY ONE- MAY ANSWER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BACKYARD SHACK]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4      Poor quality building materials provide limited protection (accept examples) (2)  
BUILDING MATERIALS VULNERABILITY TO WEATHER CONDITIONS (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.5      • Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2) due to greater demand (2)  
IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN ONE SOCIAL ISSUE THAT DEVELOPS WITH THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS      • Increase in health problems (accept examples) (2) due to high levels of pollution (2)/due to overcrowding (2)  
 • Limited access to education/health services (2) due to a large concentration of people (2)  
 • Increase in crime (2) due to increased levels of unemployment (2)  
 • Decrease in aesthetic appeal (2) due to lack of planning/conditions of informal settlements (2)  
 • Increased food insecurity (2) due lack of income (2)  
 • Overcrowding (2) due to lack of space for settlement/planning (2)  
 • Increase in poverty (2) due to high rate of unemployment (2)  
 • Children not in school (2) due to lack of schools/poor parenting (2)  
 • Drug/alcohol abuse (2) due to despair or gang's influence (2)  
 • Violence on people (2) due to areas not being lit up at night (2)  
 • Social ills (2) due to lack of income or jobs (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (2 + 2) (4)

- 1.5.6 Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
- HOW CAN MUNICIPALITIES REDUCE CHALLENGE OF GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS
- Legal ownership of the land (2)
- Self-help schemes involving communities / Provide building material (2)
- Employment opportunities/ informal sector jobs (2)
- Upskilling of people (2)
- Build houses on available land relocating people to these areas (2)
- Emergency facilities provided (accept examples) (2)
- Monitoring and policing to improve safety and security (2)
- Proper planning /Rezoning (2)
- Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
- Community consultation/advisory committees to agree on policies (2)
- Provision of recreational facilities (accept examples) (2)
- Awareness programmes (accept examples) (2)
- [ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- [60]**

**QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

- |     |       |       |             |
|-----|-------|-------|-------------|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | A (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.2 | A (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.3 | B (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.4 | B (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.5 | A (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.6 | B (1) |             |
|     | 2.1.7 | B (1) | (7 x 1) (7) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | A (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.2 | C (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.3 | B (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.4 | D (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.5 | B (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.6 | C (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.7 | C (1) |             |
|     | 2.2.8 | B (1) | (8 x 1) (8) |



- 2.3. 2.3.1 R2 billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 2016 - 2018 (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Coal mines are located inland/far from the harbour (2)  
HOW DOES LOCATION OF COAL MINES INCREASE EXPORT COSTS  
 High transport costs due to greater distances to harbour (for export) (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 'Decline in investments' (2)  
QUOTE REASONS FOR BLEAK A FUTURE FOR COAL MINES  
 'Disinvestment' (2)  
 'Giant coal mining companies have sold or are in the process of selling their operations' (2)  
 'Environmental lobbying groups' (2)  
 'Moving towards renewable energy' (2)  
 'High transport costs' (2)  
 'Altered customer base' (2)  
 'Hostile funding environment' (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 (Increased) loss of employment opportunities due to decreased production (2)  
EXPLAIN HOW THE DECREASE OF MINING COAL HAS A NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON MPUMALANGA  
 (Increased) loss of revenue due to unemployment (2)  
 Less contribution due to a reduction in tax collection (2)  
 Reduced foreign exchange due to decreased investments (2)  
 Limited development of infrastructure due to decrease in production (2)  
 Closure of industries/business linked to coal mining (accept examples) (2)  
 Smaller local market for goods due to increased unemployment (2)  
 Spending power of workers decreases which results in economic sectors being negatively affected (2)  
 Increased cost of electricity due to less coal available for generation of power (2)  
 Operational costs of industries will increase (2)  
**[ANY THREE- CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY RESPONSE]** (3 x 2) (6)

2.4	2.4.1	15% (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.4.2	Sea (1) Air (1) Land (1) (Accept examples) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1) (2)
	2.4.3	(a) Raw materials (accept examples) are available (2) Large skilled and unskilled labour supply (2) Sufficient water supply (2) Specialised transport/infrastructure (for perishable products) (2) Large market (2) Require less space (2) Electricity is available (2) Suitable climate to grow a variety of crops (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2) (4)
		(b) Lack of /Distance from mineral raw materials (2) Electricity is more expensive (2) No coal for power resources (2) Higher transport costs (2) Unreliable water supply (2) Transport infrastructure not adequate (2) Limited space for development (2) <b>[ ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2) (4)
	2.4.4	West coast SDI links the South-western Cape core industrial region to Saldanha Bay (harbour) which favours exporting (2) The deep water harbour will allow for the international exportation of larger cargo (2) N7 to Namibia allows for international export by road (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5    2.5.1    Businesses that are not registered (and do not pay income taxes) (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2    Food (1)  
GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF AN INFORMAL ACTIVITY  
 Flea markets (1)  
 Street vendors (1)  
 Laundromats (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3    'Prone to be overlooked' (2)  
WHY IS THE INFORMAL SECTOR CONSIDERED PART OF SHADOW ECONOMY  
 'Ill-considered during policy formulation' (2)  
 'Disregarded in business strategies' (2)  
 'Easily associated with corrupt activities' (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4    Access to funding from banks (2)  
PARAGRAPH  
 Provide buildings/more floor space/ infrastructure available (accept examples) (2)  
SUGGEST SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES GOV AND BUS COULD IMPLEMENT TO STRENGTHEN INFORMAL SECTOR  
 Upliftment of skills/ learnership/mentorship programmes (2)  
 Partnerships between private sector and informal sector (2)  
 Provide informal sector with more security (2)  
 Provide access to basic services (accept examples) (2)  
 Create more hygienic conditions (2)  
 Generate more incentives/tenders for informal sector (2)  
 Provide financial support/grants (2)  
 Provide access to legal aid (2)  
 Link them with private business for access to products (2)  
 Local Government amend bylaws and policies/permits to regulate the sector (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)  
**[60]**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****3.1**

3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 There is no obstruction/ no high lying point between the two points (2)  
(1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 38 m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**

Actual Distance = 5.5 (1) cm x 500 m (Range 5.4 – 5.6)  
= 2750 m (1) (Range 2700 – 2800 m) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 **Average gradient =  $\frac{\text{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average Gradient} &= \frac{38}{2750} \quad (1) \\ &= \frac{38}{38} \times \frac{2750}{38}\end{aligned}$$

If answers for 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 are incorrect but are substituted correctly in 3.1.6 a mark should be allocated for this.

$$= 1: 72,36 \quad (1) \quad (\text{Range } 1:71,05 - 1:73,68) \quad (2 \times 1) (2)$$

3.1.7 Prison (1) (1 x 1) (1)

**3.2**

3.2.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Area will experience unpleasant odours/ air pollution (2)  
Health threat (2)  
It will reduce aesthetic appeal (2)  
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 H- Irregular (1)  
I – Grid/grid iron (accept rectangular) (1) (2 x 1) (2)

- 3.2.4 Too many intersections (2)  
WHY IS STREET PATTERN NOT POPULAR IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS?  
Causes traffic congestion (2)  
Greater possibility of accidents (2)  
Increase time to reach destination (2)  
Delay may lead to frustration/road rage (2)  
Increases cost of fuel (2)  
Hijacking is more common/smash and grab (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Accessible by roads/national route (2)  
EXPLAIN WHY AREA 6 WAS SUITABLE FOR ECO ACTIVITY AT 6  
Close proximity to residential areas (2)  
Available land makes provision for parking (2)  
Land available for future expansion (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Results in the removal of natural vegetation (2)  
HOW HAS THE OPEN CAST MINE CREATED AN ENVIRO INJUSTICE  
Exposes the area to increased soil erosion (2)  
Polluting the soil/water by mining processes (2)  
Disrupting the ecosystems/food chains/food webs/natural habitats (2)  
Extinction/displacement of species (2)  
Release of air pollutants from blasting/dust (2)  
Contamination of ground water (2)  
Decreases the aesthetic appearance/scarring of land (2)  
Acid mine drainage results in reduction in biodiversity/ecosystems (2)  
Deforestation leading to soil degradation (2)  
Environmental despoliation (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3
- 3.3.1 River (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Perennial water/dam (1)  
Opencast mine (1)  
Cultivated land (1)  
Excavation (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.3 Remote sensing is obtaining information of the earth from a distance /without touching or making physical contact (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 Depth (how deep) (2)  
GIVE ONE VISIBLE ATTRIBUTE OF THE OPEN CAST MINE  
Width (how wide) (2)  
Diameter (2)  
Terraces (2)  
Shape (2)  
Area (size of the mine) (2)  
Type of mine (open cast) (2)  
Geographical coordinates of the mine (2)  
Number of slimes dams (2)  
Address of the mine (other road/ R39) (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

**3.3.5**

EXPLAIN  
HOW THE  
IMAGE IS  
MORE  
EFFECTIVE  
TO ASSESS  
THE  
ENVIRO  
INJUSTICE  
THAN THE  
TOPO MAP

Images taken by remote sensing can be taken regularly to get updated information (2)

Series of images allow for tracking the impact over a period of time (2)

Images can be taken by drone technology which is less costly (2)

Images can be updated more regularly than topographic maps (2)

It is an actual image of the mine and not map symbols (2)

Image is clear or has a high resolution (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

**[30]**

**TOTAL: 150**