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<b>GRADE</b>		12	
<b>DATE</b>		MAY/JUNE 2025	
<b>SUBJECT</b>		GEOGRAPHY	
<b>PAPER</b>		2	
<b>MARK TOTAL</b>		150	
<b>DURATION (HOURS)</b>		3	
<b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b>		18	



**SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE**  
**SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT**

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of **THREE** questions.

### SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT (60 MARKS)

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (60 MARKS)

### SECTION B

QUESTION 3: MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS (30 MARKS)

2. Answer **ALL THREE** questions.
3. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
4. Start **EACH** question at the top of a **NEW** page.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Answer questions in **FULL SENTENCES**, except where you have to state, name, identify or list. Write in full sentences when answering paragraph questions.
7. Units of measurement **MUST** be indicated in your final answer. e.g. 1020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. You may use a non-programmable calculator and a magnifying glass.
10. You may **NOT** use a scale ruler.
11. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.

### SECTION B: ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

12. Extracts of a 1:50 000 topographical map **2327DA LEPHALALE** and a 1:10 000 orthophoto map **2327 DA 18 LEPHALALE**, of a part of the mapped area, are provided.
13. The position of features is indicated with capital letters **G, H, I ...** etc. on the topographical map and numbers **1, 2 ...** etc. on the orthophoto map, if applicable.
14. Show all calculations. Marks are allocated for the calculations/steps and **NOT** full marks for the correct answer only. The correct substitution should be indicated for the stated formula.
15. Return the topographical map and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination session.

## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 Match the explanation in **COLUMN B** with the correct term in **COLUMN A**. Write down the correct letter (A–K) number next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in your ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 J.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Linear village	A	Develops at road intersections.
1.1.2	Urban sprawl	B	Urban area that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population.
1.1.3	Situation	C	Expansion of urban areas into rural areas.
1.1.4	Junction town	D	The actual physical place a settlement occupies.
1.1.5	Site	E	Farms located far from each other.
1.1.6	Gap town	F	Location of settlement in relation to its surrounds.
1.1.7	Central place	G	Occurs at river crossings.
1.1.8	Dispersed settlement	H	Located along a river giving everyone access to water.
		I	An urban settlement that develops where a mountain range is interrupted.

(8x1) **(8)**

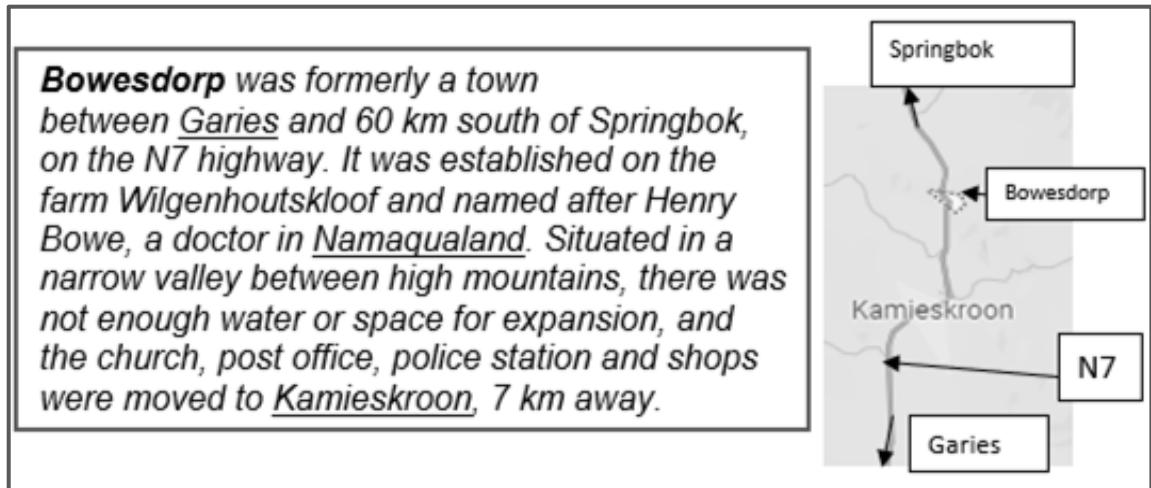


- 1.2 Choose the term from the list that correctly matches the explanations. Write only the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) and the correct answer in your ANSWER BOOK. You may use each term only once.

*hamlet, conurbation, village, town, isolated farmstead, metropolis, city, megalopolis*

- 1.2.1 The most basic settlement type consisting of a few buildings.
- 1.2.2 Large areas of interconnected towns and cities.
- 1.2.3 A large urban centre that offers specialised services such as a cathedral and multiple high order functions.
- 1.2.4 A large multi-functional urban area consisting of a large city and its neighbouring towns and suburbs.
- 1.2.5 A fairly large farming community which has many low order functions.
- 1.2.6 The smallest urban settlement that provides low order functions and a few high order functions.
- 1.2.7 Small population with only low order functions. (7x1) (7)

1.3 The extract and the map provide information on rural depopulation.

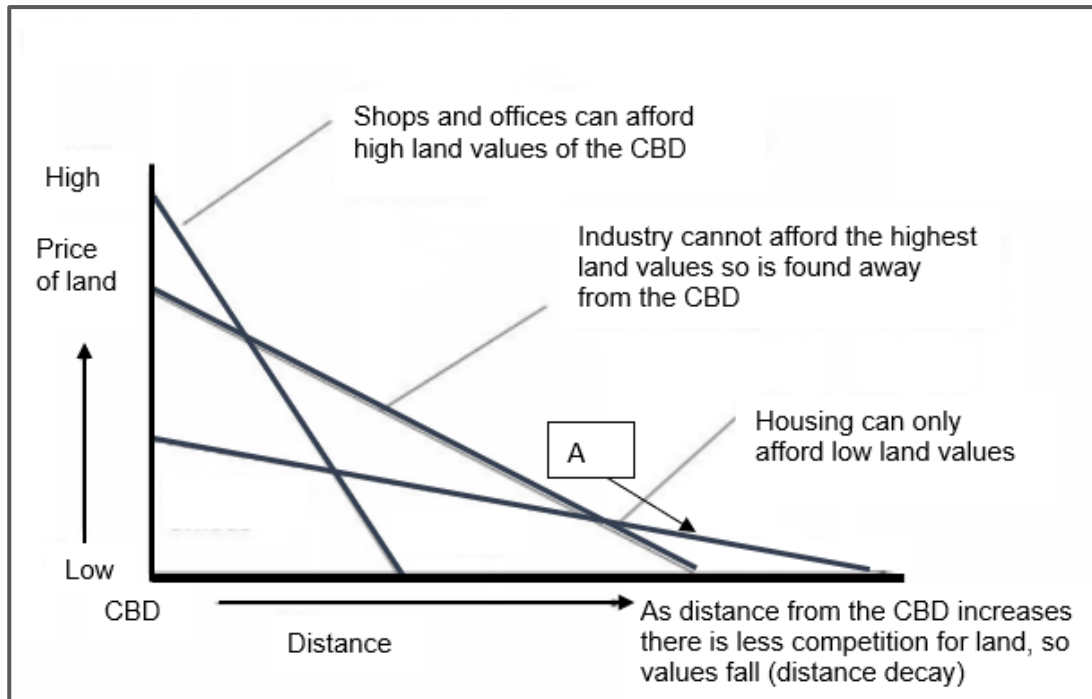


[Source adapted from: Bowedorp - Wikipedia]

- 1.3.1 Define the concept *abandoned/deserted town*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Quote from the extract that describes Bowedorp as a gap town. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Why did the inhabitants of Bowedorp leave the town? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.4 In a paragraph of **8 to 10** lines, suggest sustainable strategies to reduce rural depopulation in Bowedorp. (4x2) (8)

**(15)**

1.4 The diagram illustrates changing land-use and land values within a city.



[Source: [slideshare.net/slideshow/bid-rent-curve/](https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/bid-rent-curve/)]

- 1.4.1 Give TWO activities mentioned on the diagram that can afford to be located in the Central Business District (CBD)? (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Why are the land values so high in a CBD? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Explain how a regional shopping centre at **A** will affect the land values in that area. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.4 a) Name TWO activities found beyond the city boundary? (2x1) (2)
- b) Why are these activities (QUESTION1.4.4 a)) found here? (1x2) (2)
- c) In which land-use zone are these activities (QUESTION1.4.4 a)) found? (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.5 Explain how land values, as shown in the diagram, have an influence on the urban profile. (2x2) (4)

**(15)**

1.5 The photograph below illustrates urban blight.



[Source: [litazidepa.files.wordpress.com](http://litazidepa.files.wordpress.com)]

- 1.5.1 Define the term *urban blight*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 a) In which land-use zone is urban blight usually found? (1x1) (1)
- b) Why are high land values found in this land-use zone?  
(QUESTION 1.5.2 a)) (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.3 Give ONE piece of evidence on the photo that urban blight has occurred. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Describe how urban blight can have a negative economic impact on an area. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.5 Suggest TWO solutions that municipalities could put into place to manage urban blight. (2x2) (4)
- (15)**

**TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]**

## QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in your ANSWER BOOK e.g. 2.1.8 D.

2.1.1 ... is an economic activity associated with the primary sector.

- A Mining
- B Education
- C Water supply
- D Industry

2.1.2 ... industries are found close to the consumer.

- A Market-orientated
- B Raw material orientated
- C Footloose
- D Bridge

2.1.3 The clustering of similar economic activities, reliant on each other is known as ...

- A agglomeration.
- B centralisation.
- C decentralisation.
- D nationalisation.

2.1.4 The ... sector of the economy is not regulated and registered for taxes.

- A formal
- B tertiary
- C informal
- D primary



2.1.5 Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) are based on existing ...

- i) industrial regions.
- ii) transport routes.
- iii) under-utilised opportunities.
- iv) international trade.

- A i, ii, & iii
- B ii, iii & iv
- C i, iii & iv
- D i, ii & iv

2.1.6 The production of iron and steel is a ... economic activity.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

2.1.7 Construction is an example of a ... economic activity.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

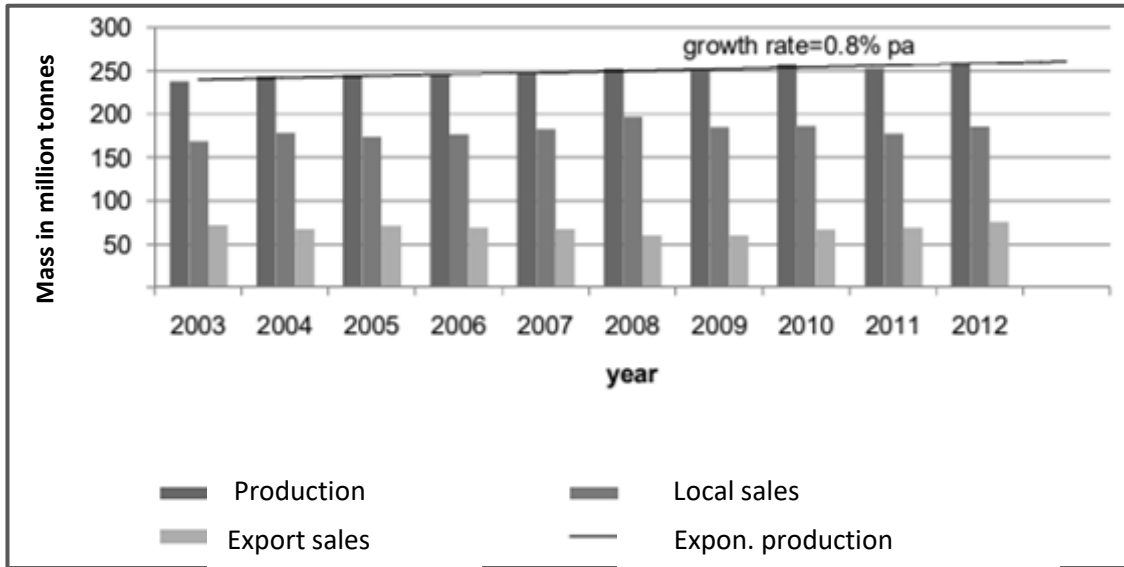
**(7x1) (7)**

2.2 Match the term in **COLUMN B** with the explanation in **COLUMN A**.  
Write down the correct letter (A–I) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in your ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.2.1 Income generated by a country through exports.	A. Tertiary sector
2.2.2 The main purpose for the coastal location of motor industries.	B. Research
2.2.3 Economic activity concerned with the extraction of raw material.	C. Gross Domestic Product
2.2.4 Exchange of goods and services between countries.	D. Mining
2.2.5 Goods that are brought into the country.	E. Export market
2.2.6 The economic sector associated with the provision of transport.	F. Foreign exchange
2.2.7 Quaternary economic activity.	G. International trade
2.2.8 The total value of all goods and services produced in one year within a country.	H. Imports
	I. Gross National Product

(8x1) (8)

2.3 The graph below shows coal production and sales between 2003 and 2012:



[Source: DMR, Directorate Mineral Economics]

- 2.3.1 How many million tonnes of coal was produced in 2007? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.2 In what year were local sales the highest? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3 a) Describe the trend of coal mining productivity. (1x1) (1)
- b) Discuss TWO factors which enabled the trend, referred to in QUESTION 2.3.3 a). (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Name the harbour through which coal is exported. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Explain why coal is so important in the economy of South Africa. (3x2) (6)
- (15)**



- 2.4 Refer to the infographic about the Gqberha /Kariega (Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage) industrial region.

*Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality is located on the south-eastern coast of Africa in the Eastern Cape. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was formed as an administrative area covering Gqberha (Port Elizabeth), the neighbouring towns of Kariega (Uitenhage) and Despatch, and the surrounding agricultural areas. Nelson Mandela Bay is a major seaport and automotive manufacturing centre.*

*The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) is situated within the municipality. This multibillion-dollar industrial development complex is customised for heavy, medium and light industries. It is adjacent to a deepwater port, the Port of Ngqura, and covers 110 km<sup>2</sup> of land. The city's unique advantage of possessing two ports, namely Port Elizabeth Harbour and Ngqura, creates an opportunity for the city to establish a strong and vibrant maritime sector.*

*Trade in December 2023 through the harbours:*

<b>Exports</b>		<b>Imports</b>	
Manganese ore	R1,72 billion	General goods	R1,43 billion
Centrifuges	R888 million	Cars	R1,3 billion
Wool	R592 million	Reactors and catalytic converters	R763 million
Cars	R743 million	Vehicle parts	R581 million
Parts and accessories	R213 million	Refined petroleum	R511 million

*[Source adapted from: <https://www.google.com/search?q=Exports+from+The+harbour+of+Port+Elizabeth+for+2023>; [https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=nelson-mandela-bay-municipality](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=nelson-mandela-bay-municipality)]*

- 2.4.1 Name the *new* harbour built near Gqberha (Port Elizabeth). (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Explain why wool is exported through Gqberha harbour. (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.3 List TWO additional products exported through Gqberha (Port Elizabeth). (2x1) (2)
- 2.4.4 Give TWO factors that favoured the development of Gqberha /Kariega (Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage) region. (2x1) (2)
- 2.4.5 In a paragraph of **8 to 10 lines**, discuss the economic effects increasing mechanisation has on the population in the area and how they can improve conditions for themselves. (4x2) (8)

**(15)**

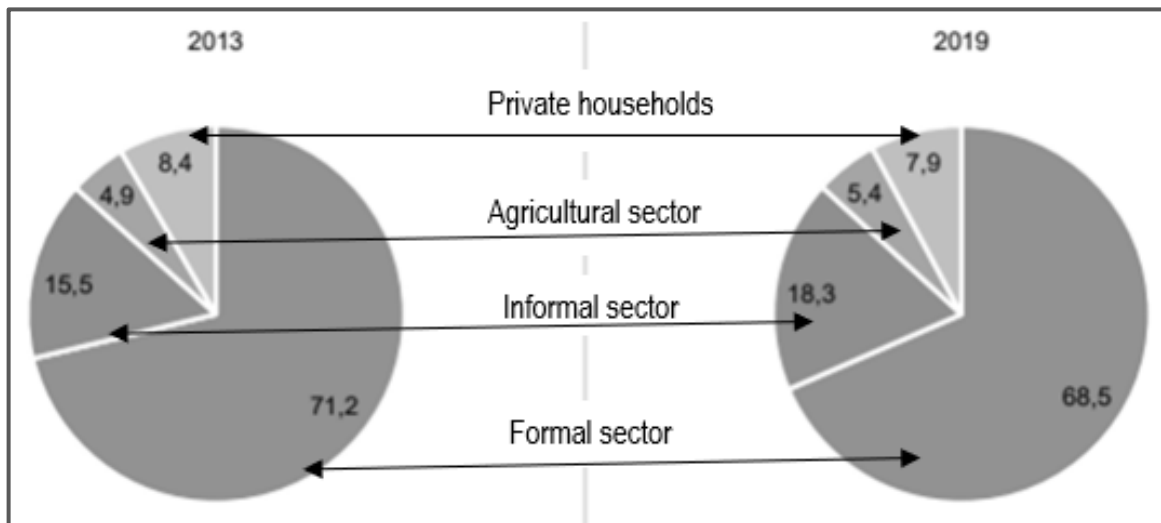
2.5 The infographic refers to the informal economic sector.

*The informal sector is often viewed as survivalist and subsistence based. However, the following information has been collected – food businesses are worth R87 billion p.a. (hawkers can sell 3 000 to 6 000 vetkoek per day @R1 for 6 days a week, and 60% of sales at fresh produce markets go to informal food sellers), backroom rentals are worth R30 billion p.a, the traditional healing industry is worth R3 billion, the spaza sector is worth R250 billion, and hair care and salons are also huge contributors.*

*In spite of the large amounts of money being made the sector is still being restricted by local and government officials. Few have security of tenure, facilities such as water, sewage and electricity, operational safety for themselves and their goods, they cannot easily access finance, and workers have little access to medical insurance, union representation and unemployment benefits.*

[Source adapted from: KasiNomic Revolution by GG Alcock]

Employment percentages by sector in 2013 and 2019:



Location of informal businesses by percentage:

No fixed location/mobile	17,8	In another person's dwelling	3,6
Footpath / street / open space	12,3	Within the owner's dwelling	25,9
Taxi rank / bus / train station	4,7	Within own space / structure attached to owner's dwelling	26,1
Non-residential building	5,8	Other location	3,8

[Source adapted from: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-23>]



- 2.5.1 Name the TWO sections of the informal economy mentioned in the extract that generate the most money. (2x1) (2)
- 2.5.2 Why did the percentage of people employed in the informal sector increase? (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Give TWO reasons why informal economic activities take place without a permanent space in which to operate. (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.4 Where are the “backroom rentals” usually located? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.5 Suggest how the local authorities and government could improve conditions for those operating in the informal economy. (3x2) (6)
- (15)**

**TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]**

## SECTION B

### QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

Refer to the Addendum.

#### 3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

- 3.1.1 The co-ordinates for spot height 887 in block **C3** on the topographical map are ...
- |   |               |                |           |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| A | 23° 41' 36" S | 27° 34' 32" E. |           |
| B | 27° 35' 18" S | 23° 36' 40" E. |           |
| C | 23° 41' 36" S | 27° 35' 36" E. |           |
| D | 27° 41' 14" S | 23° 36' 50" E. | (1x1) (1) |
- 3.1.2 Give the most dominant primary activity found on the topographical map. (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.3 The contour interval on the orthophoto map is ...
- |   |       |           |
|---|-------|-----------|
| A | 5 m.  |           |
| B | 10 m. |           |
| C | 15 m. |           |
| D | 20 m. | (1x1) (1) |
- 3.1.4 Identify the feature found at **1** on the orthophoto map. (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Why is the structure marked **2** on the orthophoto map useful to tell the time of day? (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.6 Determine the True Bearing from the reservoir in block **D3** to the reservoir on the farm Hangklip in block **C5**, on the topographical map. (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.7 Calculate the straight-line distance in kilometres (km) from spot height 893 in block **C1** to spot height 887 in block **C3**, on the topographical map. (3x1) (3)

**(10)**

### 3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 What mineral is mined in Lephale? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Describe the function of the conveyor belt found in block **A3**, **A4** and **A5** on the topographical map. (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.3 The mine dumps in block **A1**, on the topographical map cause environmental injustices.  
Suggest TWO measures mining companies can implement to reduce these environmental injustices. (2x2) (4)
- 3.2.4 a) Identify the most important tertiary activity found on the orthophoto map. (1x1) (1)
- b) In which land-use zone of the settlement, is this tertiary activity (answer to QUESTION 3.2.4 a)) situated? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.5 Identify the street pattern in blocks **A6** and **A7** on the topographical map (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Give TWO reasons why the settlement in blocks **A6** and **A7** can be regarded as a planned settlement. (2x1) (2)
- (12)**

### 3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Provide a term for the following definition:

*“The conversion of different sets of data from various sources into one standard format for ease of storage and interpretation.”* (1x1) (1)

3.3.2 Give the function of the buffer zone marked **3** on the orthophoto map? (1x1) (1)

3.3.3 Give ONE example of each of the following found in Block **C7** on the topographical map:

- a) Natural line feature
- b) Man-made polygon (2x1) (2)

3.3.4 Two options are proposed sites for a shopping centre, **F** in Block **A4** and **G** in block **C6** on the topographical map.

Explain how the use of GIS can be helpful in making your choice. (2x2) (4)

**(8)**

**TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]**

**GRAND TOTAL: [150]**

**THIS PAGE IS FOR ROUGH WORK ONLY.**