

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
DATE		NOVEMBER 2025	
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 SETTLEMENTS (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, e.g. R10 billion, 50 tons and 15 km.
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.


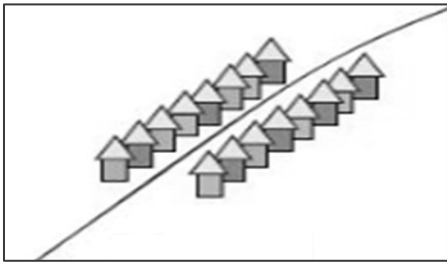


SECTION B: ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION



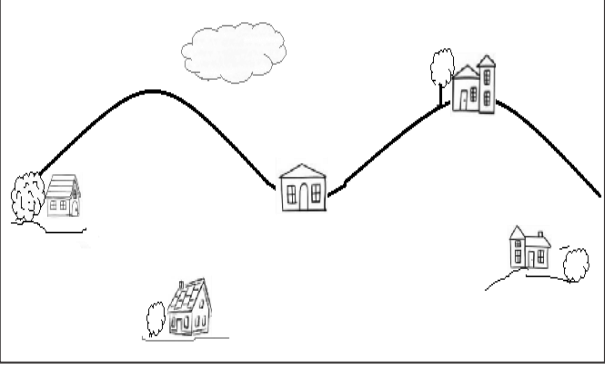
12. Extracts from a 1:50 000 topographical map **2929BB & 2930AA MOOIRIVIER** and a 1:10 000 **2929BB & 2930AA 16 MOOIRIVIER** of a part of a mapped area, are provided.
13. The position of features are indicated by alphabetical letters **G, H, I ...etc.** on the topographical map and numbers **1, 2, 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: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

1.1 Choose a term/concept from **COLUMN B** that matches the settlement illustration in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter (**Y** or **Z**) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.8 Z.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	 <p>[Source: https://elearning.reb.rw/course/view/]</p>	Y T- shape Z Crossroad	(1x1) (1)
1.1.2	 <p>[Source: https://geography.name/classical-central-place-theory/]</p>	Y Linear Z T-shape	(1x1) (1)
1.1.3	 <p>[Source: https://interviewmania.com/discussion/]</p>	Y Rural Z Urban	(1x1) (1)
1.1.4	 <p>[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=rundling+village&sca_esv]</p>	Y Round settlement Z Crossroad settlement	(1x1) (1)

<p>1.1.5</p>	 <p>[Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=rural+settlement&sca_esv]</p>	<p>Y hamlet</p> <p>Z farmstead</p>	<p>(1x1) (1)</p>
<p>1.1.6</p>	 <p>[Source: https://geography-revision.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Human-Settlements-Types-and-Patterns_3.png]</p>	<p>Y Dry point settlement</p> <p>Z Wet point settlement</p>	<p>(1x1) (1)</p>
<p>1.1.7</p>	 <p>[Source: Compiled by examiner using dreamstime.com]</p>	<p>Y Dispersed settlement</p> <p>Z Nucleated settlement</p>	<p>(1x1) (1)</p>

(7x1) (7)

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 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 D.

1.2.1 The settlement hierarchy from the smallest settlement to the largest settlement is ...

- A conurbation, city, town, village, hamlet, isolated farm.
- B hamlet, isolated farm, village, town, city, conurbation.
- C isolated farm, hamlet, village, town, city, conurbation.
- D isolated farm, village, hamlet, town, city, conurbation. (1x1) (1)

1.2.2 ... is the main cause of urbanisation.

- A Centralisation
- B Rural to urban migration
- C Urban to rural migration
- D Decentralisation (1x1) (1)

1.2.3 The main challenge of managing urbanisation in developing countries is ...

- A limited infrastructure and resources.
- B limited access to education and healthcare.
- C available housing.
- D pollution of water. (1x1) (1)

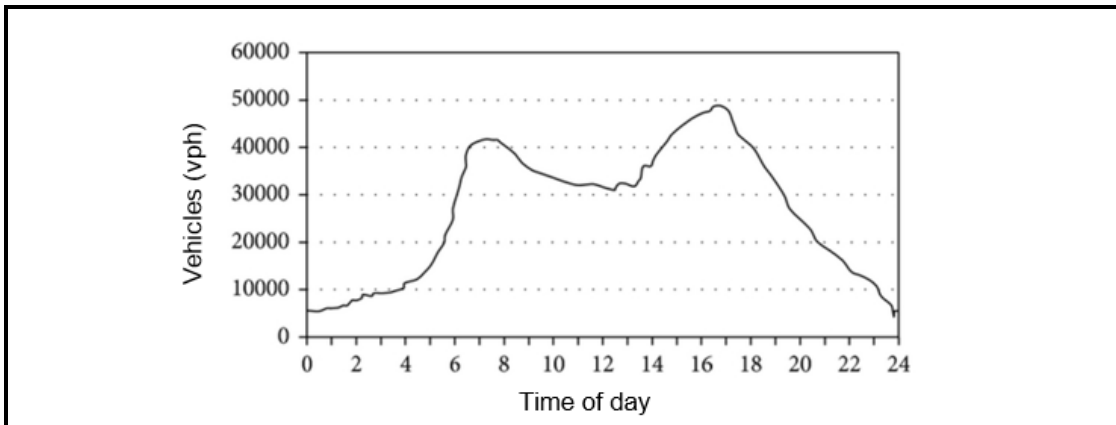
1.2.4 The zone of decay/transition zone refers to the area around the CBD (Central Business District) where the CBD is growing into the ... and low income housing areas through a process of ...

- i. heavy industrial area
 - ii. light industrial area
 - iii. invasion and decentralisation.
 - iv. invasion and succession.
- A i and iii
 - B i and iv
 - C ii and iii
 - D ii and iv (1x1) (1)

1.2.5 The urban poor do NOT face the challenge of ...

- A low skills and low wages.
- B unemployment.
- C unsatisfactory living conditions.
- D lack of friends and family. (1x1) (1)

Refer to the diagram below showing typical traffic flow in a city to answer QUESTION 1.2.6 to 1.2.8.



[Source: <https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Typical-traffic-flow-versus-time-of-day>]

1.2.6 What time of day is traffic flow highest?

- A 08:00
- B 12:00
- C 15:00
- D 17:00

(1x1) (1)

1.2.7 How many vehicles are on the road at 07:00?

- A 30 000
- B 40 000
- C 42 000
- D 49 000

(1x1) (1)

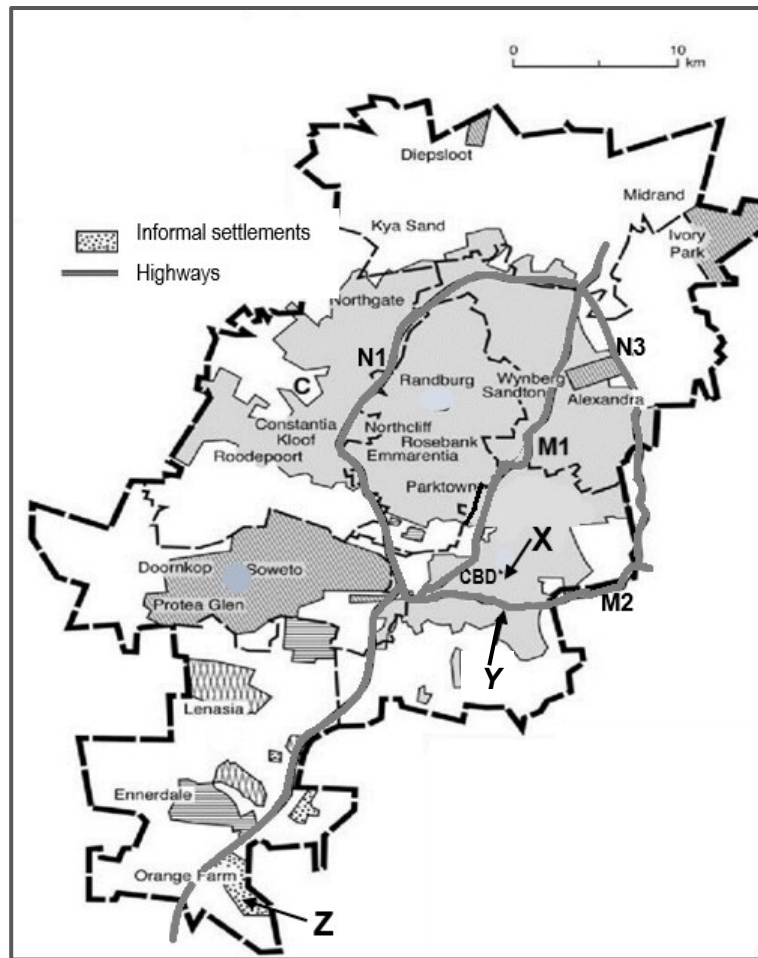
1.2.8 The traffic on the roads between 06:00 and 08:00 is mainly travelling ... and between 15:00 and 17:00 it is mainly travelling ...

- A inbound; outbound.
- B inbound; everywhere.
- C outbound; inbound.
- D outbound; everywhere.

(1x1) (1)

(8x1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the map of greater Johannesburg below.



[Source adapted from: <https://www.researchgate.net/figure/>]

- 1.3.1 Name the factor that influenced Johannesburg’s original site. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 a) Identify the type of settlement at **Z**. (1x1) (1)
- b) Give a reason for the location of the type of settlement identified in QUESTION 1.3.2 a). (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.3 a) What is a *transition zone*? (1x2) (2)
- b) Where would you expect to find Johannesburg’s transition zone, at **X** or at **Y**? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.4 Like many South African cities, Johannesburg’s CBD has gone through a period of decay and decline.
- In a **paragraph of 8 to 10 lines**, discuss the REASONS for this state of decay. (4x2) (8)

(15)

- 1.4 Refer to the two extracts below comparing rural centres in the Eastern Cape, namely Keiskammahoek and Thomas River Village.

Keiskammahoek was originally a centre for the processing of timber and agriculture, but these were relocated to nearby Stutterheim. There was a mission school and nurses training centre associated with a small hospital in the village. Church finance was withdrawn and the economy now relies on state grants. There have been many service delivery protests in recent years but no improvements have taken place. The population is steadily declining. This area has an above average Gini-coëfficient.

Its dilapidated state is a tragedy and a betrayal of the heritage within the region. Proposed revitalisation projects have never got going for a variety of reasons.

Thomas River Village lies between Cathcart and Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape. The original farm land was granted to a family in 1850 in exchange for vegetables to be supplied to hospitals in adjacent towns. Thomas River became a self-contained village with a railway line to East London going through it, a general dealer, post office, church and school. However, it fell into a derelict state when the railway line was shifted some distance away.

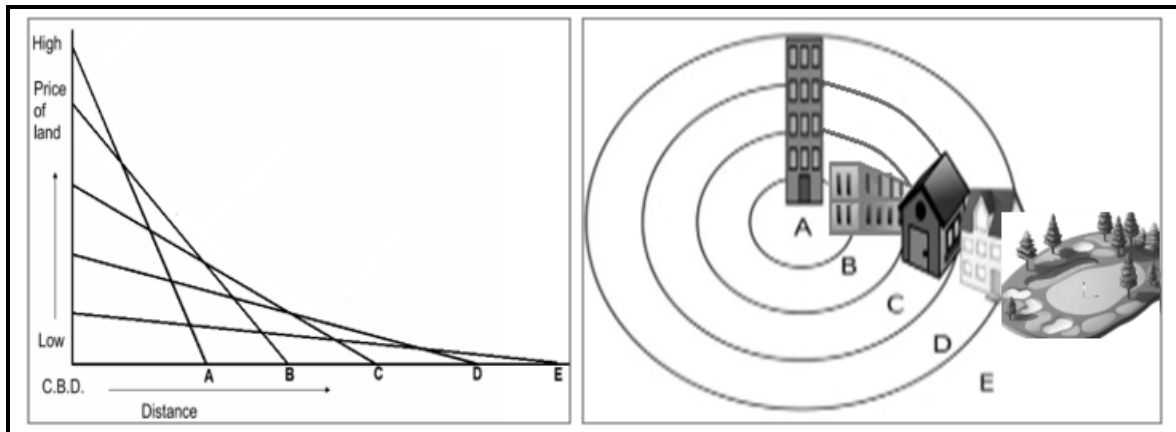
In 2003 the whole village was sold to a private individual. It has been restored as a historic place, offering accommodation, a restaurant, wedding venue, as well as three museums, a library and venues for other activities such as cycling and rallying. It provides new business opportunities for individuals and the surrounding communities.

[Sources adapted from: Travel blog – by Myrtle Ryan; Wikipedia; Daily Maverick]

- 1.4.1 a) Which of the rural settlements, Keiskammahoek or Thomas River Village, has a declining population? (1x1) (1)
- b) According to the article, what is the main cause of this depopulation? (QUESTION 1.4.1 a) (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2 What is the name of the large central town mentioned in the article, that serves both rural settlements? (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.3 What indication is there in the article that people were not satisfied with service delivery in Keiskammahoek? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Why did the Thomas River Village decline economically? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.5 List TWO activities that are attracting people to the Thomas River Village. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.6 Using the information in the article, describe what can be done in Keiskammahoek to reverse the rural depopulation and poverty. (3x2) (6)

(15)

1.5 Refer to the graph and sketch below showing the distance and land value associated with land use zones in the city.



[Source adapted from: <https://www.reddit.com/r/coolguides/comments/cahyqr/>]

- 1.5.1 a) Which of the areas **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E** has the highest land value? (1x1) (1)
- b) Give TWO reasons why the land value is high in the area identified in QUESTION 1.5.1 a). (2x1) (2)
- 1.5.2 Why do land values drop the further you move away from the city centre as shown in the graph? (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.3 Is the industry found at **B** a heavy or a light industry? (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.4 a) Provide evidence that suggests that the rural-urban fringe is found at **E**. (1x1) (1)
- b) Describe THREE characteristics of the rural-urban fringe. (3x2) (6)
- (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 ... are examples of activities in the primary sector.

- A Banking, insurance, investment management
- B Automobile assembly, textile production, electronics
- C Software development, data analysis, cybersecurity
- D Fishing, forestry and mining (1x1) (1)

2.1.2 The process by which businesses in the same industry locate together in one geographical area is known as ...

- A agglomeration.
- B centralisation.
- C decentralisation.
- D urbanisation. (1x1) (1)

2.1.3 The part of the economy that is not regulated and registered for taxes, is the ... sector.

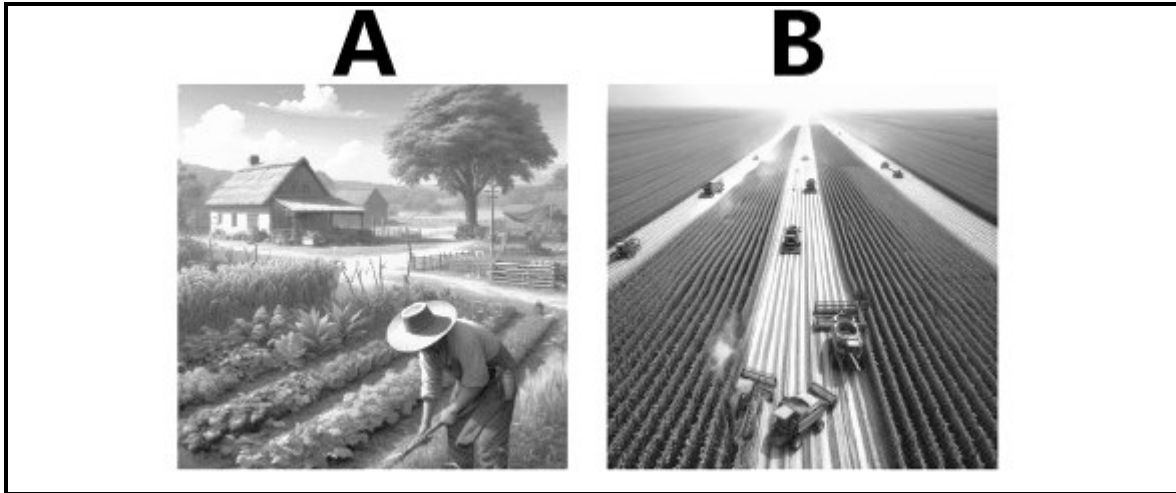
- A primary
- B formal
- C tertiary
- D informal (1x1) (1)

2.1.4 Eskom is part of the ... industry.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary (1x1) (1)

- 2.1.5 The Gross National Product (GNP) of South Africa refers to the ...
- A value of goods and services produced in South Africa in one year.
 - B total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year, including foreign earnings.
 - C contribution of South Africa's nine provinces to the G.D.P. in one year.
 - D financial statement showing the value of South Africa's trade compared to the rest of the world. (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.6 Trade is important to the South African economy because it ...
- A addresses environmental injustices.
 - B provides employment.
 - C decreases standards of living.
 - D slows down economic growth. (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.7 South Africa's informal sector ...
- i. employs the largest number of people in the country.
 - ii. does not pay income tax.
 - iii. operates only on the street pavements.
 - iv. provides access to goods and services for communities that may not have access to formal retail options.
- A i and ii
 - B ii and iii
 - C ii and iv
 - D i and iii (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.8 Examples of value-added products are:
- i. maize
 - ii. wine
 - iii. fruit
 - iv. sugar
- A i and ii
 - B ii and iii
 - C ii and iv
 - D i and iii (1x1) (1)
- (8x1) (8)**

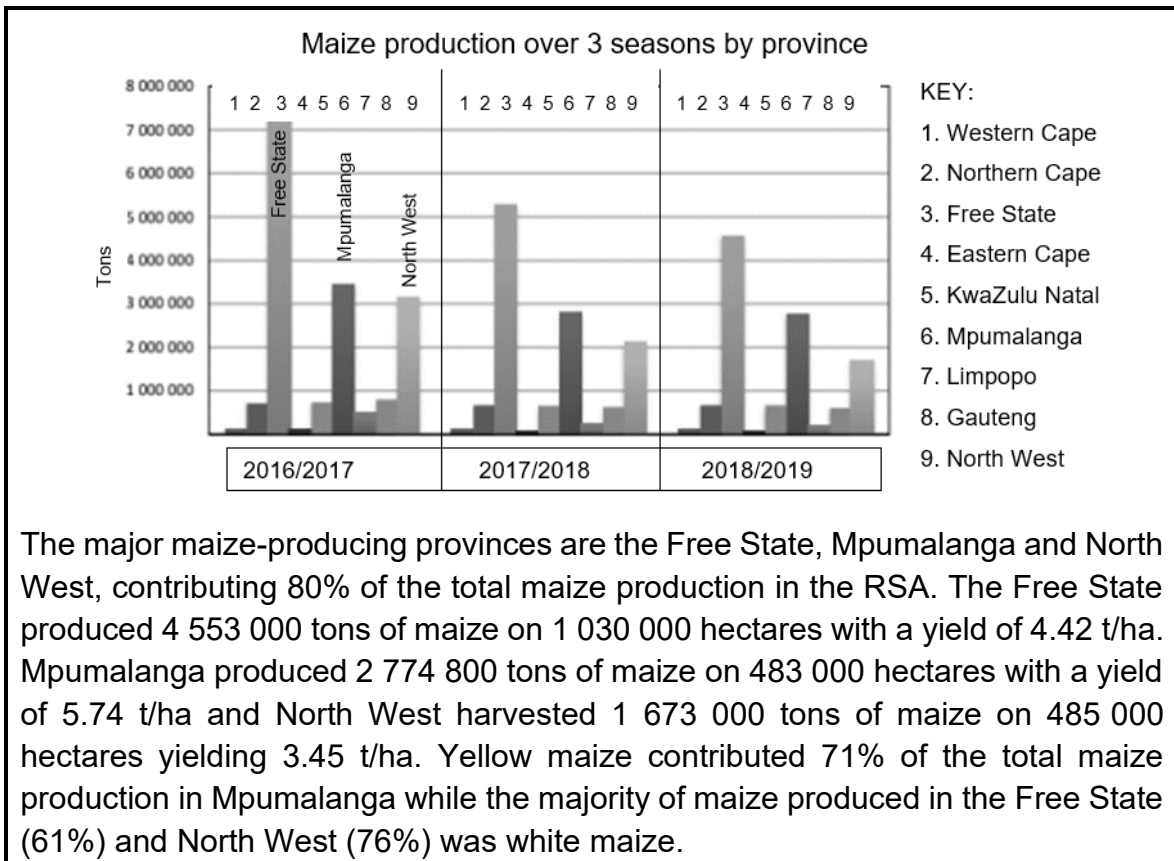
2.2 The pictures below illustrate small- and large-scale farming. Match the descriptions below to pictures **A** and **B**. Write only A or B next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 B.



[Source adapted from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2950476724000072>]

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| 2.2.1 | Disease can wipe out an entire crop more easily | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.2 | Creates loss of biodiversity | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.3 | Alleviates poverty | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.4 | Low levels of mechanisation | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.5 | Higher efficiency | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.6 | Higher crop diversity | (1x1) (1) |
| 2.2.7 | Higher productivity | (1x1) (1) |
| | | (7x1) (7) |

2.3 Refer to the graph and extract below on Maize farming in South Africa.



[Source: <https://sagl.co.za/wp-content/uploads/MOPage-5.pdf#:~:text=The%20major%20commercial%20maize-producing%20provinces>]

- 2.3.1 What percentage do the three main maize producing areas contribute to the total production in South Africa? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.2 a) Which of these provinces gets the highest yield per hectare? (1x1) (1)
 b) Give a climatic reason for the highest yield (QUESTION 2.3.2 a). (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Which province grows mainly yellow maize? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.4 Why is the Western Cape such a low producer of maize? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Which province had the biggest drop in production between the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 seasons? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.6 Discuss the ideal conditions found in the Free State, Mpumalanga and North West needed for the successful production of maize. (3x2) (6)

(15)

2.4 Refer to the infographic below on Mining in 2022.


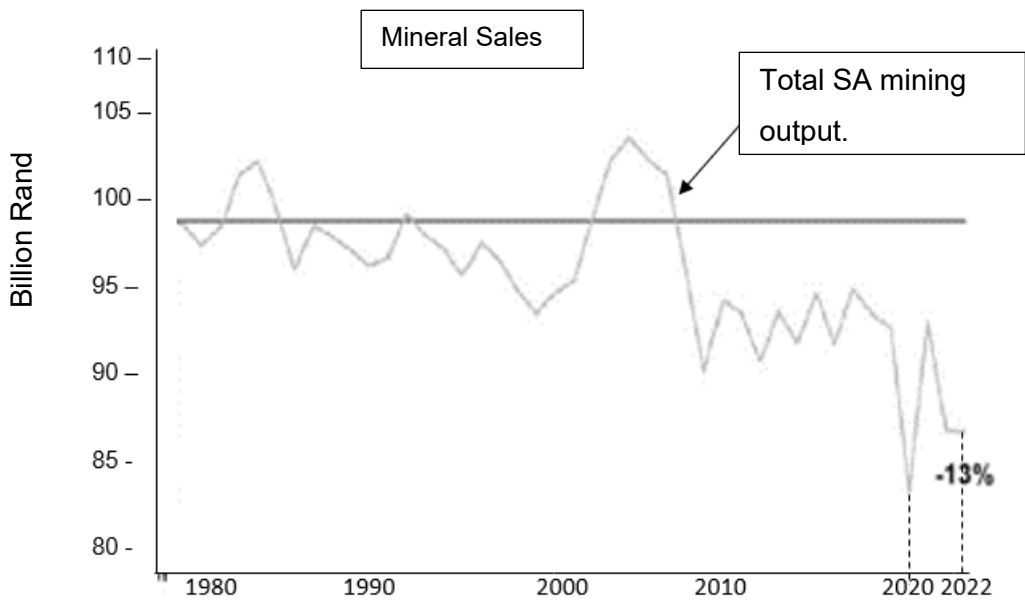
One of South Africa's biggest employers is crumbling.

Mining in South Africa's mineral-rich landscapes remains pivotal to the country's economy and people's livelihoods; the sector has been hampered by significant challenges. A recent survey ranked South Africa low on investment attractiveness for mining exploration due to economic uncertainty.

Challenges in the sector are:

- The direct contribution of mining to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 12% to R425,6 billion, and its percentage contribution to the GDP dropped to 6,2% from 7,3%.
- Mineral exports fell by more than 11% to R781,6 billion.

Job cuts are inevitable with precious metal and mining company Sibanye-Stillwater, which has carved away 11 000 jobs in the past year and a half. Impala Platinum also warned that more job cuts could materialise to reduce costs.


[Source adapted from: <https://africanarguments.org>]

- 2.4.1 Give the contribution of mining to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa in R-billion in 2022. (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.2 During which ten years (decade) were mineral sales (output) at their highest? (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Quote evidence from the extract that shows that South Africa has a variety of minerals. (1x2) (2)

- 2.4.4 Name ONE company mentioned in the extract that had to cut jobs to reduce costs. (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.5 Explain the huge drop in mineral sales in 2020. (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.6 Discuss THREE factors hindering mining in South Africa. (3x2) (6)

(15)

2.5 Refer to the Giba Business Estate in the area of the Durban-Pinetown industrial region below.



THE R1.9-billion Giba Business Estate in Durban will not only create hundreds of short-term and permanent jobs but also significantly boost the greater eThekweni region's GDP.

The Giba Business Estate is Strategically located along the busy Durban-Gauteng corridor. It offers easy access to all major national highways. The N3, N2, and the M7 interchanges are all less than 10 km away, providing access to both northbound and southbound routes. The Giba Business Estate comprises 22 sites aimed at light industry, warehousing and the allied logistics sectors.

Both the N3 and the N2 are in the throes of a R20-billion, eight-year upgrade by Sanral. This forms part of national government's Strategic Integrated Projects, SIP2: Durban-Free State-Gauteng Logistics and Industrial Corridor.

SIP2 aims to strengthen the logistics and transport corridor between South Africa's main industrial hubs, improve access to Durban's export and import facilities and raise efficiency along the corridor.

It is expected to generate approximately R15-billion in investment over the next 10 -15 years, and it will give long-term employment to 4,661 local community members

[Source adapted from: <https://kznindustrialnews.co.za/>]

- 2.5.1 How far away are the three major highways from the Giba Business Estate? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 How much money is expected to be invested in this business estate? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.3 How many jobs will be created for the local community? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.4 According to the extract, why could the location of the Giba Business Park be considered as favourable? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.5 In a **paragraph of 8 to 10 lines** discuss the contribution of the Giba Business Estate in Durban to the Durban-Pinetown industrial area. (4x2) (8)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]

TOTAL SECTION A: [120]

SECTION B

Refer to the 1:50 000 topographical map extract from **2929BB & 2930AA MOOIRIVIER** as well as the 1:10 000 orthophoto map **2929 BB & 2930 AA 16 MOOIRIVIER** which represents part of the topographical map area.

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographical map and the orthophoto map. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers.

3.1.1 Mooirivier is situated in ...

- A KwaZulu Natal midlands.
- B KwaZulu Natal coastal area.
- C Northern KwaZulu Natal.
- D KwaZulu Natal Drakensberg. (1x1) (1)

3.1.2 The N3 highway links ...

- A Johannesburg and Durban.
- B Richards Bay and Durban.
- C Durban and Newcastle.
- D Durban and Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth). (1x1) (1)

3.1.3 Provide the map reference (index number) of the topographical map to the north of Mooirivier (2930AA). (1x2) (2)

3.1.4 Calculate the difference in height between trigonometrical beacon $\Delta 133$ (block **A3**) and spot height 1477 (block **A1**) on the topographical map. (2x1) (2)

3.1.5 Calculate the length in metres, of the landing strip in block **C2** on the topographical map. (3x1) (3)

3.1.6 Choose the correct option. What is the direction of the landing strip? West Northwest/East Southeast **or** East Northeast/West Southwest? (1x1) (1)

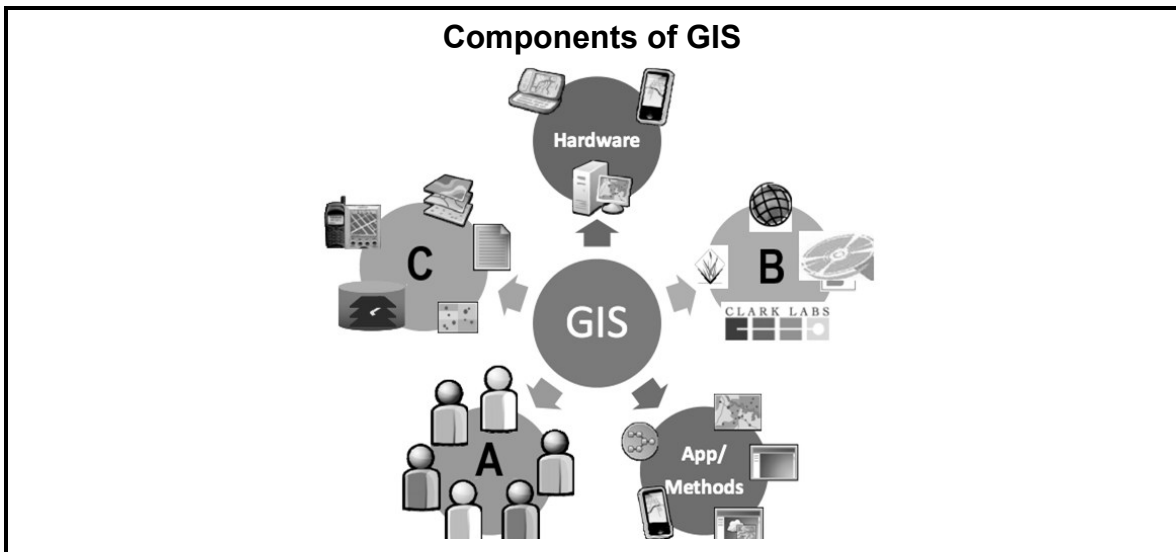
(10)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 a) Identify the environmental hazard in the woodlands in Block **A3 - A4** on the topographical map that could threaten this area. (1x1) (1)
- b) What precautionary measures are in place to try and limit the impact of the hazard identified in QUESTION 3.2.1 a). (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Why can the feature at **F** in block **D4** on the topographical map be regarded as a tertiary activity? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.3 Name the TWO main types of farming in the Mooi River area. (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.4 a) Identify the land use zone predominantly found in block **C2** on the topographical map. (1x1) (1)
- b) Provide evidence to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4 a). (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.5 What is the purpose of the feature marked **6** on the orthophoto map, along the N3 national highway? (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Is the residential area Bruntville (number **9**) on the orthophoto map an informal or a low-income residential area? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.7 Name ONE physical factor that determined the street pattern in Bruntville. (1x1) (1)

(12)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)



[Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/gis-market-2023-2029-latest-industry-scope-nilam-jadhav-xmtgf/>]

- 3.3.1 Identify components **A** and **B**. (2x1) (2)
- 3.3.2 a) Through what process is component **C** obtained? (1x1) (1)
- b) Define the process identified in QUESTION 3.3.2 a). (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.3 Name the process used to demarcate an area. (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.4 Give TWO advantages that farmers who use drones to collect data on crop health, environmental conditions, and field variations have over the farmers that do not. (2x1) (2)

(8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]

ROUGH WORK

ANY WORK DONE ON THIS PAGE WILL NOT BE MARKED.