## POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR: GEOGRAPHY SG

### QUESTION 1

1.1.1 a) P – South Atlantic / St. Helena (1)
Q – Kalahari (1)
R – South Indian / Mauritius (1) (3)

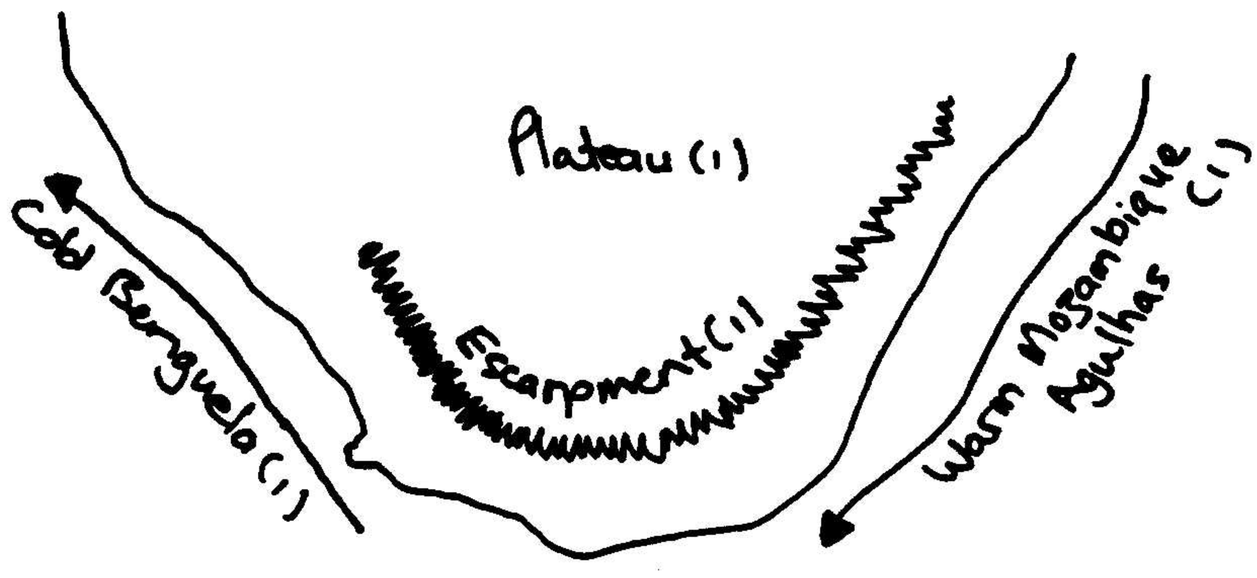
b) Anticyclonic (1) (1)

c)

| anticyclonic | cyclonic |
|---|---|
| air subsides (1) | air rises (1) |
| air diverges (1) | air converges (1) |
| air rotates anti-clockwise (1) | air rotates clockwise (1) in S hemisphere |
| OR | |
| air rotates clockwise (1) | air rotates anti-clockwise (1) in N hemisphere |

[ANY 2] (4)

1.1.2




(4)

1.1.3 Interior will experience:
sunny days (2)
cloudless skies (2)
no rain (2)
frost at night (2)
mild day time temperatures (2)
stable conditions (2)
inversion conditions (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

1.1.4 a) Northwest to southeast OR southeast to northwest (2)
Move from SW to NE (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Warm moist air from the NE meets cool dry air from the SW (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Cumulonimbus (2) 1x2 = (2)

d) Thundershowers / heavy rain (2) 1x2 = (2)

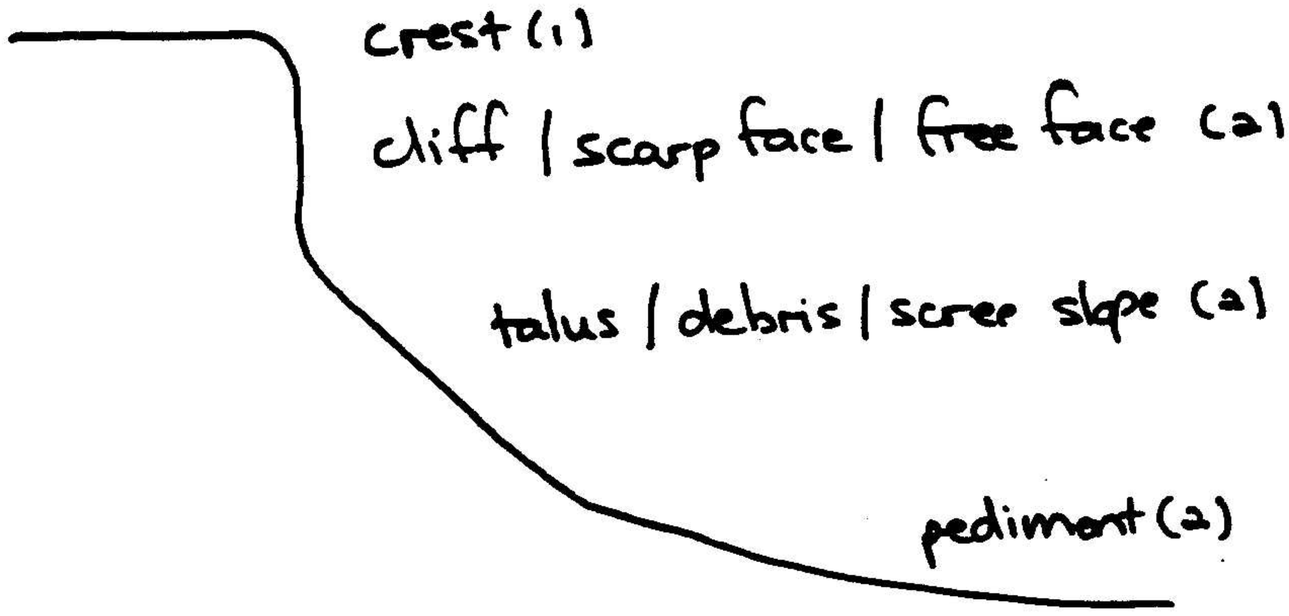
1.2.1 X – Grapes, apples, pears, wheat, fruit (1)
Y – Maize (1)
Z – Sugar cane (1) (3)

1.2.2 Summer rainfall (2) exceeds 500mm per year (2)
Temperature exceed 27°C in growing season (2)
Cold winters prevail to kill of diseases (2)
Mild, dry winters allow the cobs to dry on the stalks (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

1.3.1 A – mesa / table topped mountain (1)
B – butte / table topped hill (1)
C – koppie / rounded hill (1)
D – homoclinal ridge / cuesta (1) (4)

1.3.2 A developed from horizontally layered strata (1) / large flat surface (1)
B developed from inclined / tilted strata (1) / asymmetrical (1) (2)

1.3.3




4x2 = (8)

1.3.4 a) F – dip slope (2)
G – scarp slope (2) 2x2 = (4)

b) F is situated on a gradual slope (2)
Less soil creep / mass wasting allows a deeper soil profile to develop (2)
Less erosion, more infiltration (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

1.3.5 a) Batholith / laccolith (1) (1)

b) An enormous mass of magmatic rock (2)
Magma solidifies before it reaches the Earth's surface (2)
Solidifies deep below the Earth's surface (2)
[ANY 2 – explanation must fit with previous answer] 2x2 = (4)

c)

1x2 = (2)

[60]

## QUESTION 2

2.1.1 a) Mid-latitude / extra-tropical / temperate cyclone / frontal depression (1) (1)

b) Presence of fronts (1)
Its position (1)
[ANY 1] (1)

2.1.2 a) Occlusion stage (1) (1)

b) An occlusion front is shown (1) (1)

2.1.3 a) No (2) [Accept yes – refer to Q 2.1.3(d)] 1x2 = (2)

b) Situated far south of the country (2)
The fronts will not pass over Cape Town (2)
Ridge of high pressure / blocking high (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)

d) Drop in temperature (2)
Increase in pressure (2)
Increase in cloud cover (2)
Increase in precipitation (2)
Drop in humidity (2)
Wind direction will change (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

2.2.1 Temperature over ocean higher than 27°C (2) 1x2 = (2)

2.2.2 a) Tropical cyclones are named alphabetically (2)
E is the fifth letter of the alphabet (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

b) Trees uprooted (2)
Soil washed away (2)
Bridges washed away (2)
Roads destroyed (2)
Coastal flooding (2)
Flooding due to high rainfall (2)
Loss of life (2)
[ANY 3 – Accept other] 3x2 = (6)

2.3.1 The stream's carrying capacity exceeds its stream load and the stream will carve deeper into the landscape (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

2.3.2 Valley in a valley (2)
Terraces (2)
Knickpoint waterfall (2)
Elbow of capture (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

2.3.3 A meandering stream is rejuvenated (2)
The river carves deeper into the landscape (erodes downwards) along the meanders (2)
The meandering stream will now flow along a deep meandering gorge (2) 3x2 = (6)

2.3.4 a) Temporary (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Within time the waterfall will disappear (2) 1x2 = (2)

2.3.5 Flat land available (2)
Fertile river deposits were left behind on the floodplain (2)
Water available in cut-off meander (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

2.4.1 a) When a stream overflows its banks covering land that is usually not covered by water (2)
**OR**
Inundation of land by water (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

b) The removal of top soil through various processes (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

c) The removal of natural vegetation by humans in a specific area (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

2.4.2 Gathering fire wood (2)
Expanding cultivated fields (2)
Urban expansion (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

2.4.3 Replanting indigenous vegetation (2)
Anti-erosion walls (2)
Electrification (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

2.4.4 Conserving biodiversity (2)
Conserving habitats of animals (2)
Protecting the ecosystem (2)
Scenic beauty (2)
Removal of forests will increase soil erosion (2)
Medicinal value of certain plants (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

**[60]**

## QUESTION 3

3.1.1 a) A – urban (1)
B – rural (1) (2)

b) A – secondary activities occur (1) / multifunctional (1)
B – primary activities dominate (1) / monofunctional (1) (2)

3.1.2 a) Exact piece of land occupied by the settlement (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

b) River (1)
Fertile soil (1)
Forest (1)
Grazing (1)
Spring (1)
Minerals (1)
Building material (1)
Protection (1)
[ANY 5] (5)

3.1.3 Close to navigable river (2)
River is source of water (2)
Minerals close by that can be quarried (2)
Close to forests that can provide raw material / fuel (2)
Surrounded by area ideal for farming to provide food (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

3.1.4 Industrial city (2)
Break-of-bulk-point(2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

3.2.1 Murrayville provides:
better services (2)
more employment (2)
better paid jobs (2)
higher standard of living (2)
more entertainment (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other. Could also refer to negative aspects in A] 2x2 = (4)

3.2.2 a) Economy deteriorates / go down (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Labour force decreases (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Industrial output decreases (2) 1x2 = (2)

d) Services deteriorate / close down (2) 1x2 = (2)
[ANY 4] 4x2 = (8)

3.2.3 Create recreation facilities to provide jobs (2)
Incentives for existing industries e.g. cheaper rates (2)
Improve quality of services (2)
Improve infrastructure (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

3.3.1 a) The furthest that a customer would travel to purchase specific goods (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

b) Areas surrounding a central place that is served by that central place (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

c) Minimum number of people needed for a service to function (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)

3.3.2 a) True (2) and False (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) False (2) and True (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) False (2) 1x2 = (2)

d) True (2) 1x2 = (2)

3.3.3 a) Following problems exist in CBD:
air pollution (2)
noise pollution (2)
congestion (2)
crime (2)
lack of parking (2)
no room for development (2)
high rentals (2)
no open spaces / parks (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

b) CBD becomes deserted (2)
Quality of services deteriorate (2)
Number of services decline (2)
Squatters move into vacant buildings (2)
Buildings deteriorate (2)
Loss of income as no more rentals are paid (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

**[60]**

## QUESTION 4

4.1.1 a) Nucleated (1) (1)
b) Buildings close to one another (1) (1)
4.1.2 a) Elongated / rectangular / narrow and long (1) (1)
b) Access to roads (1)
Access to canals (1) (2)
4.1.3 a) Intensively (1) (1)
b) Small farms (1)
Canals suggest irrigation (1)
[ANY 1] (1)
4.1.4 a) Economic: Live on own farm (2)
Live at place of work (2)
Own single stretch of land (2)
Mechanisation possible (2)
Can use own initiative (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)
b) Social: Close to one another (2)
Safe (2)
Regular social contact / visits (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

4.2.1 Urban profile (1) (1)
4.2.2 a) CBD (1) (1)
b) Most accessible (2)
Competition for land (2)
Land value high (2)
Can only afford small piece of land (2)
Build upwards (2)
[ANY 3] 3x2 = (6)
c) Wind slowed down (2)
Buildings block air flow (2)
OR
Stronger and gusty (2)
Buildings channel wind (2) 2x2 = (4)
d) Buildings provide larger surface area to heat (2)
Heat trapped between buildings (2)
Heat reflected between high glass constructions (2)
Concrete absorb more heat (2)
Sun rays hit buildings at vertical angles early morning and late afternoon (2)
Winds blocked off (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)
4.2.3 a) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
b) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
c) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
d) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
e) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
4.2.4 a) Person that works and lives in different places and travels daily between between these two places (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)
b) Rural-urban fringe (1) (1)
c) Rural atmosphere (2)
Less polluted (2)
Not as noisy (2)
Little traffic (2)
Less crime (2)
Cheaper accommodation / stands / houses (2)
More scenic (2)
[ANY 3 – Accept other] 3x2 = (6)

4.2.5 a) Were on outskirts (2)
City encroached on industries (2)
City developed around industries (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

b) Noisy (2)
Smoke pollution (2)
Bad odours (2)
Dangerous activities (2)
Need large tracts of land (2)
Need cheap land (2)
Close to bulk transport facilities (2)
[ANY 3 – Accept other] 3x2 = (6)

**[60]**

## QUESTION 5

5.1.1 a) North-eastern interior / Highveld / Mpumalanga / Gauteng (1) (1)
b) Most coal deposits / reserves are found here (1) (1)

5.1.2 Non-renewable (1)
Once mined it cannot be replaced (1) (2)

5.1.3 Abundance of coal in SA (1)
Other resources scarce (1)
Cheap to produce (1)
[ANY 1] (1)

5.1.4 a) Running water is used to turn turbines to generate electricity (2)
[CONCEPT] (2)
b) Orange River (1) (1)

5.1.5 a) Koeberg / near Cape Town / near Blouberg Strand / Melkbosstrand (1) (1)
b) Sea water for cooling (2)
No coal reserves near Cape Town (2)
Expensive to transport coal to Cape Town (2)
Expensive to transmit electricity to Cape Town (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) Advantage: Little pollution (2)
Effective use of raw materials (2)
Disadvantage: Dangerous in case of nuclear melt down (2)
Toxic waste is produced (2)
When toxic waste leaks the environment is damaged (2)
[ANY 1 advantage and ANY 1 disadvantage – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

5.2.1 Cooking (1) Heating (1) Lighting (1) (3)

5.2.2 a) Electricity (1) (1)
b) Coal (1) Paraffin (1) Wood (1) Gas (1) Candles (1)
Solar energy (1)
[ANY 2] (2)

5.2.3 Many people living in rural areas do not have access to electricity (2)
Wood is an accessible and cheap source of energy (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

5.2.4 Wood: Deforestation (2)
Soil exposed to soil erosion (2)
Releasing carbon dioxide into atmosphere which increases global warming (2)
Deforestation reduces source of oxygen (2)
Deforestation destroys animal habitats (2)
Biodiversity decreases (2)
Ecosystems thrown into imbalance (2)
Coal: Open cast mining to reach coal destroys ecosystems (2)
Removal of vegetation results in soil erosion (2)
Removal of soil destroys soil (2)
Atmospheric pollution (2)
Global warming as carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere (2)
Water pollution (2)
[MUST refer to wood and coal] 2x2 = (4)

5.3.1 Population increase (2)
More water needed for domestic purposes (2)
More water needed as result of industrial growth (2)
More water needed for agricultural purposes / irrigation (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

5.3.2 Tugela is a permanent river (2)
Receives sufficient rainfall throughout the year (2)
Tugela has a large volume of water (2)
All water not used in KZN (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

5.4.1 a) Along the coast (2)
The eastern interior (2) 2x2 = (4)

b) Early settlements established along the coast / historical advantage (2)
Coastal / harbour settlements encourage trading (2)
Many minerals in the eastern interior (2)
Favourable climate in the eastern interior (2)
Dense populations along coast and in eastern interior (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) i) The development of industries on outskirts of cities or in rural areas to promote economic development in these areas (2)
[CONCEPT] 1x2 = (2)

ii) Rail and road transport rebates (2)
Subsidized electricity (2)
Subsidised water (2)
Subsidised housing for management (2)
Lower rental costs (2)
Loans at low interest rates (2)
Allowances for training (2)
Removal costs could be reimbursed (2)
Tax reductions / advantages (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

5.4.2 More people moved to these areas to find employment (2)
Rate of rural-urban migration increased (2) 2x2 = (4)

5.4.3 a) Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (1) (1)

b) The gold mining industry in this region (2)
Availability of other raw materials e.g. iron ore (2)
Large market (2)
Large labour force (2)
Efficient transport network (2)
Sufficient energy supply (2)
Good water supply (2)
Agriculture provide food supplies (2)
Capital available (2)
[ANY 3] 3x2 = (6)

c) ISCOR (2) 1x2 = (2)

**[60]**

## QUESTION 6

6.1.1 Vaal Dam (1) Gariep Dam (1)
Van der Kloof Dam (1) Bloemhof Dam (1)
Sterkfontein Dam (1) Pongolapoort Dam (1) (6)

6.1.2 Eastern half of the country (1) (1)

6.1.3 Summer (1) (1)

6.1.4 As water is flowing all year round (1) the dams will have a constant supply of water (1) (2)

6.1.5 Water flowing across the Earth's surface as sheet flow or as stream flow (2) [CONCEPT] (2)

6.1.6 a) Soil erosion increases (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) No more trees to reduce sheet flow (2)
No more roots to anchor / stabilise soil (2)
Raindrop splash increases and soil particles are loosened (2)
Ploughed soil is loose and easily eroded (2)
Ploughing up and down the slope increases sheet flow (2)
Intensive farming reduces the fertility of the soil (2)
[ANY 3 – Accept other] 3x2 = (6)

c) Contour ploughing (2)
Rotational cropping (2)
Rotational grazing (2)
Plant ground cover between crops that are planted in rows (2)
Increase watering points (2)
Reduce stock (2)
Replant indigenous vegetation (2)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

6.2.1 a) Dams control the volume of water entering the river system further downstream (2)
Water released slowly into stream during times of heavy rainfall preventing the stream from overflowing (2)
Water from different tributaries released into the main stream at different times thereby reducing the flood peak in the main stream (2)
Implementation of legislation (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

b) Building up the levees / river banks (2)
Straightening the meanders (2)
Lining the river channel with concrete to reduce friction (2)
Increase vegetation along the river banks to reduce sheet flow (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

6.2.2 a) Via the Orange-Fish River tunnel (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Irrigation of cultivated land (2)
More land cultivated (2)
More crops produced (2)
Economic growth in agricultural sector (2)
[ANY 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) Secondary sector / industries (2) 1x2 = (2)

6.3.1 a) Community and personal services (1) (1)

b) Tertiary services (1)
Services are provided (1) (1)

c) 97 035 (1) (1)

d) Electricity, gas and water supply (1) (1)

6.3.2 a) Historical advantage (2)
Harbour location (2)
Large labour pool (2)
Large market (2)
Railway link to the interior (2)
Situated halfway between other coastal industrial areas (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (1)

b) Motor cars / vehicles (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Tyres (2) Glass (2)
Batteries (2) Exhaust pipes (2)
Springs (2) Bulbs (2)
Electrical equipment (2) Upholstery (2)
[ANY 1] 1x2 = (2)

d) Lack of minerals (2)
Lack of energy resources (2)
Water shortages (2)
Little agricultural variety (2)
Distance from inland markets (2)
Costly to transport raw materials / finished products inland (2)
Labour unrest / strikes (2)
[ANY 1 – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)

6.4.1 Provision of: housing (1)
education (1)
services such as water (1) and electricity (1)
improving communication e.g. better roads (1)
employment (1)
[ANY 2 – Accept other] (2)

6.4.2 a) Growth Employment and Redistribution (2) (2)

b) To develop economic growth through job creation, increasing exports attracting investment (2)
[CONCEPT] 1x2 = (2)

6.4.3 a) Traditional dwelling / hut (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Dam / river / stream / spring (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Money should be set aside / budget drawn up (2)
for the provision of basic needs such as permanent shelters (2)
and piping of water to homes (2)
[Accept ANY logical suggestions involving the allocation of funds and resources for the provision of basic needs such as permanent shelter and water] 2x2 = (4)

**[60]**

**TOTAL: 240**

# MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

AARDRYKSKUNDE SG

## VRAAG 1

1.1.1 a) P – Suid Atlantiese / St Helena (1)
Q – Kalahari (1)
R – Suid Indiese / Mauritius (1) (3)

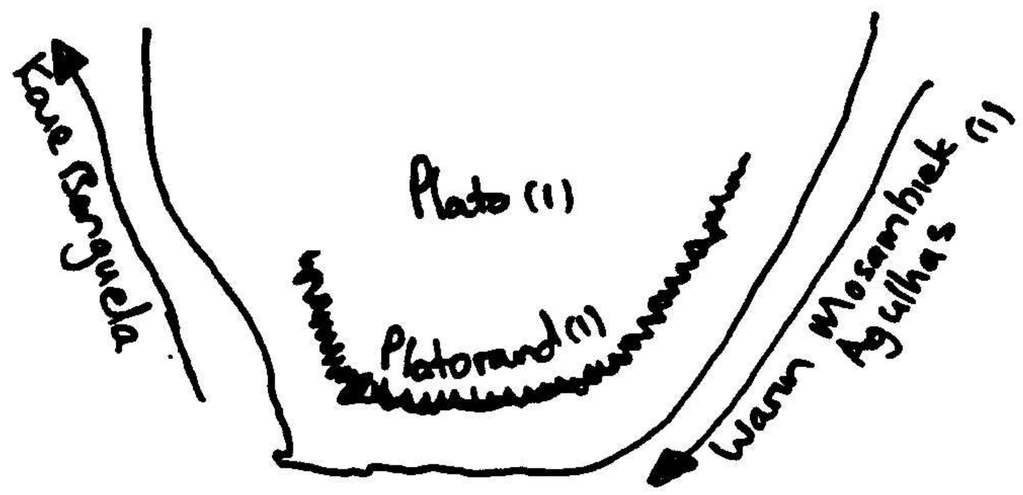
b) Antisiklonies (1) (1)

c)

| antisiklonies | siklonies |
|---|---|
| lug daal (1) | lug styg (1) |
| lug divergeer (1) | lug konvergeer (1) |
| lug roteer antikloksgewys (1) | lug roteer kloksgewys (1) in S halfrond |
| OF | |
| lug roteer kloksgewys (1) | lug roteer antikloksgewys (1) in N halfrond |

[ENIGE 2] (4)

1.1.2




(4)

1.1.3 Binneland ervaar: sonnige dae (2)
wolkloosheid (2)
geen reënval (2)
ryp gedurende die nag (2)
matige dagtemperature (2)
Stabiele toestande (2)
Inversietoestande (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

1.1.5 a) Noordwes tot suidoos OF suidoos tot noordwes (2)
Beweeg van SW na NO (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Warm vogtige lug uit die NO ontmoet koel droë lug uit die SW (2)

c) Cumulonimbuswolke (2) 1x2 = (2)

d) Donderstorms (2)
Swaar reën (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

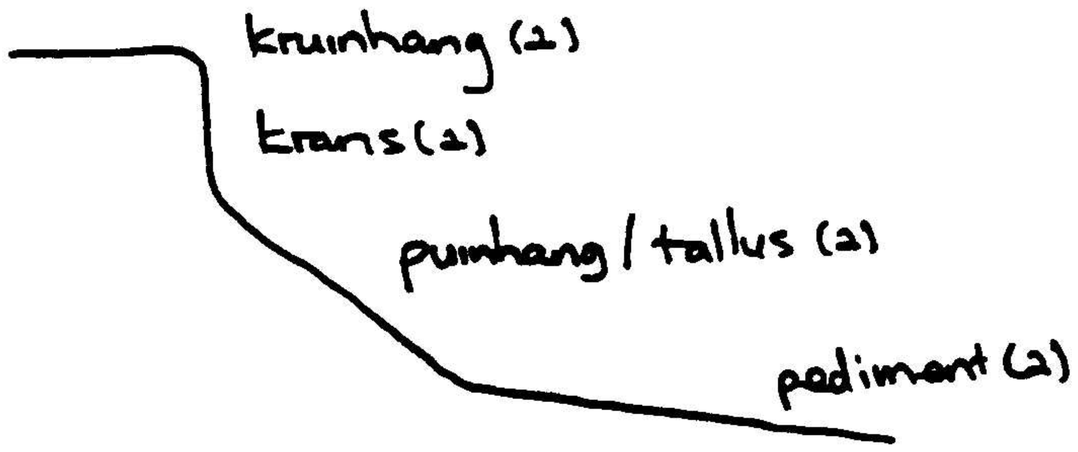
1.2.1 X – Druiwe, appels, pere, koring, vrugte (1)
Y – Mielies (1)
Z – Suikerriet (2)

1.2.2 Somer reënval (2) wat meer as 500mm per jaar is (2)
Temperatuur hoër as 27°C in groeiseisoen (2)
Koue winters heers wat siektes uitroei (2)
Matige, droë winters skep geleentheid vir mielies om aan die stok uit te droog (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

1.3.1 a) A – Mesa / tafelberg (1)
B – Butte / tafelkoppie (1)
C – Koppie (1)
D – Homoklinale rug / cuesta (1) (4)

1.3.2 A ontwikkel uit horisontaal gelaagde strata (1) / Goot plat oppervlak (1)
B ontwikkel uit hellende strata (1) / asimmetries (1) (2)

1.3.3




4x2 = (8)

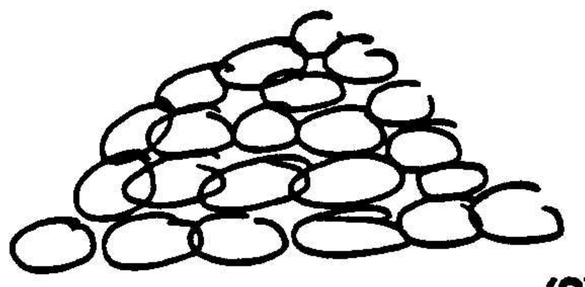
1.3.4 a) F – duikhelling (2)
G – Skarphelling (2) 2x2 = (4)

b) F is op 'n geleidelike helling (2)
Minder grondkruip / massa-afvoer lei tot 'n dieper grondprofiel (2)
Minder erosie, meer infiltrasie 2x2 = (4)

1.3.5 a) Batoliet / lakkoliet (1) (1)

b) 'n Reuse rotsmassa van magmatiese oorsprong (2)
Magma stol voordat dit die aardoppervlak bereik (2)
Stolling kom diep onder die aardoppervlak voor (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Verduideliking moet na die vorige vraag verwys] 2x2 = (4)

c)



(2) 1x2 = (2)

[50]

## VRAAG 2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1.1 | a) | Middelbreedte / buite-tropiese / gematigde sikloon / frontale depressie (1) | (1) |
| | b) | Teenwoordigheid van fronte (1)<br>Ligging (1)<br>[ENIGE 1] | (1) |
| | c) | Twee middelbreedte siklone is vas aan mekaar (1) | (1) |
| 2.1.2 | a) | Okklusie stadium (1) | |
| | b) | 'n Okklusiefront kan waargeneem word (1) | |
| 2.1.3 | a) | Nee (2) [Ja (2) verwys na V 2.1.3 (d) | 1x2 = (2) |
| | b) | Ver suid van die land geleë (2)<br>Die fronte sal nie oor Kaapstad beweeg nie (2) | 2x2 = (4) |
| | c) | Winter (2) | 1x2 = (2) |
| | d) | Afname in temperatuur (2)<br>Toename in lugdruk (2)<br>Toename in wolkbedekking (2)<br>Toename in neerslag (2)<br>Humiditeit neem af (2)<br>Windrigting verander (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | 2x2 = (4) |
| 2.2.1 | Temperatuur oor die oseaan hoër as 27°C (2) | | 1x2 = (2) |
| 2.2.3 | a) | Tropiese siklone word alfabeties benoem (2)<br>E is die vyfde letter van die alfabet (2)<br>[ENIGE 1] | 1x2 = (2) |
| | b) | Borne word ontwortel (2) | |
| | c) | Grond verspoel (2)<br>Brûe spoel weg (2)<br>Paaie word vernietig (2)<br>Oorstromings langs die kus (2)<br>Oorstromings as gevolg van hoë reënval (2)<br>Lewensverlies (2)<br>[ENIGE 3] | 3x2 = (6) |
| 2.3.1 | Die stroom se stroomvragvermoë is groter as die stroomvrag en die stroom sal dieper in die landskap inkerf (2)<br>[KONSEP] | | (2) |
| 2.3.2 | Vallei in 'n vallei (2)<br>Terasse (2)<br>Knakpuntwaterval (2)<br>Roofelmboog (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | | 2x2 = (4) |
| 2.3.3 | 'n Kronkelende stroom ondergaan verjonging (2)<br>Die rivier kerf dieper in die landskap in (erodeer afwaarts) langs die kronkels (2)<br>Die kronkelstroom vloei nou in 'n diep kronkelende kloof (2) | | 3x2 = (6) |
| 2.3.4 | a) | Tydelik (2) | 1x2 = (2) |
| | b) | Oor tyd sal die waterval verdwyn (2) | 1x2 = (2) |
| 2.3.5 | a) | Gelyk geond beskikbaar (2)<br>Vrugbare rivierafsettings het op die vloedvlakte agtergebly (2)<br>Water beskikbaar in die afgesnyde rivierkronkel (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | 2x2 = (4) |

2.4.1 a) Wanneer 'n rivier sy oewerwalle oorstroom en land met water bedek wat gewoonlik nie met water bedek is nie (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

b) Die verwydering van bogrond deur verskeie prosesse (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

c) Die verwydering van natuurlike plantegroei deur mense in 'n spesifieke gebied (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

2.4.2 Bymekaarmaak van vuurmaakhout (2)
Uitbreiding van bewerkte landerye (2)
Stedelike uitbreiding (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

2.4.3 Beplant die gebied met inheemse plantegroei (2)
Keerwalle (2)
Elektrifisering (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

2.4.4 Om biodiversiteit te verseker (2)
Bewaring van habitat vir ander organismes (2)
Bewaring van die ekosisteem (2)
Natuurskoon (2)
Verwydering van Fynbos sal gronderosie verhoog (2)
Medisinale waarde van sekere plante (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

**[60]**

## VRAAG 3

3.1.1 a) A – stedelik (1)
B – landelik (1) (2)

b) A – Sekondêre aktiwiteite kom voor (1) / multifunksioneel (1)
B – Primêre aktiwiteite domineer (1) / monofunksioneel (1) (2)

3.1.2 a) Presiese stuk grond waarop die nedersetting geleë is (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

b) Rivier (1)
Vrugbare grond (1)
Woud (1)
Weiding (1)
Fontein (1)
Minerale (1)
Boumateriaal (1)
Beskerming (1)
[ENIGE 5] (5)

3.1.3 Naby aan bevaarbare rivier (2)
Rivier is 'n bron van water (2)
Minerale naby kan uitgegrawe word (2)
Naby aan woude wat 'n grondstof / brandstof kan verskaf (2)
Omring deur 'n gebied wat ideaal is om te boer om kos te voorsien (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

3.1.4 Nywerheidstad (2)
Vragverbrekingspunt (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

3.2.1 Murrayville verskaf:
beter dienste (2)
meer werksgeleenthede (2)
beter lonende werksgeleenthede (2)
hoër lewenstandaard (2)
meer vermaak (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander. Kan ook na negatiewe aspekte in A verwys] 2x2 = (4)

3.2.2 a) Ekonomie verswak (2) 1x2 = (2)
b) Werksmag neem af (2) 1x2 = (2)
c) Nywerheidsuitsette neem af (2) 1x2 = (2)
d) Dienste gaan agteruit / maak toe (2) 1x2 = (2)

3.2.3 Ontwikkel ontspanningsfasiliteite om werk te skep (2)
Aansporingmaatreëls vir bestaande nywerhede bv. laer huur (2)
Verbeter die kwaliteit van dienste (2)
Verbeter die infrastruktuur (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

3.3.1 a) Die verste wat 'n kliënt sal reis om spesifieke goedere te koop (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

b) Die gebied wat 'n sentraleplek omring wat deur daardie sentraleplek bedien word (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

c) Minimum hoeveelheid mense wat benodig word vir 'n diens om te funksioneer (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

3.3.2 a) Waar (2) en Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
b) Onwaar (2) en Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
c) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
d) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)

3.3.3 a) Volgende probleme kom voor in die SSK:
lugbesoedeling (2)
geraasbesoedeling (2)
opeenhoping (2)
misdaad (2)
gebrek aan parkering (2)
geen spasie vir uitbreiding (2)
hoë huurkoste (2)
geen oop ruimtes / parke (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

b) SSK loop leeg (2)
Kwaliteit van dienste verswak (2)
Aantal dienste neem af (2)
Plakkers neem leë geboue oor (2)
Geboue gaan agteruit (2)
Gebrek aan inkomste omdat geen huur meer betaal word nie (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

**[60]**

## VRAAG 4

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | a) | Kern (1) | | (1) |
| | b) | Geboue naby aan mekaar (1) | | (1) |
| 4.1.2 | a) | Langwerpig / reghoekig / lank en smal (1) | | (1) |
| | b) | Toegang tot paaie (1)<br>Toegang tot kanale (1) | | (2) |
| 4.1.3 | a) | Intensief (1) | | (1) |
| | b) | Klein plasies (1)<br>Kanale dui op moontlike besproeiing (1)<br>[ENIGE 1] | | (1) |
| 4.1.4 | a) | Ekonomies: | Bly op eie plaas (2)<br>Bly by werkspiek (2)<br>Besit enkel stuk aaneenlopende grond (2)<br>Meganisering is moontlik (2)<br>Kan eie inisiatief gebruik (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | 2x2 = (4) |
| | b) | Sosiaal: | Naby aan mekaar (2)<br>Veilig (2)<br>Gereelde kontak met mekaar / besoeke (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | 2x2 = (4) |
| 4.2.1 | Stedelike profiel (1) | | | (1) |
| 4.2.2 | a) | SSK (1) | | (1) |
| | b) | Mees toeganklikste (2)<br>Kompetisie vir grond (2)<br>Hoë grondwaardes (2)<br>Kan slegs klein perseel bekostig (2)<br>Bou opwaarts (2)<br>[ENIGE 3] | | 3x2 = (6) |
| | c) | Windsnelheid neem af (2)<br>Geboue belemmer lugbeweging (2)<br>OF<br>Winde waai sterker en rukkerig (2)<br>Geboue kanaliseer lugbeweging (2) | | |
| | d) | Geboue bied groter oppervlak wat verhit kan word (2)<br>Hitte word tussen geboue vasgekeer (2)<br>Hitte word tussen glaskonstruksies gereflekteer (2)<br>Beton absorbeer meer hitte (2)<br>Sonstrale tref kante van hoë geboue vroegoggend en laatmiddag vertikaal (2)<br>Winde word afgekeer (2)<br>[ENIGE 2] | | 2x2 = (4) |
| 4.2.3 | a) | Onwaar (2) | | 1x2 = (2) |
| | b) | Waar (2) | | 1x2 = (2) |
| | c) | Onwaar (2) | | 1x2 = (2) |
| | d) | Waar (2) | | 1x2 = (2) |
| | e) | Waar (2) | | |
| 4.2.4 | a) | 'n Persoon wat in verskillende plekke woon en werk en daagliks tussen die twee plekke reis (2)<br>[KONSEP] | | (2) |
| | b) | Landelik-stedelike oorgangsone (1) | | (1) |
| | c) | Landelike atmosfeer (2)<br>Minder geraas (2)<br>Minder misdaad (2)<br>Mooier natuurskoon (2)<br>[ENIGE 3 – Aanvaar ander] | Minder besoedeling (2)<br>Minder verkeer (2)<br>Goedkoper verblyf / erwe / huise (2) | 3x2 = (6) |

4.2.5 a) Was aan buitewyke (2)
Stad het nader aan nywerhede gegroei (2)
Stad het rondom die nywerhede ontwikkel (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

b) Geraas (2)
Lugbesoedeling (2)
Slegte reuke (2)
Gevaarlike aktiwiteite (2)
Benodig groot stukke grond (2)
Benodig goedkoop grond (2)
Naby aan massavervoer (2)
[ENIGE 3 – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)

**[60]**

## VRAAG 5

5.1.1 a) Noordoostelike binneland / Hoëveld / Mpumalanga / Gauteng (1) (1)
b) Meeste steenkool neerslae / reserwes kom hier voor (1) (1)
5.1.2 Nie-hernieubaar (1)
Kan nie vervang word as dit klaar ontgin is nie (1) (2)
5.1.3 Groot hoeveelheid steenkool in Suid-Afrika (1)
Ander hulpbronne skaars (1)
Goedkoop om te ontgin (1)
[ENIGE 1] (1)
5.1.4 a) Lopende water word gebruik om turbines te draai om krag op te wek (2)
[KONSEP] (2)
b) Oranjerivier (1) (1)
5.1.5 a) Koeberg / naby Kaapsted / naby Bloubergstrand / Melkbosstrand (1)
(1)
b) Seewater vir afkoelingsdoeleindes (2)
Geen steenkoolreserwes in die Weskaap nie (2)
Duur om steenkool na die Weskaap te vervoer (2)
Duur om elektrisiteit na die Weskaap te herlei (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)
c) Voordeel: Min besoedeling (2)
Effektiewe gebruik van grondstof (2)
Nadeel: Gevaarlik as daar 'n ontploffing is (2)
Giftige afvalprodukte word geproduseer (2)
As giftige afvalprodukte lek lei die omgewing daaronder (2)
[ENIGE 1 voordeel en ENIGE 1 nadeel – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

5.2.1 Kookdoeleindes (1) Verhitting (1) Beligting (1) (3)
5.2.2 a) Elektrisiteit (1) (1)
b) Steenkool (1) Lampolie (1) Hout (1) Gas (1) Kerse (1)
Sonkrag (1)
[ENIGE 2] (2)
5.2.3 Baie mense in landelike gebiede het nie toegang tot elektrisiteit nie (2)
Hout is toeganklik en 'n goedkoop bron van energie (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)
5.2.3 Hout: Ontbossing (2)
Grond blootgestel aan erosie (2)
Koolstofdioksied in atmosfeer vrygestel lei globale verhitting (2)
Ontbossing verminder bron van suurstof (2)
Ontbossing vernietig die habitat van diere (2)
Biodiversiteit verminder (2)
Ekosisteme word uit balans gegooi (2)
Steenkool: Oopgroefmyne vernietig ekosisteme (2)
Vernietiging van plantegroei verhoog gronderosie (2)
Grond word verwyder en vernietig (2)
Lugbesoedeling (2)
Globale verhitting omdat koolstofdioksied in die atmosfeer vrygestel word (2)
Waterbesoedeling (2)
[MOET na hout en steenkool verwys] 2x2 = (4)

5.3.1 Bevolking neem toe (2)
Meer water benodig vir huishoudelike doeleindes (2)
Meer water benodig vir nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)
Meer water benodig vir landbou / besproeiing (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

5.3.2 Tugela is 'n permanente rivier (2)
Ontvang voldoende reënval regdeur die jaar (2)
Tugela het 'n groot volume water (2)
Tugela nie ten volle benut in KZN (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

5.4.1 a) Langs die kus (1)
Oostelike binneland (1) (2)

b) Vroeë nedersettings hat langs die kus voorgekom / historiese voordeel (2)
Nedersettings aan die kus / by 'n hawe vergemaklik handel (2)
Baie grondstowwe in die oostelike binneland (2)
Gunstige klimaat in die oostelike binneland (2)
Digte bevolkings langs die kus en oostelike binneland (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) i) Die ontwikkeling van nywerhede aan die buitewyke van stede of in landelike gebiede om ekonomiese ontwikkeling in hierdie gebiede aan te moedig (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

ii) Korting op pad- en spoorvervoer (2)
Subsidieer kragvoorsiening (2)
Subsidieer watervoorsiening (2)
Subsidieer behuising vir bestuur (2)
Lae verhuringskostes (2)
Lenings teen lae rentekoerse (2)
Voorsien geld vir opleiding (2)
Betaal verhuisingskoste (2)
Belastingkorting / -voordele (2)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

5.4.2 Meer mense het stede toe getrek om werk te soek (2)
Die tempo van landelik-stedelike migrasie het toegeneem (2) 2x2 = (4)

5.4.3 a) Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (1) (1)

b) Die goudmynbedryf in hierdie gebied (2)
Die beskikbaarheid van ander grondstowwe bv. ystererts (2)
Groot afsetgebied / mark (2)
Groot arbeidsmag (2)
Goeie vervoernetwerk (2)
Voldoende kragbronne (2)
Voldoende watervoorraad (2)
Landbou voldoen in voedselbehoeftes (2)
Kapitaal beskikbaar (2)
[ENIGE 3] 3x2 = (6)

c) YSKOR (2) 1x2 = (2)

**[60]**

## VRAAG 6

6.1.1 Vaaldam (1) Gariepdam (1) Van der Kloofdam (1)
Bloemhofdam (1) Sterkfonteindam (1) Pongolapoortdam (1) (6)

6.1.2 Oostelike helfte van die land (1) (1)

6.1.3 Somer (1) (1)

6.1.4 Water vloei regdeur die jaar (1) dus het damme 'n konstante watervoorraad (1) (2)

6.1.5 Water wat oor die aardoppervlakte vloei as plaatvloei of stroomvloei (2)
[KONSEP] (2)

6.1.6 a) Gronderosie neem toe (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Geen bome om afloop te vertraag nie (2)
Geen wortels om grond te bind / stabiliseer nie (2)
Reëndruppelplons neem toe en maak gronddeeltjies los (2)
Omgeploegde grond is los en makliker erodeerbaar (2)
Deur saam met die helling te ploeg neem plaatvloei toe (2)
Intensiewe boerdery verminder grondvrugbaarheid (2)
[ENIGE 3 – Aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)

c) Ploeg saam met die kontoerlyne (2)
Wisselverbouing (2)
Wisselweiding (2)
Plant gronbedekking tussen gewasse wat in rye geplant word (2)
Vermeerder waterpunte (2)
Verminder veegetalle (2)
Herbeplant met inheemse plantegroei (2) 2x2 = (4)

6.2.1 a) Damme beheer volume water wat verder stroomaf riviersisteem bereik (2)
Tydens swaar reënval word die hoeveelheid water wat die stroom binne-vloei beperk en verhoed dat die stroom oorstroom (2)
Water vanaf verskillende sytakke bereik die hoofstroom op verskillende tye en die vloedpiek word verlaag (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

b) Bou die oewerwalle hoër op (2)
Maak rivierkronkels reguit (2)
Voer die vloeikanaal met beton uit om wrywing te verminder (2)
Vermeerder plantegroei langs oewerwalle om plaatvloei te verminder (2)
Instelling van wetgewing (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

6.2.2 a) Met die Oranje-Visriviertonnel (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Landerye word besproei (2)
Meer landerye wod bewerk (2)
Meer gewasse word verbou (2)
Ekonomiese groei in die landbousektor (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

c) Sekondêre sektor / nywerhede (2) 1x2 = (2)

6.3.1 a) Gemeenskaps- en persoonlike dienste (1) (1)

b) Tersiêre aktiwiteite (1)
Dienste word gelewer (1) (2)

c) 97 035 (1) (1)

d) Elektrisitiets-, gas- en waterverskaffing (1) (2)

6.3.2 a) Historiese voordeel (2)
Haweligging (2)
Groot arbeidsmag (2)
Groot afsetgebied / mark (2)
Spoorverbinding mat die binneland (2)
Halfpad geleë tussen die ander twee kusnywerheidsgebiede (2)
[ENIGE 2] 2x2 = (4)

b) Motorvoertuie (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Motorbande (2) Glas (2)
Batterye (2) Uitlaatstelsels (2)
Vere (2) Gloeilampies (2)
Elektriese apparaat (2) Bekleedsel (2)
[ENIGE 1] 1x2 = (2)

d) Gebrek aan grondstowwe (2)
Gebrek aan energiebronne (2)
Watertekorte (2)
Klein landbouverskeidenheid (2)
Ver van binnelandse markte geleë (2)
Duur om grondstowwe / verwerkte produkte na binneland te vervoer (2)
Arbeidsonrus / stakings (2)
[ENIGE 1 – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)

6.4.1 a) Voorsiening van: behuising (1)
opvoeding (1)
dienste soos water (1) en elktrisiteit (1)
verbeterde kommunikasienetwerke bv. paaie (1)
[ENIGE 2 – Aanvaar ander] (2)

b) Nie genoeg geld / kapitaal (2)
Groot landelike bevolking in die Ooskaap (2)
[ENIGE 1 – Aanvaar ander] (2)

6.4.2 a) Groei Werksverskaffing en Herverspreiding /
Growth Employment and Redistribution (1) (1)

b) Om ekonomiese groei aan te moedig deur werksverskaffing, uitvoere te verhoog en beleggers te lok (2)
[KONSEP] 1x2 = (2)

6.4.3 a) Tradisionele woning / hut (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Dam / rivier / stroom / fontein (2) 1x2 = (2)

c) Sit geld opsy / stel begroting op (2)
vir die voorsiening van basiese behoeftes soos permanente wonings (2)
en die aanlê van waterpype na huise (2)
[Aanvaar enige logiese voorstelle wat die toewysing van fondse en hulpbronne in ag neem om in basiese behoeftes soos permanente wonings en water te verskaf] 2x2 = (4)

[60]

**TOTAAL: 240**