

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS****OCT / NOV 2006****GEOGRAPHY SG P1****QUESTION 1**

- 1.1.1 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.2 False / True(2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.3 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.4 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.5 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 a) Air temperature = 21 °C / 24 °C (1) (1)
- b) Dew point temperature =11 °C (1) (1)
- c) Cloud cover =clear or 0/8 or 0% / none (1) (1)
- 1.2.2 A - cold (1)  
B - warm (1)  
C - occluded front (1) (3)
- 1.2.3 West to east / easterly /eastwards/ southwest to northeast (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.4 a) Drop in temperature (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Cloud cover increases / cumulonimbus clouds (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Rainfall increases / heavy rainfall / thunderstorms (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.5 Presence of Mid-latitude cyclone/temperate cyclone /extra-tropical / frontal depression / wave cyclone (2)  
No cloud cover at inland weather stations (2)  
Low temperatures (2)  
Cold front lies further north (2)  
Low relative humidity (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.3.1 a) Trellis (1) (1)
- b) Main streams flow parallel to one another (2)  
Tributaries short join at right angles (2)  
Folded structure /alternate hard and soft rock structure (2)  
Main streams follow synclines and short tributaries flow down limbs (2)  
Watershed parallel to one another (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Angular / rectangular (2)  
Centripetal (2)  
Radial / Centrifugal (2)  
Deranged (2)  
Circular (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Water cannot infiltrate impermeable rock (2)  
Water remains on the surface as run-off (2) 2x2 = (4)

- e) Slope is steep (2)  
 The nature of the precipitation e.g. thunderstorms (2)  
 High amount of precipitation (2)  
 Sparse (little) vegetation (2)  
 Saturated soil (2)  
 Low porosity (2)  
 Deforestation (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.3.2 a) Night (1) (1)
- b) During the night the valley slopes cool down (2)  
 Air in contact with valley slopes cool down (2)  
 Cold air is heavy and dense and sinks down the slopes (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Cold subsiding / sinking / descending air accumulates on  
 valley floor (2)  
 Earth loses heat and dew point temperature reached on valley  
 floor (2)  
 Dew point reached below freezing point and frost forms (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.1 K – Butte / tafelkop (1)  
 L – Mesa / tafelberg (1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Horizontal (1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Resistant rock layer / hard rock cap (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.4 Karoo / Free State-Harrismith / Northern Cape / Arid and semi-arid / Dry  
 areas (2) or any other relevant local area 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.5 a) R (2) (talus, scree, debris slope) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Resistant layer at P and Q (crest and cliff) weathers away (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.5.1 Ecosystem is the interaction / interrelationship (1) between abiotic and  
 abiotic elements in the environment (1) (Concept) (2)
- 1.5.2 Sun / solar energy (1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Mouse (1)  
 Sheep /goat (1)  
 Bird (1)  
 Vegetation (1)  
 [Any ONE] (1)

- 1.5.4 Soil (1)  
 Rocks (1)  
 Water / Rain (1)  
 Air (1)  
 Sun (1)  
 [Any ONE] (1)
- 1.5.5 a) There is a wind mill / borehole / wind pump to extract groundwater (1) (1)  
 b) Water table lowered / dries up (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.5.6 a) Overgrazing removes vegetation (2)  
 Soil exposed to be washed and blown away (2)  
 Fewer roots to anchor the soil and it is washed / blown away (2)  
 Water flow concentrates in animal tracks / trampling and footpaths (2)  
 Water cuts into land and erode it away (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Laying stone lines (2)  
 Reduced overgrazing / stock reduction (2)  
 By planting bushes (2)  
 By filling in gullies (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

[75]

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.2 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.3 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.4 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.5 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.1 High temperature (1)  
Clear skies (1)  
North-westerly wind (1)  
Subsiding air (1)  
Low over the coast (1)  
High pressure over the interior (1)  
Anti-cyclonic movement of air (1)  
Low relative humidity (1)  
[Any TWO] (2)
- 2.2.2 Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.3 Descending air heats up (adiabatically) / 1°C per 100m / compression of air molecules results in heating of air (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 Educating public about danger of veld fires (2)  
Fire breaks (2)  
Early warning system e.g. weather forecast (2)  
Watch towers (2)  
Impose fines (2)  
Water bombs (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.5 Mid-latitude cyclone / cold front / frontal rainfall (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.1 a) A pocket of warm air over the city (1) surrounded by cooler air over rural areas (2) (Concept) (2)
- b) A pocket of polluted air concentrated over the city (1) that decreases as one moves towards rural surrounding (1) resulting in a pollution dome (1) (Concept) (2)
- 2.3.2 Open fires for heating / cooking (2)  
Factories that emit smoke (2)  
Fumes given off by motor vehicles (2)  
Combustion processes when coal is burnt (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

- 2.3.3 Limit emission of pollutants in the city (2)  
 Build taller chimneys / stacks to release heat above the inversion layer (2)  
 Limit industrial activities at night time when the inversion layer is concentrated close to the earth's surface (2)  
 Build filters into the chimneys / stacks (2)  
 Increase vegetation in cities to absorb carbon dioxide (2)  
 Relocate industries to the rural surrounding (2)  
 Legislation and fines if limits of emission are exceeded (2)  
 Electrification (2)  
 Use of unleaded petrol (2)  
 Use of public transport (2)  
 Car pools / lift clubs (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.3.4 Pollution traps heat (2)  
 More artificial surfaces to absorb heat (2)  
 Tall buildings provide larger surfaces to be heated (2)  
 Sun's rays strike buildings early morning and late afternoon at right angles heat is concentrated (2)  
 Artificial heating in the city (2)  
 Buildings trap heat inside (2)  
 Heat reflected between tall buildings (2)  
 Motor vehicles release heat (2)  
 Less vegetation to help evapo-transpiration which has cooling effect (2)  
 Buildings restricts air circulation (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2= (4)
- 2.4.1 Inclined (1) (1)
- 2.4.2 a) Resistant / Hard layers form ridges (2)  
 Non-resistant layers form valleys (2) 2x2= (4)
- b) Resistant / Hard layers cannot erode away easily (2)  
 Non-resistant layers erode away easily (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.3 P – dip slope (2)  
 Q – scarp slope (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.4. Wide, flat valleys (2)  
 Rivers provide water (2)  
 Weathering provides fertile soil (2)  
 Enables mechanisation (2)  
 Facilitates construction of transport (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.1 a) Decrease (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Increase (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.2 a) Decrease (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Increase (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 2.6.1 The transfer of food energy (1) by a series of organisms feeding successively on one another (1) (Concept) (2)
- 2.6.2 a) Grass / plant (1) (1)  
 b) Mouse / Rabbit / Squirrel / Earthworm (1) (1)
- 2.6.3 Grass (1) → Earthworm (1) → Mole (1) → Owl (1) → Jackal (1)  
 Grass (1) → Earthworm (1) → Finch (1) → Owl (1) → Jackal (1)  
 Grass (1) → Rabbit (1) → Owl (1) → Jackal (1)  
 Grass (1) → Mouse (1) → Owl (1) → Jackal (1)  
 [Any ONE – must be in the given order] (4)
- 2.6.4 a) Population numbers will increase (2)  
 [If candidate says decrease look at reason in **b**] 1x2 = (2)  
 b) No more natural enemy for rabbit (2)  
 Rabbits will multiply (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.6.5 Vegetation will be destroyed / become less/ Imbalance in the ecosystem (2)  
 1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 a) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) True / False (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.1.2 a) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.1 a) Exact piece of land (1) occupied by a settlement (1) [Concept] (2)
- 3.2.2 a) Fertile soil / arable land (1)  
River (1)  
Flat land (1)  
[Any TWO] (2)
- b) River / Water (1)  
Fertile soil / arable land (1)  
Grazing land (1)  
Building material from forest (1)  
Fuel from forest (1)  
Forest (1)  
River sand for building material (1)  
[Any TWO] (2)
- 3.2.3 a) Each farmstead on own piece of land (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Time is not wasted in travelling because the farmer lives on the farm (2)  
Less money spent on travelling costs (2)  
There is proper supervision and control of workers (2)  
Farmer manages own farm and use own initiative (2)  
Easy to introduce soil conservation methods (2)  
Use of machinery (2)  
Motivated by profit (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.2.4 a) Rectangular / Elongated (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Access to road (2)  
Access to water (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.5 a) Droughts (2)  
Floods (2)  
Low wages (2)  
Lack of job opportunities (2)  
Poverty (2)  
Poor standard of living (2)  
Lack of services e.g. no medical, education, recreation facilities (2)  
Rising costs of farming (2)  
Low output per farming unit / uneconomical farming units (2)  
Farm killings (2) [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

- b) Security becomes a problem when people migrate to the cities (2)  
 Resources remain unused (2)  
 Farmhouses are abandoned (2)  
 No population growth (2)  
 Population ages (2)  
 The cycle of decline and decay sets in (2)  
 Some services had to be closed down because they receive less support (2)  
 Quality of services decline (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Decentralisation of the economic activities to the rural areas (2)  
 Establish game reserves and game parks (2)  
 Creation of job opportunities through promotion of tourism and recreation facilities (2)  
 Attract pensioners and commuters to live in rural settlements (2)  
 Empower subsistence farmers through education in good farming practices (2)  
 Assist farmers during times of flooding and droughts (2)  
 Provide / improve quality services (2)  
 Improve security for farmers / regular patrols (2)  
 Provision of basic needs (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

3.3.1 Land use zone refers to the different zones that occur (1) [Concept] (2)

3.3.2 Central Business District \ City centre (1)

Zone of decay / transition zone (1)

Industrial zone (1)

Residential zone (1)

Commercial zones (1)

Administrative zone (1)

Rural-urban fringe (1)

[Any THREE] (3)

3.3.3 a) (Urban) profile (1)

(1)

b) CBD / city centre (2)

1x2 = (2)

c) Outskirts / high income residential / rural-urban fringe (2)

1x2 = (2)

d) CBD / city centre / low income residential (2)

1x2 = (2)

e) Rural-urban fringe / High income residential (2)

1x2 = (2)



- f) City centre most accessible (2)  
 Competition for land (2)  
 Land values high in city centre (2)  
 To use the land economically buildings are close to one another and high (2)  
 Limited space in city centre (2)  
 Away from city centre the land is cheaper and developers can afford large pieces of land (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.4 a) Warehouses (2)  
 Light industries [Accept examples of light industries](2)  
 Commercial (2)  
 Residential (2)  
 Taxi ranks (2)  
 Stations (2)  
 Office (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Poorly maintained / slum conditions /old / dilapidated /bad state (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Renovations of the buildings (2)  
 Decreasing density of buildings (2)  
 Providing open spaces / parks (2)  
 Providing entertainment centres (2)  
 Providing family crisis centres (2)  
 Demolish and rebuild (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.5 a) Central (1) Business (1) District (1) (3)
- b) Financial institution / bank (2)  
 Lawyers (2)  
 Architects (2)  
 Hotels (2)  
 Theatre (2)  
 Governmental departments (2)  
 Retail businesses selling high value goods (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Café (2)  
 Greengrocer (2)  
 Coffee shop (2)  
 Dry cleaners (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Because the zone is more accessible and the main routes converge here (2)  
 Services a large area (2)  
 Large day population (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

- e) High land value (2)
- Traffic congestion (2)
- Pollution (2)
- High crime rate (2)
- Lack of space (2)
- Expensive rentals (2)
- [Any ONE – Accept other]

1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

## QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 a) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.2 a) False (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.1 A grouping of people, activities, building structures and communication networks (1) which function together on a daily basis as a single, integrated system (1) [Concept] (2)
- 4.2.2 a) Maize / Wheat / Sunflowers / Sugarcane / Any crop (2)  
Apples / Pears / Citrus fruit / Bananas / Grapes / Any fruit / Fruit / vegetables (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) If one product fails farmer can fall back on income from other product (2)  
Reduce risk of loss (2)  
Farming takes place throughout the year (2)  
Maximize profits in markets (2)  
Always have an income (2)  
Work available throughout the year (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.3 a) Minimise travelling distance (2)  
Minimise travelling costs (2)  
Good control of farming activities (2)  
Easy to dispatch and collect implements / products (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- b) River found there (2)  
Fertile soil that can be farmed (2)  
Steep slope / mountain (2)  
Poorly drained soil e.g. marsh (2)  
Access to transport route  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.1 The movement of people from rural areas to settle in urban areas (1) resulting in a decrease in population numbers in rural areas (1) [Concept] (2)
- 4.3.2 A condition when a place experience below normal annual rainfall (1) and this persists for a long period of time (1) [Concept] (2)
- 4.3.3 a) Rural population becomes older (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Service delivery declines / becomes poor (2)  
Some services close down (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 4.3.4 Drop in production (2)  
 Farmer can no longer pay workers (2)  
 Workers loose their jobs (2)  
 No income to make proper living (2)  
 No economic development (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.3.5 Apply scientific farming methods (2)  
 Use less wasteful irrigation methods (2)  
 Contour ploughing reduces run-off (2)  
 Protect natural vegetation and do not leave field bare (2)  
 Reduce number of cattle on farms (2)  
 Do not irrigate in dry regions (2)  
 Using underground water (boreholes) (2)  
 Build large storage dams (2)  
 Inter-basin transfer of water (2)  
 Water restrictions (2)  
 Cloud seeding (2)  
 Drought resistant plants (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.4.1 a) Easy plan to layout (2)  
 Easy for subdivision of land into smaller rectangular plots (2)  
 Easy construction of buildings (2)  
 Easy to find way around (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Motorists find it very boring to drive (2)  
 Smooth flow of traffic is hampered by rectangular intersections (2)  
 Accidents (2)  
 Steep roads in hilly areas (2)  
 Increase in hijacking (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.2 a) Area in outskirts of city (1) set aside for industrial development (1)  
 [Concept] (2)
- b) Heavy industries processes bulky raw materials (1) and use large machinery to do so (1) [Concept] (2)
- c) Away from city centre and built up areas (2)  
 Away from city because of air pollution (2)  
 Away from city because of noise pollution (2)  
 Away from city because of bad odours / smells (2)  
 Land cheaper on outskirts and large pieces of land are needed (2)  
 Dangerous activities away from city centre and built up areas (2)  
 Mass transport (2)  
 Close to labour (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

- d) Iron and steel (2)  
 Motor vehicle assembly plants (2)  
 Petro-chemical (2)  
 Engineering (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Close to major transport route / outer ring road / intersection of roads (2)  
 1x2 = (2)
- 4.4.3 a) Protea (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Due to wind direction pollution from industrial estate is blown in the direction of Protea (2)  
 Closer to industrial area (2)  
 Wind from the southwest (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Putting pollution filters to reduce emissions (2)  
 Plant more trees (2)  
 Legislation to force industries to reduce emissions (2)  
 Taller chimneys to release pollution above the inversion layer (2)  
 Limit industrial activities at night time (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.4 a) Regional shopping centre (1) (1)
- b) Inner city corner shops (1) (1)
- c) Commercial ribbon / linear development (1) (1)
- d) Along major routes to attract customers using the roads (2)  
 Accessibility (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) Close to major road intersections and motorway (2) 1x2 = (2)
- f) H will sell larger variety / R will sell convenience goods (2) 1x2 = (2)
- g) H will have more higher order functions / R will have low order function(2) 1x2 = (2)

[75]

## QUESTION 5

- 5.1.1 a) False (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.2 a) True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.1 E - Mpumalanga (1)  
F – Limpopo / Northern Province (1)  
G - Northwest (1)  
H - Free State (1) (4)
- 5.2.2 Johannesburg (1) (1)
- 5.3.1 Water (1) Arable land (1) Air (1) Minerals (1)  
Food (1) Forests (1) Open spaces (1)  
[Any TWO] (2)
- 5.3.2 a) Water (1)  
Farmland (1)  
Forests (1)  
Open spaces (1)  
[Any ONE] (1)
- b) Minerals (1) (1)
- 5.3.3 Water: More water needed for household and industrial purposes (2)  
Land: More people need more land for settlement (2)  
Air: More people need more fresh air and pollute air on a large scale (2)  
Food: More difficult to provide food for growing population (2)  
Power Supply: More power needed for household and industries (2)  
Minerals: More people lead to more extraction to provide for industries (2)  
Forest resources: More space needed for urban growth (2)  
Open spaces: Utilised for urban and industrial growth (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.3.4 Pretoria as administrative capital (2)  
Centralisation of industries (2)  
PWV area (2)  
Gold mines (2)  
Job opportunities (2)  
Better services (2)  
Better infrastructure (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

5.3.5 Centralisation (2)

Traffic congestion (2)

Urban decay (2)

Air pollution (2)

Noise pollution (2)

Water pollution (2)

Destruction of the environment (2)

Housing shortages / informal settlements (2)

Crime / social problems (2)

Unemployment (2)

Poverty (2)

[Any ONE - Accept other]

1x2 = (2)

5.3.6 Centralisation: Decentralise functions to smaller towns (2)

Traffic congestion: Improve public transport (2)

Ban or tax private cars in CBD (2)

Park-and-ride systems (2)

Flexi-time for workers (2)

Better use of one way street (2)

Bus and taxi lanes (2)

Lift clubs (2)

Gautrain (2)

Toll roads (2)

Synchronised robots (2) [Accept others]

Urban decay: Proper building maintenance (2)

Urban renewal (2)

Gentrification (2)

Restoration (2)

Demolition and renewal (2)

Conservation of important city architecture (2)

Social upliftment (2) [Accept others]

Air pollution: Regulate carbon monoxide emission from cars (2)

Use more clean fuel (2)

Regulate pollution with legislation and fines (2) [Accept others]

Noise pollution: Stricter regulations regarding land use (2)

Proclamation of larger green belt areas (2)

The development of improved silencer systems (2) [accept others]

Water pollution: Clean up urban streams (2)

Legislation on the use of river frontage (2)

Testing water regularly (2)

Putting filters into drains (2) [Accept others]

Destruction of environment: Stricter control and planning of urban development (2)

Housing: Job creation to provide income (2)

Self-building schemes (2) [Accept others]

Crime: More policing (2)

Neighbourhood watch (2)

Job creation (2) [accept others]

Unemployment: Skill people on entrepreneurial opportunities (2)

- Poverty: Self help schemes (2)  
 Provide basic needs (2)  
 Education / training (2)  
 Job creation (2) [Accept others]  
 [One solution for each problem mentioned in Question 5.3.5] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.3.7 Educating people on the opportunities that fewer children provide for improving standards of living (2)  
 Population policies which promotes smaller families and higher standard of living (2)  
 Job creation to improve standard of living (2)  
 Birth control programmes (2)  
 Law or taxes to control the number of children that people have (2)  
 Heavy taxes for parents with more than two children (2)  
 Parents with more than two children pay extra for education (2)  
 [Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.1 Gold (1) (1)
- 5.4.2 Geology – wide variety of minerals (2)  
 Minerals like coal close to Earth's surface and easily removed (2)  
 Low geothermal gradient and temperatures do not increase rapidly as one goes underground (2)  
 Skill and ingenuity (2)  
 High level of organization (2)  
 Foreign investment (2)  
 Government support and protection (2)  
 Devaluation of currencies (2)  
 Large skilled and unskilled labour pool (2)  
 Well developed infrastructure (2)  
 Moderate climate results in more pleasant working environment (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.3 Large distances between mines and harbours (2)  
 Dependence on foreign markets (2)  
 High cost in training and housing labourers (2)  
 Immigrants from other parts of Southern Africa (2)  
 Water shortages (2)  
 Underground water floods mines (2)  
 High temperatures in western half of country (2)  
 Fluctuating market prices (2)  
 Non-renewable minerals (2)  
 Accidents lead to long times of closure (2)  
 Negative impact of mining on the environment (2)  
 Health risks (2)  
 Labour disputes and strikes (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.4 Minerals provided raw materials for industries (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.4.5 Settlements developed around mining activities as many people were attracted there (2) 1x2 = (2)



- 5.5.1 Gross Domestic Product (2) (2)
- 5.5.2 Pretoria (1) Witwatersrand (1) Vereeniging / Vaal Triangle (1) (3)
- 5.5.3 a) There are many skilled and unskilled labourers in the area (2)  
 The area is rich in raw materials, e.g. gold, maize, coal and iron (2)  
 Farming activities provide raw materials for industries (2)  
 The transport network is excellent and goods can easily be transported to other parts of South Africa. (2)  
 The large population in Gauteng provides a ready market for all manufactured goods (2)  
 The coal-fields of Mpumalanga close-by provide cheap thermal electricity (2)  
 Water is available from the Tugela-Vaal and Lesotho Highlands water transfer schemes (2)  
 Relative flat land on the Plateau (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Over-use water and electricity lead to shortages (2)  
 The roads are inadequate for the increased volume of traffic, resulting in traffic congestion (2)  
 Air pollution is increasing and industries are forced to relocate further out of town due to restrictions on smoke production (2)  
 The area is vulnerable in times of political crisis or war (2)  
 Over population (2)  
 Running short of open space for further development (2)  
 Makes workers late (2)  
 Deliveries slow (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Iron and steel, e.g. ISCOR / MITTAL and Highveld Steel (2)  
 Engineering and metal processing, e.g. Atlas Aircraft (2)  
 Chemical industries e.g. SASOL (2)  
 Car assembly plants in Pretoria and Johannesburg (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.1 It is a major industrial area (2)  
 There is a high concentration of productive people, factories and consumers (2)  
 Concentration of gold mining industries (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.2 It ensures that people and goods can be transported to any destination within South Africa (2)  
 It also ensures that goods can be imported or exported. (2)  
 Capital can be earned (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.3 Traffic congestion (2)  
 High accident rate (2)  
 (Any ONE) 1x2 = (2)

- 5.7.1 X – Orange / Gariep / Senqu (1)  
Y – Tugela (1) (2)
- 5.7.2 Namibia / South West Africa (1) (1)
- 5.7.3 Atlantic Ocean (1) (1)
- 5.7.4 High population density (2)  
Increased irrigation along the Vaal Rivier (2)  
An increase in mining activities (2)  
Rapid industrial development (2)  
[Any 2] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.7.5 Hydro / water electricity (2) 1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

## QUESTION 6

- 6.1.1 False (2) 1x2 = (2)  
6.1.2 True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
6.1.3 False (2) 1x2 = (2)  
6.1.4 True (2) 1x2 = (2)  
6.1.5 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.1 Lesotho (1) (1)  
6.2.2 Indian Ocean (1) (1)  
6.2.3 Mozambique Current (1) (1)  
6.2.4 Warm (1) (1)  
6.2.5 a) Increases temperature / warmer (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Air that rests on the warm current is heated (2)  
Warm air moves in over land (2)  
It raises the temperature over coastal areas (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.3.1 Pineapples (1)  
Citrus fruit / or examples of citrus fruits (1) (2)  
6.3.2 Primary (2) 1x2 = (2)  
6.3.3 Raw materials are extracted (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.4.1 D - Port Elizabeth (1)  
E - East London (1) (2)  
6.4.2 Large tankers that stop over: fill up with fuel (2)  
buy provisions (2)  
repair ships / Dry docks (2)  
Employment created in harbours (2)  
Money spent in harbour locations (2)  
Improve trade relations (2)  
Skills development (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.5.1 Farmers produce sufficient crops (1) for the needs of their families (1)  
[Concept] (2)  
6.5.2 Traditional farming methods (2)  
Traditional dwellings / houses (2)  
No mechanisation (2)  
No division of land / no fence (2)  
Small pieces of land farmed (2)  
Use wood as fuel (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

- 6.5.3 Farmer only produces for own needs (2)  
 No surpluses are produced (2)  
 Absence of trade (2)  
 There is no capital income (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.5.4 Low rainfall in western half of the country (2)  
 Poor soils in western half of country (2)  
 Unreliable and variable rainfall (2)  
 Hail and frost on the Highveld (2)  
 Steep slopes of the Escarpment (2)  
 Periodic droughts (2)  
 Periodic and episodic rivers (2)  
 Overgrazing and soil erosion (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.5.5 Good summer rains on the Highveld (2)  
 Winter rains in the South-West Cape. (2)  
 The variety of climates allows a wider range of crops (products) to be grown (2)  
 Permanent rivers and groundwater allow for good agriculture (2)  
 Fertile soil (2)  
 Better research and education has improved farming methods (2)  
 Industrial growth has created a market for agricultural products (2)  
 The good network of roads and railways enables farm products to reach the market (2)  
 The ability to predict the likelihood of droughts has reduced farming losses (2)  
 New plant and animal strains have been introduced (2)  
 New ways of combating diseases and insect pests are being used (2)  
 Since 1994 more countries have been willing to buy South African products (2)  
 After negotiations with the EU in 1999, South African agriculture now enjoys tariff-free preferences on the huge European market for its canned fruit, cut flowers, wine and dairy products (2)  
 The land Bank provides low-interest loans to formally disadvantaged people to help them start farming (2)  
 Farming is mechanised (2)  
 Farming commercialised (2)  
 Farming is specialised (2)  
 Farming is market orientated (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.5.6 Agricultural products exported (2)  
 Foreign income (2)  
 Job creation (2)  
 Provide food for growing population (2)  
 Provide raw materials for industries (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.6.1 Increased removal (1) of natural vegetation (1) [Concept] (2)

- 6.6.2 People need more land for settlement (2)  
 People need more wood for fire (2)  
 People need more land for agriculture (2)  
 People need more land for industry (2)  
 People need more land for transport and communication. (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.3 No scientific farming methods (2)  
 Cattle roam around freely (2)  
 Increasing population numbers (2)  
 Vegetation / nutrients removed but not replaced (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.4 Drought conditions (2)  
 Soil erosion (2)  
 Desertification (2)  
 Starvation and death (2)  
 Rural-urban migration (2)  
 Imbalance in ecosystem (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.6.5 Help decrease evaporation (2)  
 Decreases run-off (2)  
 Helps reduce soil erosion (2)  
 Reduce carbon dioxide in atmosphere (2)  
 Reduce global warming (2)  
 Producers in ecosystems (2)  
 Forms habitat for other organisms (2)  
 To maintain biodiversity (2)  
 [Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.6 Controlling grazing fields (2)  
 Building anti-erosion walls (2)  
 Bringing electricity to rural areas (2)  
 Controlling urban sprawl (2)  
 Ensuring adequate reproduction by leaving large tracts of vegetation undisturbed (2)  
 Introducing laws to protect indigenous plants against removal (2)  
 Maintain the fertility of the soil (2)  
 Leave wetlands in their natural state (2)  
 Not cleaning vegetation or ploughing within 10 metres of river banks (2)  
 Establish botanical gardens (2)  
 Create seed banks (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.1 HIV/Aids (1) (1)
- 6.7.2 Farming / agriculture / Primary activity (1) (1)

- 6.7.3 Traditional healer / sangoma (1)  
 Medical doctor (1)  
 Hospital / clinic (1)  
 Savings spent and cattle given away (1)  
 [ANY ONE] (1)
- 6.7.4 Became poorer (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.5 Decreases population (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.6 Decreases labour force (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.7 Abstinence (2)  
 Practicing safe sex / provide condoms (2)  
 Educate people (2)  
 Monogamy (2)  
 Faithfulness to one sexual partner (2)  
 Anti-retroviral medication to limit mother to child transmission (2)  
 Campaigns supported by government (2)  
 Needle exchange programme (2)  
 Make Aids a notifiable disease (2)  
 Discourage polygamy (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

[75]

**GRAND TOTAL: 225**

VRAAG 1

- 1.1.1 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.2 Onwaar / Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.3 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.4 Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.5 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 a) Lugtemperatuur = 21/24 °C (1) (1)  
 b) Doupunttemperatuur = 11 °C (1) (1)  
 c) Wolkdekking = mooiweer or 0/8 / 0% / geen (1) (1)
- 1.2.2 A - koue front (1)  
 B - warm front (1)  
 C - okklusie front (1) (3)
- 1.2.3 Wes na oos / oostelik / ooswaarts / suidwes na noordoos (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.4 a) Afname in temperatuur (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Toename in wolbedekking / cumulonimbus wolke (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Reënval neem toe / Swaar neerslag / donderstorms (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.5 Aanwesigheid van middelbreedtesikloon / gematigde sikloon / buite tropiese sikloon / frontale depressie / golfsikloon(2)  
 Geen wolkebedekking by binnelandse weerstasies (2)  
 Lae temperatuur langs kus (2)  
 Koue front lê verder noord. (2)  
 Lae relatiewe vogtigheid (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.3.1 a) Tralie (1) (1)
- b) Hoofstrome vloei parallel langs mekaar (2)  
 sytakke sluit reghoekig aan (2)  
 Geplooië strukture / afwisselende harde en sagte gesteentes (2)  
 Hoofstrome volg sinkliene en kort takstrome vloei af teen die helling(2)  
 Waterskeidings is parallel aan mekaar (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Reghoekig (2)  
 Sentripetaal (2)  
 Radiaal / Sentrifugaal (2)  
 Ontwrigte (2)  
 Rond / Sirkelvormig (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Water kan nie infiltrer by ondeurdringbare gesteentes (2)  
 Water bly op oppervlak as afloop (2) 2x2 = (4)

- e) Helling is steil (2)  
 Die aard van die neerslag, bv. donderstorms (2)  
 Groot hoeveelheid neerslag (2)  
 Yl plantgroei (2)  
 Versadigde grond (2)  
 Lae porositeit (2)  
 Ontbossing (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.3.2 a) Nag (1) (1)
- b) Gedurende die nag koel valleihange af (2)  
 Lug in aanraking met valleihange koel ook af (2)  
 Koue lug is swaar en dig en dreineer af teen die hange (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Koue dalende lug akkumuleer op die valleivloer (2)  
 Aarde verloor hitte en doupunttemperatuur op valleivloer bereik (2)  
 doupunt laer as vriespunt en ryp vorm (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.4.1 K – Butte / Tafelkop (1)  
 L – Mesa / Tafelberg (1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Horisontaal (1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Weerstandbiedende rotslaag (2) / harde rotslaag (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.4 Karoo (2) / Vrystaat – Harrismith (2) / Noordkaap / Droë en semi-arië (2)  
 [Enige ander relevante gebied] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.5 a) R (2) / talus (2) / puinhang (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Van die weerstandbiedende laag by P en Q (kruin en krans verweer (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.5.1 Ekosisteem is die interaksie / interverwantskap (1) tussen biotiese en abiotiese elemente in die omgewing (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 1.5.2 Son (1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Muis (1)  
 Skaap / bokke(1)  
 Voël (1)  
 Plantegroei (1)  
 [Enige EEN] (1)



- 1.5.4 Grond (1)  
 Rotse (1)  
 Water / rain (1)  
 Lug (1)  
 Son (1)  
 [Enige EEN] (1)
- 1.5.5 a) Daar is 'n windpomp om grondwater uit te pomp (2) / Boorgat (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Water tafel word verlaag (2) / Droog op (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.5.6 a) Oorbeweiding verwyder plantegroei (2)  
 Grond blootgestel om weggespoel en weggewaai te word (2)  
 Minder wortels om grond te anker en dit word weggespoel / weggewaai (2)  
 Watervloei konsentreer in voedpadjies van diere (2)  
 Water kerf in die grond in en spoel dit weg (2)  
 [Enige DRIE] 3x2 = (6)
- b) Deur rotslyne neer ter lê (2)  
 Verminderde oorbeweiding (2)  
 Aanplant van bosse (2)  
 Deur erosieslote / dongas op te vul (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

**[75]**

## VRAAG 2

- 2.1.1 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.2 Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.3 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.4 Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.5 Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.1 Hoë temperatuur (1)  
Mooiweer (1)  
Noordwestelikewinde (1)  
Dalende lug (1)  
Laagdruk oor kus (1)  
Hoogdruk oor binneland (1)  
Antisiklonale beweging van lug uit die hoogdruk (1)  
Lae relatiewe vogtigheid (1)  
[Enige TWEE] (2)
- 2.2.2 Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.3 Dalende lug verhit (adiabaties) / 1°C per 100 m /  
druk op lugmolekules (2)  
Lug daal (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 Voed die publiek op oor veldbrande (2)  
Voorbrande (2)  
Vroegtydige waarskuwingstelsels bv. weervoorspellings (2)  
Uitkyktorings (2)  
Boetes (2)  
Waterbomme (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 Middelbreedte sikloon / koue front (2)  
[Enige erkende naam vir 'm middelbreedte sikloon ] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.1 a) 'n Koepel van warm lug oor die stad (1) omring deur koeler lug  
oor landelike gebiede (1) [Begrip] (2)
- b) 'n Koepel van besoedelde lug gekonsentreer bokant die stad (1)  
wat afneem soos 'n mens na die omringende landelike omgewing  
beweeg (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 2.3.2 Oop vure vir verhitting / kook (2)  
Fabrieke wat rook vrystel (2)  
Dampe deur motors vrygestel (2)  
Verbrandingsprosesse van steenkool (2)  
[Enige TWEE – aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)

- 2.3.3 Beperk vrystelling van besoedeling oor die stad (2)  
 Bou hoër of langer skoorstene om gasse bo inversielaag vry te laat (2)  
 Beperk nywerheidsaktiwiteite gedurende die nag wanneer die inversielaag naby die aardoppervlak gekonsentreer is (2)  
 Bou filters in skoorstene (2)  
 Vermeerder plantegroei in stede om koolstofdoksied te absorbeer (2)  
 Hervestig nywerhede in omliggende landelike gebiede (2)  
 Wetgewing en boetes indien beperking op vrystelling van besoedeling oortree is (2)  
 Elektrifisering (2)  
 Gebruik van loodvrye petrol (2)  
 Gebruik meer publieke vervoer (2)  
 Saamryklubs (2)  
 [Enige TWEE - aanvaar ander] 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.4 Hitte vasgevang in besoedeling (2)  
 Meer kunsmatige oppervlaktes om hitte te absorbeer (2)  
 Hoër gebou het groter oppervlaktes om te verhit (2)  
 Sonstrale bereik geboue vroeg oggend en laat middag teen 'n loodregte hoek – hitte gekonsentreer (2)  
 Kunsmatige opwekking van hitte in die stad (2)  
 Hitte vasgevang binne-in geboue (2)  
 Hitte weerkaats tussen hoër geboue (2)  
 Motors stel hitte vry (2)  
 Minder plantegroei om evapotranspirasie te bevorder wat 'n afkoelings effek het (2)  
 Geboue beperk lugsirkulasie (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2=(4)
- 2.4.1 Hellend (1) (1)
- 2.4.2 a) Weerstandbiedende / harde lae vorm rûe (2)  
 Minder weerstandbiedende / sagte lae vorm valleie (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) Weerstandbiedende lae kan nie maklik weggeërodeer word nie (2)  
 Minder weerstandbiedende lae erodeer maklik weg (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.3 P – duikhelling / cuesta (2)  
 Q – skarphelling (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.4 Wye gelyk valleie (2)  
 Riviere voorsien water (2)  
 Verwering verskaf vrugbare grond (2)  
 Maak meganisasie moontlik (2)  
 Maak vervoerkonstruksie moontlik (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.5 a) P (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Meer geleidelike helling (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 2.4.6 Wye, gelyk valleie (2)  
 Rivere voorsien water (2)  
 Verwering voorsien vrugbare grond (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.1 a) Afname (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Toename (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.2 a) Afname (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Toename (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.6.1 Die oordrag van voedselenergie (1) deur 'n reeks organismes  
 wat suksesvol op mekaar teer (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 2.6.2 a) Gras (1) / Plante (1) (1)  
 b) Muis / Haas / Eekhoring / Erdwurm (1) (1)
- 2.6.3 Gras (1) → Erdwurm (1) → Mol (1) → Uil (1) → Jakkals (1)  
 Gras (1) → Erdwurm (1) → Vink → Uil (1) → Jakkals (1)  
 Gras (1) → Haas (1) → Uil (1) → Jakkals (1)  
 Gras (1) → Muis (1) → Uil (1) → Jakkals (1)  
 [Enige EEN – moet wees in die volgorde soos aangedui] (4)
- 2.6.4 a) Bevolkingsgetalle sal toeneem (2)  
 [Indien kandidaat sê “afneem” kyk na rede in **b**] 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Geen natuurlike vyand vir die haas nie (2)  
 Hase gaan vermeerder (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.6.5 Plantgroeï sal vernietig word / minder word / wanbalans in die  
 ekosisteem (2) 1x2=(2)

**[75]**

### VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 a) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Waar / Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 c) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.1.2 a) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 b) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.1 Presiese terrein (1) wat deur 'n nedersetting beslaan word (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 3.2.2 a) Vrugbare grond / bewerkbare grond (1)  
 Rivier (1)  
 Gelyk grond (1)  
 [Enige TWEE] (2)
- b) Rivier / Water (1)  
 Vrugbare grond / werkbare grond (1)  
 Weiland (1)  
 Boumateriaal van woud (1)  
 Brandstof van woud (1)  
 Riviersand vir boumateriaal (1)  
 [Enige TWEE] (2)
- 3.2.3 a) Elke plaashuis op eie stuk grond (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Geen tyd word gemors omdat boer op die plaas woon (2)  
 Minder geld bestee aan vervoerkoste (2)  
 Daar is voldoende toesig en kontrole oor werkers (2)  
 Boer bestuur eie plaas en gebruik eie inisiatief (2)  
 Maklik om grondbewaringsmetodes in te stel (2)  
 Gebruik van masjinerie (2)  
 Word gemotiveer deur winste (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.2.4 a) Reghoekig (2) / Langwerpig (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Toegang tot pad (2)  
 Toegang tot water / rivier (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.5 a) Droogtes (2)  
 Vloede (2)  
 Lae lone (2)  
 Gebrek aan werksgeleenthede (2)  
 Armoede (2)  
 Lae lewenstandaard (2)  
 Gebrek aan dienste bv. medies, onderwys, ontspanning (2)  
 Stygende koste van boerdery (2)  
 Lae uitsette per plaaseenheid / onekonomiese plaaseenhede (2)  
 Plaasmoorde (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

- b) Veiligheid word 'n probleem wanneer mense na stede migreer (2)  
 Hulpbrone bly onbenuut (2)  
 Leë plaashuise (2)  
 Geen bevolkingsgroei (2)  
 Bevolking verouder (2)  
 Die siklus van agteruitgang en verval tree in (2)  
 Sommige dienste moet gesluit word omdat hulle minder ondersteuning kry (2)  
 Kwaliteit van dienste gaan agteruit (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Desentralisasie van ekonomiese aktiwiteite na landelike gebiede (2)  
 Vestig wildreservate en parke (2)  
 Skep werksgeleenthede deur toerisme en ontspanningsfasiliteite te bevorder (2)  
 Lok pensioenarise en pendelaers om in landelike nedersettings te kom woon (2)  
 Bemagtig bestaansboere deur middel van opleiding in goeie boerdery praktyke (2)  
 Verleen hulp aan boere gedurende tye van vloed en droogtes (2)  
 Voorsien / verbeter kwaliteit dienste (2)  
 Verbeter veiligheid van boere / gereelde patrollies  
 Voorsien van basiese behoeftes (2)  
 [Enige EEN – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.1 Grondgebruiksone verwys na die verskillende stedelike sones wat bestaan (2) [Begrip] (2)
- 3.3.2 Sentrale sakekern / kommersiëel (1)  
 Vervalsone / oorgangsones (1)  
 Nywerheidsone (1)  
 Residensiële sone (1)  
 Ontspanning / oop ruimtes / groen gordels (1)  
 Landelike-stedelike oorgangsones (1)  
 Administratiewe sone (1)  
 Gedesentraliseerde kommersiële sone  
 [Enige DRIE] (3)
- 3.3.3 a) (Stedelike) profiel (1) (1)
- b) SSK / middestad (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Buitewyke / hoë inkomste residensiëel / landelik-stedelike oorgangsones (2) 1x2 = (2)
- d) SSK / middestad / lae inkomste residensiëel (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) Landelik-stedelike oorgangsones / hoë inkomste residensiëel (2) 1x2 = (2)

- f) Middestad (SSK) meer toeganklik (2)  
 Kompetisie vir goed (2)  
 Grondwaardes hoog in middestad (SSK) (2)  
 Om grond ekonomies te benut is geboue naby mekaar en hoog (2)  
 Beperk ruimte in middestad (SSK) (2)  
 Weg van middestad (SSK) is grond goedkoper en ontwikkelaars  
 kan groot stukke grond beskostig (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.4 a) Pakhuise (2)  
 Ligte nywerhede (2) [Voorbeelde van ligte nywerhede word aanvaar]  
 Kommersiëel (2)  
 Residensiëel (2)  
 Taxistaanplekke (2)  
 Treinstasie (2)  
 Kantore (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Swak onderhouding / krotbuurte / oud / vervalde / swak toestand (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Opknapping van die geboue (2)  
 Voorsien oop ruimtes / parke (2)  
 Verminder digtheid van geboue (2)  
 Voorsien ontspanningsentrums (2)  
 Voorsien familie krisis sentrums (2)  
 Hernuwingsprojekte (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.5 a) Sentrale (1) Sake (1) Kern (1) (3)
- b) Finansiële instelling / bank (2)  
 Prokureurs (2)  
 Argitekte (2)  
 Hotelle (2)  
 Teaters (2)  
 Staatsdepartemente (2)  
 Winkels wat hoë orde goedere verskaf (2)  
 [Enige EEN - Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Kafee (2)  
 Groentewinkel (2)  
 Koffiewinkel (2)  
 Droogskoonmaker (2)  
 [Enige EEN - Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Gebied meer toeganklik en hoofroetes ontmoet hier (2)  
 Bedien 'n groot gebied (2)  
 Baie mense kom op 'n daaglikse basis om sake te doen (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)

- e) Hoë grondwaardes (2)
- Verkeeroepenings (2)
- Besoedeling (2)
- Hoë misdadvalke (2)
- Gebreke aan ruimte (2)
- Hoë huur (2)
- [Enige EEN – Aanvaar ander]

1x2 = (2)

**[75]**



#### VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 a) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.1.2 a) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.1 'n Groep mense, aktiwiteite, geboue strukture en kommunikasie netwerk (1)  
wat op 'n daaglikse basis gesamentlik fungeer as 'n enkele, geïntegreerde  
sisteem (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 4.2.2 a) Mielies / Koring / Sonneblomme / Suikerriet / Groente /  
Enige gewas (2)  
Appels / Pere / Sitrusvrugte / Piesangs / Druwe / Vrugte  
Enige vrug (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) As een produk misluk, kan die boer terugval op inkomste van 'n  
ander produk (2)  
Verminder risiko van verliese(2)  
Boerdery vind plaas regdeur die jaar (2)  
Winste word vergroot op mark (2)  
Het altyd 'n inkomste (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.3 a) Verminder reiskostes(2)  
Verminder reisafstande (2)  
Goeie beheer oor boerdery aktiwiteite (2)  
Maklik om implemente / produkte te versend en versamel (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Rivier daar aangetref (2)  
Vrugbare grond wat bewerk kan word (2)  
Steil helling / berg (2)  
Swak dreineerde grond bv. moeras (2)  
Toeganklikheid (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.1 Die beweging van mense vanuit landelike gebiede om hulle in stedelike  
gebiede te vestig (1) wat lei tot 'n afname in landelike bevolkingsgetalle (1)  
[Begrip] (2)
- 4.3.2 'n Toestand wanneer 'n plek minder as die normale jaarlikse neerslag  
ondervind (1) en dit hou aan vir 'n lang periode (1) [Begrip] (2)
- 4.3.3 a) Landelike bevolking word ouer (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Dienslewering neem af / verswak (2)  
Van die dienste word beëindig (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)

- 4.3.4 Afname in produksie (2)  
 Boer kan nie meer werkers betaal nie (2)  
 Werkers verloor werk (2)  
 Geen inkomste om 'n bestaan te maak (2)  
 Geen ekonomiese ontwikkeling (2)  
 [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.3.5 Pas wetenskaplike boerderymetodes toe (2)  
 Gebruik Meer effektiewe besproeiingsmetodes (2)  
 Kontoerploeyery verminder verloop (2)  
 Beskerm natuurlike plantegroei en moenie veld brak laat (2)  
 Verminder getal vee op die plase (2)  
 Moenie besproeiing toepas in droë gebiede (2)  
 Gebruik ondergrondse water (boorgat) (2)  
 Bou groot opgaardamme (2)  
 Wateroordragskemas (2)  
 Waterbeperkings (2)  
 Wolkbestrooiing (2)  
 Droogtebestande plante (2)  
 [Enige EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.4.1 a) Maklik om te beplan en uit te lê (2)  
 Maklik in onderverdeling van grond in kleiner reghoekige erwe (2)  
 Maklik oprigting van geboue (2)  
 Maklik om weg te vind (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Motoriste vind dit vervelig om in te ry (2)  
 Gladde vloei van verkeer word belenner deur reghoekige  
 straatkruising (2)  
 Steil paaie in heuwelagtige gebiede (2)  
 Toename in motorkapings (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.2 a) Gebied in buitewyke van die stad (1) opsy gesit vir industriële  
 ontwikkeling (1) [Begrip] (2)
- b) Swaar nywerhede verwerk groot grondstowwe (1) en gebruik swaar  
 masjinerie daarvoor (1) [Begrip] (1)
- c) Weg van middestad en beboude gebiede (2) 1x2 = (2)  
 Weg van stad as gevolg van lugbesoedeling (2)  
 Weg van stad as gevolg van geraasbesoedeling (2)  
 Weg van stad as gevolg van slegte reuke (2)  
 Grond goedkoper in buitewyke en groot stukke grond word  
 benodig (2)  
 Gevaarlike aktiwiteite weg van middestad en beboude gebiede (2)  
 Massavervoer (2)  
 Naby arbeid (2) [Enige TWEE – Aanvaar ander] 2x2 = (4)

- d) Yster en staal (2)  
 Motor monteeraanlegte (2)  
 Petro-chemies (2)  
 Ingeneurswerke (2)  
 [Enige EEN - Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- e) Naby hoof verkeersroete / buitenste sirkelpad /  
 kruising van paaie(2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.4.3 a) Protea (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) As gevolg van die windrigting sal die besoedeling van die  
 nywerheidslandgoed in die rigting van Protea gewaai word (2)  
 Naby die nywerheidsgebied (2)  
 Wind kom van Suidweste (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Plasing van besoedelingsfilters om vrylating te verminder (2)  
 Plant meer bome (2)  
 Wetgewing om nywerhede te dwing om vrylating van besoedeling  
 te verminder (2)  
 Hoër skoorstene om besoedeling bokant die inversielaag vry te  
 stel (2)  
 Beperk nywerheidsaktiwiteite snags (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.4.4 a) Streekswinkelsentrum (1) (1)
- b) Hoekwinkels in die middestad (1) (1)
- c) Kommersiële lintontwikkeling (1) (1)
- d) Langs hoofroetes en lok kliënte wt die paaie gebruik (2) /  
 Toeganklikheid (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) Naby die kruisings van hoof verkeersroetes en snelweg (2) 1x2 = (2)
- f) H verkoop groter verskeidenheid / R sal geriefsgoedere  
 verkoop (2) 1x2 = (2)
- g) H sal meer hoë orde funksies hê / R sal meer lae orde  
 funksies hê (2) 1x2 = (2)

[75]

## VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 a) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
c) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.2 a) Waar (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Onwaar (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.1 E - Mpumalanga (1)  
F - Limpopo / Noordelike Provinsie (1)  
G - Noordwes (1)  
H - Vrystaat (1) (4)
- 5.2.2 Johannesburg (1) (1)
- 5.3.1 Water (1) Bewerkbare grond (1) Lug (1)  
Voedsel (1) Minerale (1) Woude (1)  
Oop ruimtes (1)  
[Enige TWEE] (2)
- 5.3.2 a) Water (2)  
Landbougrond (2)  
Woude (2)  
Oop Ruimtes (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Minerale (1) (1)
- 5.3.3 Water: Meer water word benodig vir huishoudelike en nywerheids-  
doeleindes (2)  
Grond: Meer mense benodig meer grond en vir vestiging (2)  
Lug: Meer mense benodig meer vars lug en besoedig lug op 'groot skaal (2)  
Voedsel: Moeiliker om voedsel te voorsien as groeiende bevolking (2)  
Minerale: Meer mense lei tot meer onttrekking om te voorsien aan  
nywerhede (2)  
Woude: Meer ruimte benodig vir stedelike groei (2)  
Oop ruimtes: Benut vir stedelike en nywerheidsgroei (2)  
[Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.3.4 Pretoria as administratiewe hoofstad (2)  
Sentralisasie van nywerhede (2)  
PWV gebied (2)  
Goudmyne (2)  
Werkseleenthede (2)  
Beter dienste (2)  
Beter infrastruktuur (2)  
[Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)

5.3.5 Sentralisasie (2)

Verkeersopeenhoping (2)

Stedelike verval (2)

Lugbesoedeling (2)

Geraasbesoedeling (2)

Waterbesoedeling (2)

Vernetiging van die omgewing (2)

Behuisingstekorte \ informele nedersettings (2)

Misdaad / Sosiale probleme (2)

Werkloosheid (2)

Armoede (2)

[Enig EEN aanvaar ander.]

1x2 = (2)

5.3.6 Sentralisasie: Desentraliseer funksies na kleiner dorpe (2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Vekeersopeenhoping: Verbeter opnbare vervoer (2)

Verbied of belas private motors in SSK (2)

Parkeer en saamrygeleenthede (2)

Fleksi-tyd vir werkers (2)

Beter benutting van eenrigtingstrate (2)

Bus- en taxilane (2)

Saamryklubs (2)

Gautrein (2)

Tolpaaie (2)

Gesinchroniseerde verkeersligte (2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Stedelike verval: Voldoende instandhouding van geboue (2)

Stedelike hernuwing (2)

Opknapping (2)

Restourasie (2)

Afbreek en vernuwing (2)

Bewaring van belangrike stedelike argitektuur (2)

Sosiale opheffing (2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Lugbesoedeling: Reguleer koolstofmnoksied vrystelting uit motors (2)

Gebruik meer skoon brandstof (2)

Reguleer besoedeling met wetgewing en boetes (2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Geraasbesoedeling: Strenger regulasies rondom grondgebruik (2)

Proklamasie van groter groengordel gebiede (2)

Die ontwikkeling van verbeterde uitlaatstelsels (2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Waterbesoedeling: Maak stedelike strome skoon (2)

Wetgewing rondom die gebruik van rivierfronte (2)

Gereelde toetsing van water (2)

Plaas filters in afvoerslote(2)

[Aanvaar ander]

Vernietiging van die omgewing: Strenger beheer en beplanning van stedelike ontwikkeling (2)  
[Aanvaar ander]

Behuising: Werkskepping om 'n inkomste te voorsien (2)  
Selfbou skemas (2)  
[Aanvaar ander]

Misdaad: Beter polisieering (2)  
Buurtwag (2)  
Morele herlewing (2)  
[Aanvaar ander]

Werkloosheid: Werkskepping (2)  
Leer vaardighede vir entrepreneursgeleenthede (2)  
[Aanvaar ander]

Armoede: Selfhelpskemas (2)  
Voorsien basiese behoeftes (2)  
Werkskepping (2)  
Opvoeding / Opleiding (2)  
[Aanvaar ander]

[EEN oplossing vir elke probleem genoem in Vraag 5.3.5.] 2x2 = (4)

5.3.7 Voed mense op rondom geleenthede wat minder kinders bied om lewenstandaard te verbeter (2)  
Bevolkingsbeleid wat kleiner gesinne en hoër lewenstandaard aanmoediging (2)  
Werkskepping om lewenstandaard te verbeter (2)  
Geboortebeperkingsprogramme (2)  
Wette of belastings om die aantal kinders wat mense wil hê te beperk (2)  
Swaar belastings vir ouers net meer as twee kinders (2)  
Ouers met meer as twee kinders betaal ekstra vir opvoeding (2)  
[Enig TWEE aanvaar ander] 3x2 = (6)

5.4.1 Goud (1) (1)

5.4.2 Geologie – wye verskeidenheid minerale (2)  
Minerale soos steenkool naby aardoppervlak en maklik om te onttrek (2)  
Lae geotermiese gradient en temperatuur neem nie vinnig toe soos 'n mens ondergronds gaan nie (2)  
Vaarligheid en vernuf (2)  
Hoë vlak van organisasie (2)  
Buitelandse belegging (2)  
Regeringsteun en beskerming (2)  
Devaluasie van geldeenhede (2)  
Groot poel geskoolde en ongeskoolde werksmag (2)  
Goed ontwikkelde infrastruktuur (2)  
Matige klimaat het meer aangename werksomgewing tot gevolg (2)  
[Enig TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

- 5.4.3 Groot afstande tussen myne en hawens (2)  
 Afhanklikheid van buitelandse markte (2)  
 Hoë koste aan opleiding en behuising van werkers (2)  
 Immigrante van ander dele van Suidelike Afrika (2)  
 Watertekorte (2)  
 Ondergrondse water oorstrom myne (2)  
 Hoë temperature in westelike hefte van land (2)  
 Fluktuerende markpryse (2)  
 Nie-hernieubare minerale (2)  
 Ongelukke lei tot sluitings vir lang tye (2)  
 Negatiewe invloed van mynbou op omgewing (2)  
 Gesondheidsrisiko's (2)  
 Arbeidsgeskille en stakings (2)  
 [Enig TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.4.4 Minerale verskaf grondstowwe vir nywerhede (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.4.5 Nedersettings het rondom myne ontwikkel omdat mense daarheen gelok is (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.5.1 Bruto Binnelandse Produk (2) (2)
- 5.5.2 Pretoria (1) Witwatersrand (1) Vereeniging / Vaaldriehoek (1) (3)
- 5.5.3 a) Daar is baie geskoolde en ongeskoolde arbeiders in die gebied (2)  
 Die gebied is ryk aan grondstowwe, b.v.goud,mielies, steenkool en yster (2)  
 Boedery aktiwiteite voorsien grondstowwe aan nywerhede (2)  
 Die vervoernetwerk is uitstekend en goedere kan maklik na ander dele van Suid-Afrika vervoer word (2)  
 Die groot bevolking in Gauteng voorsien `n mark vir alle vervaardigde produkte (2)  
 Die naby geleë steenkoolvelde van Mpumalanga voorsien goedkoop termiese elektrisiteit (2)  
 Water is beskikbaar vanaf die Tugela-Vaal en Lesotho Hoogland wateroordragskemas (2)  
 Relatief gelyk oppervlak op die plato (2)  
 [Enig TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Oorbenuiting van water en elektrisiteit lei tot tekorte (2)  
 Die paaie is onvoldoende vir die toenemende volume van verkeer, met `n gevolglike verkeersopeenhopings (2)  
 Maak arbeider laat en aflewering stadig (2)  
 Lugbesoedeling neem toe en nywerhede word gedwing om te hervestig buite die dorp as gevolg van lugbesoedelingbeperkings (2)  
 Die gebied is kwesbaar in tye van politieke krisis of oorloë (2)  
 Oorbevolking (2)  
 Tekort aan oop ruimtes vir verdere ontwikkeling (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

- c) Yster en staal , bv.YSKOR / MITTAL en Hoëveld staal (2)  
 Ingeniers-en-metaalprosessering, bv.Atlas vliegtuie (2)  
 Chemiese nywerhede, bv.SASOL (2)  
 Motormonteeraanlegte in Pretoria en Johannesburg (2)  
 [Enig EEN aanvaar ander.] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.1 Dit is `n hoofnywerheidsgebied (2)  
 Daar is `n groot konsentrasie van produktiewe mense, fabriek en  
 verbruikers (2)  
 Konsentrasie van goudmynaktiwiteite (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.2 Dit verseker dat mense en goedere na enige bestemming binne  
 Suid-Afrika vervoer kan word (2)  
 Dit versker ook dat goedere ingevoer en uitgevoer kan word (2)  
 Kapitaal kan verdien word (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.3 Verkeersopeenhoping (2)  
 Hoë ongeluksyfer (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.7.1 X - Oranje / Garieb / Senqu (1)  
 Y - Tugela (1) (2)
- 5.7.2 Namibië / Suidwes Afrika (1) (1)
- 5.7.3 Atlantiese Oseaan (1) (1)
- 5.7.4 Hoë bevolkingsdigtheid vereis water vir huishondelike gebruik (2)  
 Toenemende besproeiing by boerdery aktiwiteite langs die Vaalrivier (2)  
 'n Toename in mynbou aktiwiteite (2)  
 Vinnige nywerheidsontwikkeling (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.7.5 Hidro-elektrisiteit / Waterelektrisiteit (2) 1x2 = (2)

[75]



## VRAAG 6

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 6.1.1 Onwaar (2)   | 1x2 = (2) |
| 6.1.2 Waar (2)   | 1x2 = (2) |
| 6.1.3 Onwaar (2)   | 1x2 = (2) |
| 6.1.4 Waar (2)   | 1x2 = (2) |
| 6.1.5 Onwaar (2)   | 1x2 = (2) |
|  |           |
| 6.2.1 Lesotho (1)  | (1)       |
| 6.2.2 Indiese Oseaan (1)   | (1)       |
| 6.2.3 Mosambiek seestroom (1)  | (1)       |
| 6.2.4 Warm (1)   | (1)       |
| 6.2.5 a) Verhoog temperatuur / Warmer (2)  | 1x2 = (2) |
| b) Lug wat rus op die warm seestroom is verwarm (2)                                |           |
| Warm lug beweeg in oor land (2)  |           |
| Dit verhoog temperatuur oor kusgebiede (2)   |           |
| [Enige TWEE]   | 2x2 = (4) |
|  |           |
| 6.3.1 Pynappels (1)  |           |
| Sitrusvrugte (1) [Enige voorbeelde]  | (2)       |
| 6.3.2 Primêre (2)  | 1x2 = (2) |
| 6.3.3 Grondstowwe word ontgin (2)  | 1x2 = (2) |
|  |           |
| 6.4.1 D - Port Elizabeth (1)   |           |
| E – Oos Londen (1)   | (2)       |
|  |           |
| 6.4.2 Groot vragsepe wat stop: hervul met petrol (2)                               |           |
| koop voorrade (2)  |           |
| herstel sepe / droë dokke (2)  |           |
| Skep werksgeleenthede in die hawens (2)  |           |
| Geld word in die hawens spandeer (2)   |           |
| Bevorder handelsbande (2)  |           |
| Vaardighede word ontwikkel (2)   |           |
| [Enige TWEE– Aanvaar ook ander]  | 2x2 = (4) |
|  |           |
| 6.5.1 Boere produseer genoeg voedsel (1) vir hul families se behoefte (1) [Begrip] | (2)       |
|  |           |
| 6.5.2 Tradisionele boerderymetodes (2)   |           |
| Tradisionele wonings (2)   |           |
| Geen meganisasie (2)   |           |
| Plase nie omhein nie (2)   |           |
| Klein plaaseenhede (2)   |           |
| Gebruik hout as brandstof (2) [Enige EEN]  | 1x2 = (2) |

- 6.5.3 Boer produseer net vir eie gebruik (2)  
 Geen surplus word geproduseer (2)  
 Geen handel (2)  
 Geen kapitale inkomste (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.5.4 Lae reënval in westelike helfte van die land (2)  
 Swak grond in westelike helfte van land (2)  
 Onbetroubare en hoë wisselvalligheid van reënval (2)  
 Hael en ryp op die Hoëveld (2)  
 Steil hellings van die Platorand (2)  
 Periodieke droogtes (2)  
 Periodiese en episodiese riviere (2)  
 Oorbeweidings en gronderosie (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.5.5 Goeie somer reënval op die Hoëveld (2)  
 Winter reënval in die suidwes-Kaap (2)  
 Verskeidenheid klimaatstreke maak verbouing van verskeidenheid produkte moontlik (2)  
 Permanente riviere en grondwater verseker goeie landbou (2)  
 Vrugbare grond (2)  
 Beter navorsing en opleiding het boerderymetodes verbeter (2)  
 Nywerheids groei het 'n mark vir landbouprodukte geskep (2)  
 Goeie pad- en spoornetwerk maak dit moontlik vir landbouprodukte om die mark te bereik (2)  
 Die vermoë om die waarskynlikheid van droogtes te voorspel het landbou-verliese aansienlik verminder (2)  
 Nuwe plant- en dierspesies is ontwikkel (2)  
 Nuwe maniere om siektes en insekpeste te bestry is ontwikkel (2)  
 Sedert 1994 is meer lande bereid om produkte van Suid-Afrika aan te koop (2)  
 Na onderhandelings met die EU in 1999 geniet Suid-Afrikaanse landbou nou tarieflose voorkeure van die Europese mark op ingelegde vrugte, snyblomme, wyn en suiwelprodukte (2)  
 Die Landbank voorsien lenings teen lae rentekoerse aan voorheen benadeelde mense om hulle te help om te begin boer (2)  
 Boerdery is gemeganiseer (2)  
 Boerdery is gekommersialiseer (2)  
 Boerdery is gespesialiseer (2)  
 Boerdery is markgerig (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.5.6 Landbouprodukte word uitgevoer (2)  
 Buitelandse inkomste (2)  
 Werkskepping (2)  
 Voorsien voedsel vir groeiende bevolking (2)  
 Voorsien grondstowwe aan nywerhede (2)
- 6.6.1 Toename in die verwydering (1) van natuurlike plantegroei (1) [Begrip] (2)

- 6.6.2 Mense benodig meer grond vir nedersettings (2)  
 Mense benodig meer hout vir vure (2)  
 Mense benodig meer grond vir landbou (2)  
 Mense benodig meer grond vir nywerhede (2)  
 Mense benodig meer grond vir vervoer en kommunikasie (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.3 Geen wetenskaplike boerderymetodes (2)  
 Vee loop vrylik rond (2)  
 Toename in bevolkingsgetalle (2)  
 Plantegroei / voedingstowwe verwyder maar nie vervang nie (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.4 Droogtetoestande (2)  
 Gronderosie (2)  
 Verwoestyning (2)  
 Verhongering en sterfte (2)  
 Landelik-stedelike migrasie (2)  
 Wanbalans in die ekosisteem (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.6.5 Help om verdamping te verminder (2)  
 Verminder afloop (2)  
 Verminder gronderosie (2)  
 Verminder koolstofdiksied in die atmosfeer (2)  
 Verminder aardverhitting / global warming (2)  
 Produseerders in die ekosisteem (2)  
 Habitat van ander organismes (2)  
 Beskerm biodiversiteit (2)  
 [Enige EEN – Aanvaar ander] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.6 Beheer weivelde (2)  
 Bou teen-erosiemure (2)  
 Verskaf elektrisiteit in landelike gebiede (2)  
 Beheer stedelike uitbreiding (2)  
 Verseker voldoende voortplanting deur groot genoeg stukke plantegroei  
 onaangeraak te laat (2)  
 Stel wetgewing in om natuurlike inheemse plantegroei teen vernietiging  
 te beskerm (2)  
 Beskerm grondvrugbaarheid (2)  
 Behou vleilande in hulle natuurlike toestand (2)  
 Moet nie plantegroei verwyder of bome binne 10m van rivieroewers  
 verwyder nie (2)  
 Ontwikkel botaniese tuine (2)  
 Ontwikkel saadbanke (2)  
 [Enige EEN] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.1 MIV/Vigs (2) (2)
- 6.7.2 Boerdery / landbou / primêre aktiwiteit (1) (1)

- 6.7.3 Tradisionele geneser / Sangoma (1)  
 Mediese dokter (1)  
 Hospitaal / kliniek (1)  
 Spaargeld word gebruik en beste weggee (1)  
 [Enige EEN] (1)
- 6.7.4 Word armer (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.5 Bevolking verminder (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.6 Arbeidsmag word kleiner (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.7 Onthouding (2)  
 Beoefen veilige seks / voorsien kondome (2)  
 Voed mense op (2)  
 Monogamie (2)  
 Bly getrou aan een seksuele maat (2)  
 Anti-retrovirale medikasie om moeder na kind oordrag te verminder (2)  
 Veldtogte wat deur die regering ondersteun word (2)  
 Naald uitruilskemas (2)  
 Maak Vigs 'n aanmeldbare siekte (2)  
 Ontmoedig poligamie (2)  
 [Enige TWEE] 2x2 = (4)

[75]

**GROOTTOTAAL: 225**