

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE
GRADE		12
DATE		MAY/JUNE 2026
SUBJECT		GEOGRAPHY
PAPER		2
MARK TOTAL		150
DURATION (HOURS)		3
NUMBER OF PAGES		19



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 OF SOUTH AFRICA (60 MARKS)

SECTION B:

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (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.
8. No scale rulers are allowed.
9. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
10. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.
11. Draw diagrams and label them fully, if asked to do so.

SECTION B: ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

12. Extracts of a 1:50 000 topographical map **3030AA IXOPO** and a 1:10 000 **3030 AA 17 IXOPO** of a part of a mapped area, are provided.
13. The position of features is indicated by alphabetical letters **G, H, I ...etc.** on the topographical map and numbers **1, 2, 3 ... 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 topographic map and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination session.



SECTION A

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Choose a term/concept from COLUMN A that matches the description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (Y or Z) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 Y.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	"Site" refers to ...	Y	the actual land occupied by the settlement.
		Z	the location of the settlement in relation to the surrounding area.
1.1.2	"Situation" refers to ...	Y	the location of the settlement in relation to the activities around it.
		Z	the location of the settlement in relation to the area around it.
1.1.3	An example of a land reform policy is ...	Y	Reconstruction and Development.
		Z	Land Tenure.
1.1.4	The minimum number of people needed to support a service in an area.	Y	Range
		Z	Threshold population
1.1.5	The movement of people from urban areas to rural areas is ...	Y	counter urbanisation.
		Z	rural-urban migration.
1.1.6	A car dealership is a ...	Y	high order service.
		Z	low order service.
1.1.7	The area that people travel from to use a service is the ...	Y	threshold population.
		Z	sphere of influence.
1.1.8	The following is true of hamlets:	Y	Hamlets have fewer people than villages.
		Z	Hamlets only engage in secondary activities.

(8x1)(8)



1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.8 C.

1.2.1 Urbanisation is the ...

- A population movement from one urban area to another.
- B population movement from one country to another.
- C increasing population growth on the edge of urban areas.
- D increasing proportion of people living in urban area.

1.2.2 Cities in South Africa are experiencing industrial decentralisation because of ...

- A old, inefficient infrastructure.
- B urban sprawl.
- C lack of space.
- D high rates of urbanisation.

1.2.3 Temporary housing structures made of zinc, wood, plastic and cardboard are part of ... areas.

- A middle-income socio-economic
- B low-income socio-economic
- C informal settlement
- D high-income socio-economic

1.2.4 The process of ... involves more affluent people moving into an area improving housing, but displacing the original inhabitants.

- A gentrification
- B immigration
- C counter-urbanisation
- D urbanisation



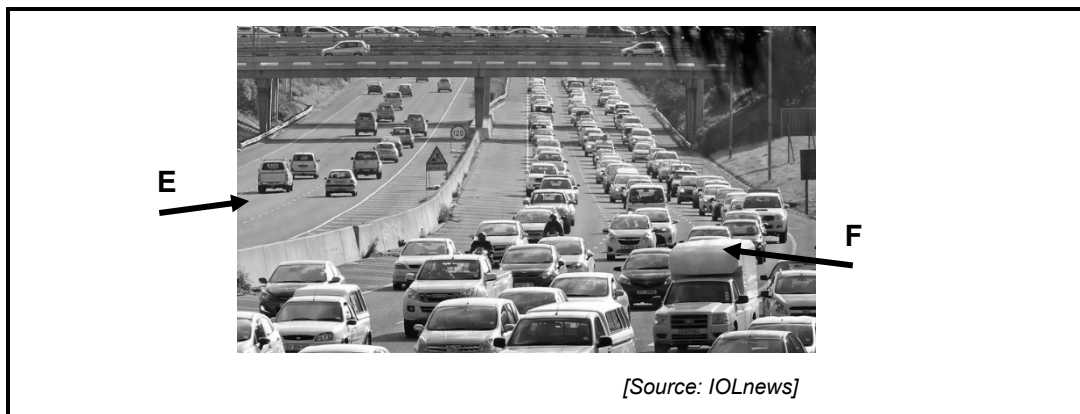
1.2.5 ... is a permanent economic opportunity in an urban area.

- A Employment in primary activities
- B Employment in secondary industries
- C Informal trading
- D Gardening

1.2.6 ... is an environmental challenge of urban areas.

- A Education
- B Healthcare
- C Waste management
- D Housing

1.2.7 The photograph illustrates the direction the traffic is going, in relation to the CBD and the time of day.



- A E is inbound between 07:00 and 08:00
- B F is inbound between 07:00 and 08:00
- C E is outbound between 16:00 and 17:00
- D F is outbound between 07:00 and 08:00

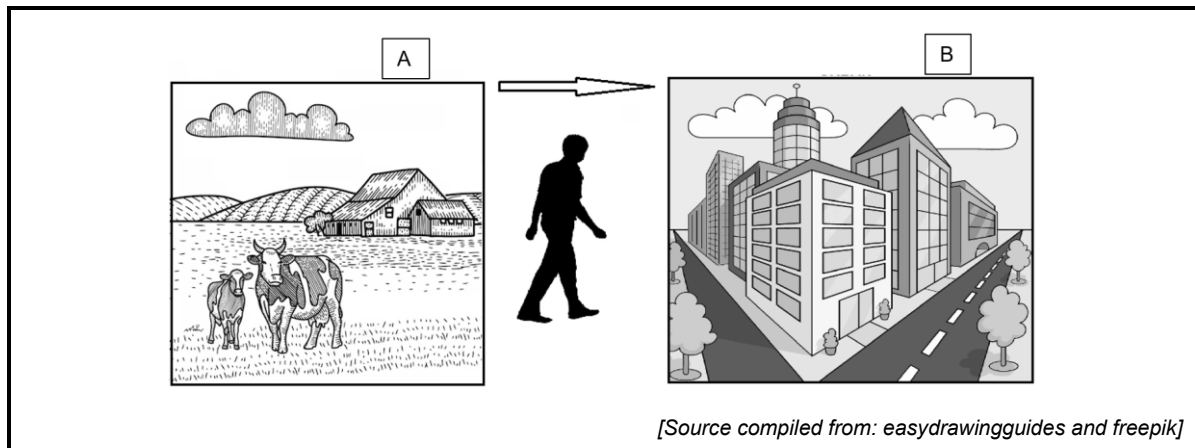
(7x1)(7)



1.3 Refer to the extract and diagrams below.

“Migration, whether rural to urban or urban to rural (rural versus urban migration), involves the movement of people from one area to another. The key differences between these two types of migration are the origin and destination of the migrants, along with the reasons and impacts of their movement.”

[Source: <https://www.stratecta.exchange/rural-vs-urban-migration-nowadays>]

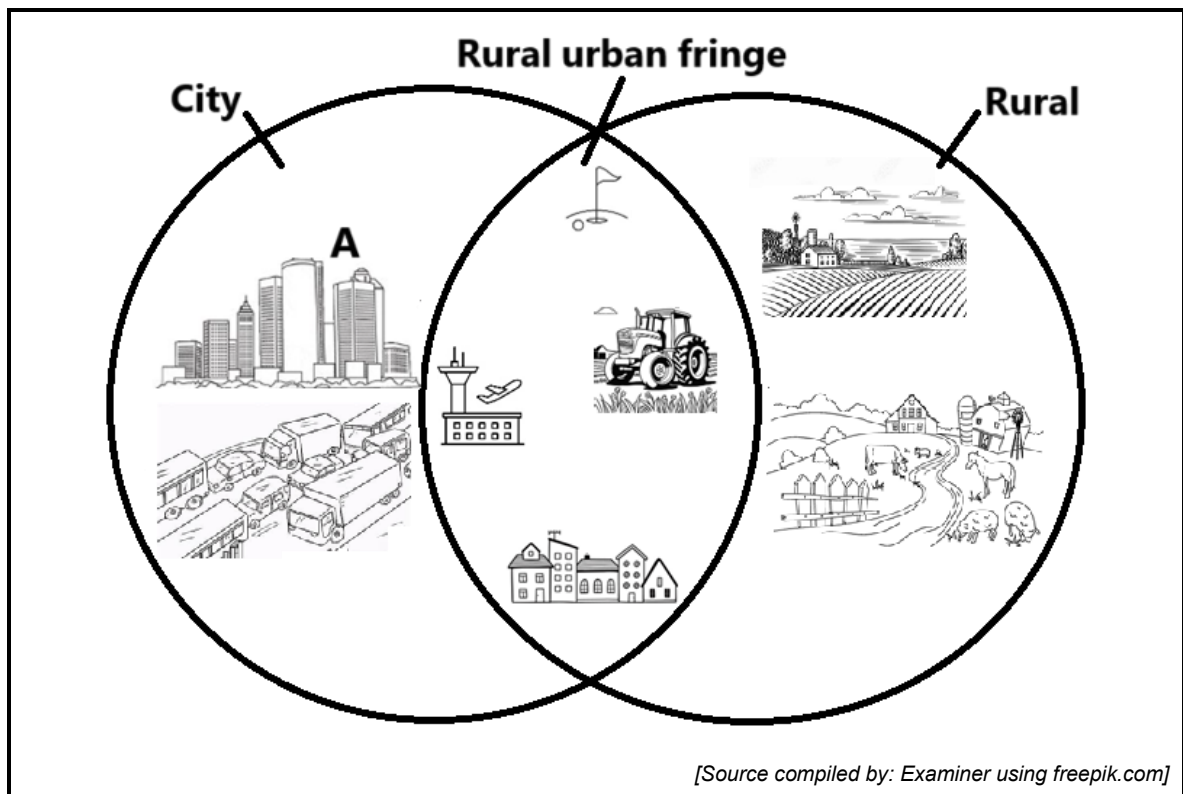


- 1.3.1 Identify the type of migration depicted in the source. (1x1)(1)
- 1.3.2 Give TWO pull factors that attract people to area **B**. (2x1)(2)
- 1.3.3 Describe ONE positive and ONE negative effect of rapid urban migration on area **B**. (2x2)(4)
- 1.3.4 Suggest TWO economic activities that could prevent or slow down migration from areas like **A**. (2x1)(2)
- 1.3.5 Discuss the impacts of rapid rural-urban migration on the provision of services in area **A**. (3x2)(6)

(15)



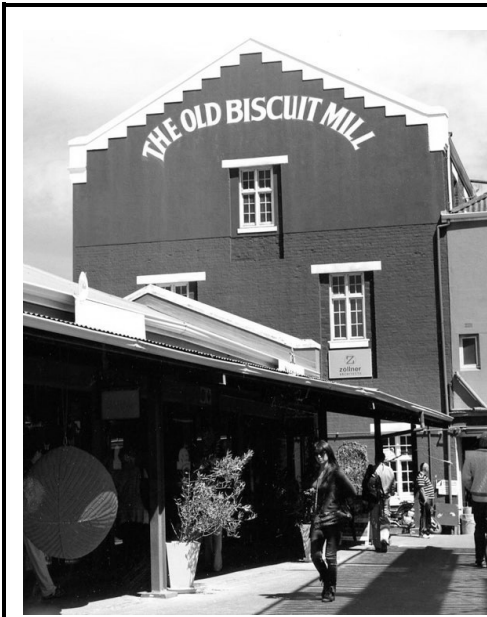
1.4 Refer to the diagram below illustrating land use zones.



- 1.4.1 Identify the land use zone at **A**. (1x1)(1)
- 1.4.2 Explain how the competition for space influences the characteristics of the buildings in the area shown at **A**. (2x2)(4)
- 1.4.3 Define the term *rural-urban fringe*. (1x2)(2)
- 1.4.4 Name TWO types of land use found in the rural-urban fringe, as illustrated in the diagram. (2x1)(2)
- 1.4.5 Explain why the rural-urban fringe attracts people and businesses. (3x2)(6)
- (15)**



- 1.5 Refer to the extract below on the changing activities in the Woodstock-Salt River area.



Woodstock is one of Cape Town's oldest suburbs and has undergone a makeover in recent years that has brought in new businesses, job creation, and a general feeling of revitalisation. It's home to some of the world's best restaurants and is a popular destination for South African and foreign visitors alike.

Originally a fishing hamlet surrounded by farmland, the routing of railway lines through Woodstock-Salt River in the 1860s turned the area into a hub of heavy industry, a process that peaked by 1950. The area's primary industrial focus then shifted to textile production, which collapsed in the late 1980s because of cheaper imports.

By the late 1990s, many of Woodstock-Salt River's once buzzing industrial spaces and charming row houses were victims of abandonment and urban decay.

The regeneration of Woodstock-Salt River materialised in the form of cleaner streets, an influx of new businesses, and a mass renovation of the charming Victorian houses. This increased property values and displaced families who had rented in Woodstock-Salt River for generations. Concerns have been raised about the displacement of long-term residents. Efforts have been made to balance the development in the area. These include community engagement, affordable housing initiatives, training programmes, and support for local businesses.

Woodstock is central, it is hip, and it's happening! Its rebirth through the regeneration of its buildings is fast evolving it into the creative hub of Cape Town. And with this, comes new businesses and jobs.

[Source adapted from: <https://www.nasho.org.za/wp-content/uploads/Re-imagining-Woodstock-and-Salt-River.pdf>]

- 1.5.1 Define the term *urban decay*. (1x2)(2)
- 1.5.2 What type of industry dominated in Woodstock till 1950? (1x1)(1)
- 1.5.3 Why did regeneration have a negative impact on the original residents of Woodstock? (2x2)(4)
- 1.5.4 In a paragraph of **8 to 10 lines**, evaluate the success of the Woodstock-Salt River regeneration project. (4x2)(8)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]



QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

2.1 Various options are provided 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 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.9 D.

2.1.1 The ... economic activity is associated with the tertiary sector.

- A retail
- B mining
- C forestry
- D agricultural

2.1.2 The ... is not regulated and registered for taxes.

- A financial sector
- B informal sector
- C tertiary sector
- D formal sector

2.1.3 Intellectual occupations which are advanced and specialised such as research and development of new ideas, are part of the ... economic sector.

- A Primary
- B Secondary
- C Tertiary
- D Quaternary

2.1.4 ... is NOT a factor favouring gold mining.

- A Large labour force available
- B High amount of gold available
- C Fluctuations in the gold prices
- D Advanced mining technologies



2.1.5 A market-orientated industry ...

- A is located close to the source of raw material.
- B spends a lot of money to transport the raw material.
- C does not have to get products to the market quickly.
- D handles perishable products.

2.1.6 A ... is an example of an ubiquitous industry.

- A research institution, e.g. CSIR
- B software development company, e.g. Haefele Software
- C cell phone company, e.g. Vodacom
- D design company, e.g. Symaxx Digital

2.1.7 Goods are transferred from one mode of transportation to another in a ...

- A break-of-bulk point.
- B mining town.
- C gap town.
- D junction town.

2.1.8 Match the activities in Column **Y** to the sectors of the economy in Column **X**. Choose the correct answer from the options below.

Column X		Column Y	
E	Primary	i	Information Technology
F	Secondary	ii	Courier services
G	Tertiary	iii	Brick-making
H	Quaternary	iv	Fishing

- A E – iv, F – iii, G – ii, H – i
- B E – iv, F – iii, G – i, H – ii
- C E – iii, F – iv, G – i, H – ii
- D E – iv, F – i, G – ii, H – iii

(8x1)(8)



- 2.2 The pictures **A** and **B** below illustrate two different types of industries. Match the descriptions below with pictures **A** and **B**. Write only **A** or **B** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 B.



- 2.2.1 Causes lots of pollution.
- 2.2.2 Situated in an industrial park.
- 2.2.3 Small scale production.
- 2.2.4 Uses large and heavy machinery.
- 2.2.5 Sells to consumers.
- 2.2.6 More capital intensive.
- 2.2.7 On the outskirts of cities.

(7x1)(7)



2.3 Refer to the extract and the photos below on small scale farming.

Why is small-scale farming important?

Smallholder farms in South Africa are an essential component of the country's agricultural landscape. This sector holds immense promise for driving economic growth, reducing poverty, and promoting sustainable and regenerative agriculture. While they may face various challenges, such as limited access to markets, financial constraints, and inadequate infrastructure, smallholder farming plays a vital role in ensuring food security.



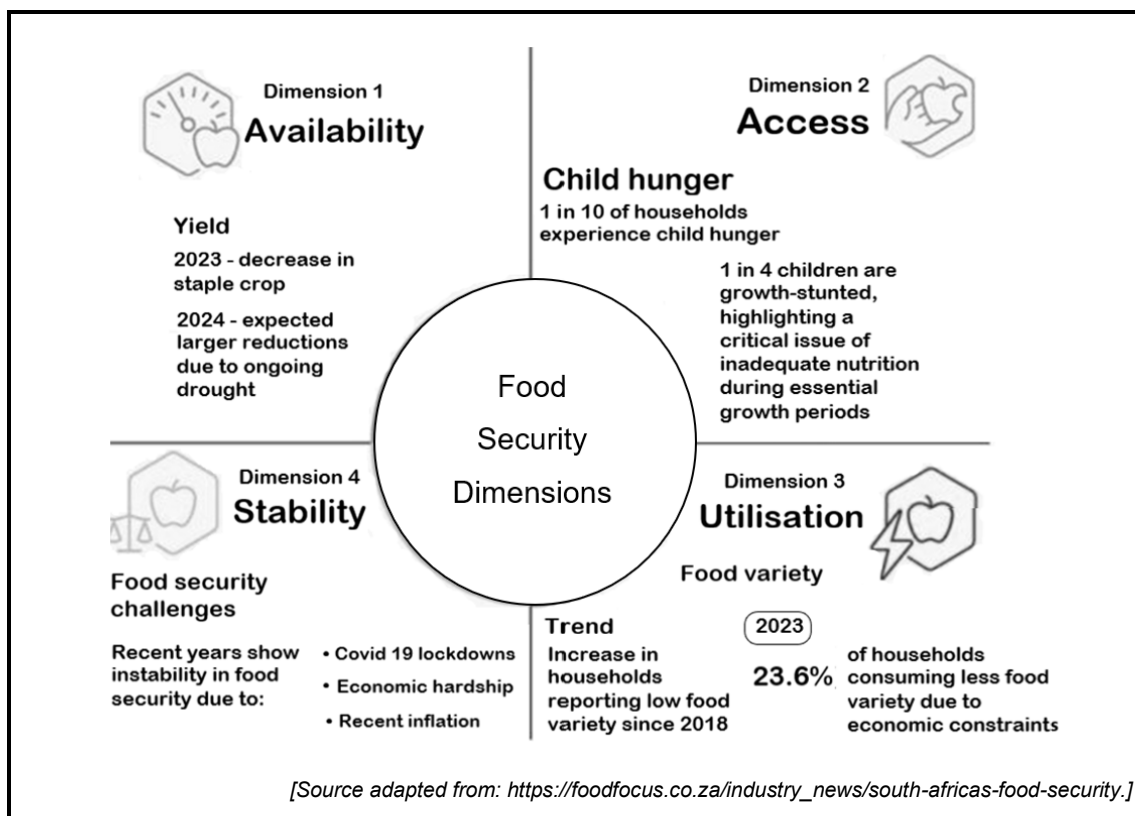
[Sources: <https://regenz.co.za/resources/smallholder-farms-in-south-african-agriculture/> and <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/>]

- 2.3.1 Define the concept *small scale farming*. (1x2)(2)
- 2.3.2 Give ONE challenge of small-scale farming mentioned in the extract. (1x1)(1)
- 2.3.3 Why can the farming in the photos be classified as small scale? (2x2)(4)
- 2.3.4 In a paragraph of **8 to 10 lines**, discuss the advantages of small-scale farming for the community. (4x2)(8)

(15)



2.4 Refer to the diagram below on food security dimensions.



- 2.4.1 a) Define *food security*. (1x2)(2)
- b) List TWO reasons, given in the diagram, for the increasing instability in food security. (2x1)(2)
- 2.4.2 Why did food availability (Dimension 1) decrease between 2023 and 2024? (1x1)(1)
- 2.4.3 a) Identify the most vulnerable group in the diagram. (1x1)(1)
- b) Describe the impact that the lack of food for the group identified in QUESTION 2.4.3 a) has. (2x1)(2)
- 2.4.4 Why has the variety of food utilised/consumed in households decreased since 2018? (1x1)(1)
- 2.4.5 Differentiate between food availability and food access. (1x2)(2)
- 2.4.6 Suggest TWO ways in which food security can be improved in South Africa. (2x2)(4)

(15)



- 2.5 Refer to the image and article on Richards Bay IDZ and answer the questions that follow.

RICHARDS BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE READY FOR GAS REVOLUTION



Comment was made on the suitability of the **Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone (RBIDZ)** for the location of South Africa's first LNG gas terminal. Muzi Shange, RBIDZ Chief Operations Officer gave three fundamental reasons for the IDZ location as a key point. The RBIDZ is the ideal location for the LNG gas terminal as it has existing infrastructure, access to the deep-water port of Richards Bay and is the termination point for Lilly gas pipeline. This pipeline connects gas users to the pipeline which currently brings gas from gas fields in northern Mozambique to Sasol's Secunda plant in Mpumalanga and onward to the Durban conurbation.

[Source adapted from: <https://www.cbn.co.za/industry-news/petrochemicals-oil-gas/richards-bay-idz-ready-for-gas-revolution/>]

- 2.5.1 Which province is the Richards Bay IDZ located in? (1x2)(2)
- 2.5.2 What is the aim of the South African government for establishing Industrial Development Zones? (2x2)(4)
- 2.5.3 Identify TWO reasons (from the source) why the Richards Bay IDZ is the ideal location for a gas terminal. (2x1)(2)
- 2.5.4 Which country supplies gas to Sasol's Secunda plant? (1x1)(1)
- 2.5.5 Discuss THREE factors favouring the development of the Richards Bay IDZ. (3x2)(6)
- (15)**

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]

TOTAL SECTION A: [120]



SECTION B

Refer to the 1:50 000 topographical map extract from **3030AA IXOPO** as well as the orthophoto map **3030 AA 17 IXOPO** which represents part of the topographical map area.

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Ixopo is situated in the ...

- A Western Cape.
- B KwaZulu-Natal.
- C Eastern Cape.
- D Free State. (1x1)(1)

3.1.2 A ... street pattern is found in the area marked **H** in block **C4**, on the topographical map.

- A radial
- B irregular
- C grid
- D planned irregular (1x1)(1)

3.1.3 The map reference of the block north of 3030 AA17 on the orthophoto map is ...

- A 3030 AA 19.
- B 3030 AA 12.
- C 3030 AA 08.
- D 3030 AA 16. (1x1)(1)



- 3.1.4 a) Calculate the average gradient from trigonometrical beacon $\Delta 194$ in block **C3**, to trigonometrical beacon $\Delta 197$ in block **C5** on the topographical map.

Use the following information:

Vertical interval (VI): $1140,0 \text{ m} - 1003,1 \text{ m} = 136,9 \text{ m}$

Formula: Average gradient is: $\frac{\text{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\text{Horizontal equivalent (HI)}}$ (3x1)(3)

- b) Is this slope (QUESTION 3.1.4 a)) steeper than a slope with a gradient of 1:200? (1x1)(1)

- 3.1.5 Calculate the area in m^2 of the sports field at **6** on the orthophoto map.

Formula: Length x Breadth (3x1)(3)

(10)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 What are the silos in block **D5** on the topographical map used for? (1x1)(1)

- 3.2.2 Describe what the majority of the land in this area is used for. (2x1)(2)

- 3.2.3 In which land use zone are Post Offices and Police Stations, such as those located in block **C3** on the topographical map usually found in? (1x2)(2)

- 3.2.4 Is the settlement north of the spot height 1143 on the orthophoto map an example of a high or low-income area? (1x1)(1)

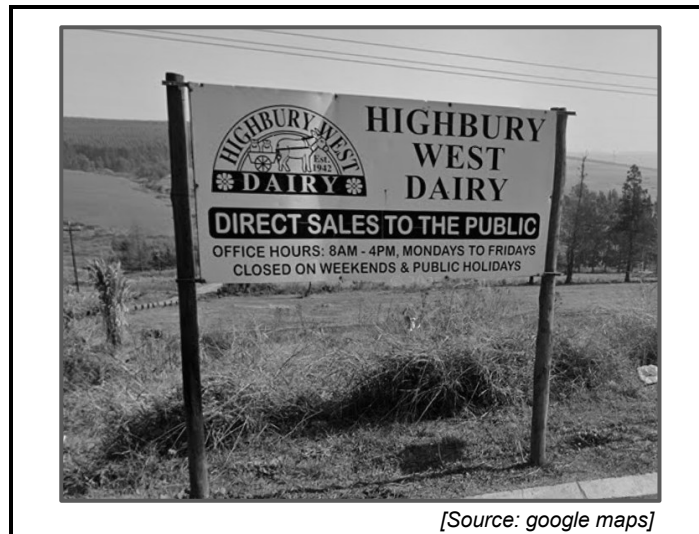
- 3.2.5 a) Identify the recreational feature at **7** on the orthophoto map. (1x1)(1)

- b) Name the land use zone in which this feature is found. (1x1)(1)

- c) Name ONE other feature in block **C4** on the topographical map that is also found in the land use zone identified in QUESTION 3.2.5 b). (1x1)(1)



3.2.6 Refer to the photo below of the entrance to the feature at **8** on the orthophoto map.



- a) Does the photograph represent a primary, secondary or a tertiary industry? (1x1)(1)
- b) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 3.2.6 a). (1x1)(1)

3.2.7 Identify the feature at **G** in block **C4** on the topographical map. (1x1)(1)

(12)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the topographical map.

3.3.1 “Data for the orthophoto was gathered through the process of remote sensing.”

Define *remote sensing*. (1x2)(2)

3.3.2 Identify a human made polygon feature in block **B5** on the topographical map. (1x1)(1)

3.3.3 Does the feature identified in QUESTION 3.3.2 represent raster or vector data? (1x1)(1)

3.3.4 Identify the TWO transport layers in block **C1** on the topographical map. (2x1)(2)



Refer to the photograph below, of the road leading into Ixopo from the North-East in block **B4**.



3.3.5 Name TWO attribute data that can be given to this road.

(1x2)(2)

(8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]



ROUGH WORK

NOTE: ANY WORK DONE ON THIS PAGE WILL NOT BE MARKED.