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GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

HIGHER GRADE

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502-1/1E

MARKS: 300

TIME: 3 hours

GEOGRAPHY HG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Annexure

502 1 1E HG

X25

This question paper consists of 27 pages and 1 annexure.

GAUTENG

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections: SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

2. Answer only THREE questions: ONE from SECTION A
   ONE from SECTION B
   ONE from SECTION C

3. ALL diagrams are included in the annexure.

4. Start the answer to each question on a NEW page.

5. Number the answers exactly as the questions are numbered in this question paper.

6. Rule off on completion of each subsection.

7. Do NOT write in the margins of the answer book.

8. Encircle the question numbers that you have answered on the front page of your answer book.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

10. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.

SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer only ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1.1 The following statements are all related to physical geography. Choose the correct term in brackets to make ALL the statements TRUE. Write only the question number (1.1.1 - 1.1.5) and the term next to it, for example 1.1.6 latitude.

Mid-latitude cyclones are (1.1.1) (low/high) pressure systems that occur along the (1.1.2) (east/west) coast of South Africa.

The crest slope of a mesa is a (1.1.3) (concave/convex) slope and is situated directly above the (1.1.4) (cliff/pediment).

The (1.1.5) (sun/grass) acts as a producer in an ecosystem. (5 x 2) (10)

1.2 FIGURE 1.2 is a section of a synoptic weather chart showing typical weather conditions for the South-Western Cape during winter. Refer to FIGURE 1.2 and answer the following questions:

1.2.1 Identify the weather system labelled X on the synoptic weather chart. (1)

1.2.2 State any THREE weather conditions being experienced at Cape Town. (3)

1.2.3 Identify the fronts labelled A, B and C respectively. (3)

1.2.4 Weather system X will pass over Cape Town in the next 24 hours.

(a) State any TWO weather changes that Cape Town will experience in the next 24 hours as weather system X passes over. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Give ONE reason for each of the weather changes mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.4(a). (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.5 FIGURE 1.2 is a typical winter synoptic weather chart. Give TWO reasons to support this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.6 Apply your knowledge about the migration of pressure and wind belts during winter and summer, and explain why mid-latitude cyclones mainly occur over the South-Western Cape during winter months. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Surrounding the South-Western Cape to the north and east are the parallel lying Cape Fold Mountains. These mountain ranges developed a typical drainage pattern with their own unique microclimate.

1.3.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.3A showing the drainage pattern that developed in the Cape Fold Mountains.

(a) Identify the drainage pattern illustrated in FIGURE 1.3A. (1)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 1.3.1(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Explain why this drainage pattern is characteristic of the Cape Fold Mountains. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Explain why a high run-off and low infiltration will occur in the illustrated landscape. (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Name and describe any other factors that will result in a high run-off and low infiltration. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.3B showing slope winds that will develop in the Cape Fold Mountains.

(a) Identify the slope wind shown in FIGURE 1.3B. (1)

(b) When will the slope wind in QUESTION 1.3.2 (a) develop? (1)

(c) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 1.3.2(b).(1 x 2) (2)

(d) Explain how the slope wind shown in FIGURE 1.3B develops. (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Refer to FIGURE 1.3B and explain why apples and pears can be planted on the valley floor. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Travelling further north-east away from the Cape Fold Mountains one finds the structural landscape illustrated in FIGURE 1.4. Refer to FIGURE 1.4 and answer the following questions:

1.4.1 Identify landforms K and L respectively. (2)

1.4.2 Did landforms K and L develop from horizontal or inclined rock strata? (1)

1.4.3 (a) Which landform, K or L, is in the furthest stage of development? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 1.4.3(a). (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Initially (at first) landforms K and L will be reduced from the sides and will not be lowered. Explain why this is so. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Where in South Africa will this landscape typically be found? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 (a) Which ONE of slopes P, Q, R or S, will consist mainly of weathered material? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain why the slope identified in QUESTION 1.4.6(a) will consist mainly of weathered material. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.4 showing an ecosystem typical of the landscape illustrated here.

1.5.1 Define the term *ecosystem*. (2)

1.5.2 What is the main source of energy in this ecosystem? (1)

1.5.3 The farmer farming in this ecosystem uses groundwater.

(a) Give ONE piece of evidence to support the above statement. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) How does the usage of groundwater affect the water table in this landscape? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 The ecosystem illustrated in FIGURE 1.4 is suitable for sheep farming.

(a) Is sheep farming extensively or intensively practised in this ecosystem? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain your answer in QUESTION 1.5.4(a). (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Sheep farming in this ecosystem resulted in soil erosion mainly as a result of overstocking.

(a) Explain how overstocking results in soil erosion and the formation of gullies/dongas. (3 x 2) (6)

(b) With reference to FIGURE 1.5, evaluate any ONE of the methods that were introduced to combat soil erosion and the formation of gullies/dongas. (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

OR

QUESTION 2

2.1 The following statements are all related to physical geography. Choose the correct term in brackets to make ALL the statements TRUE. Write only the question number (2.1.1 - 2.1.5) and the term next to it, for example 2.1.6 cyclones.

A coastal low pressure develops along the (2.1.1) (west/east) coast of Southern Africa and plays an important role in the development of (2.1.2) (line thunderstorms/berg winds).

In between parallel lying, homoclinal ridges a (2.1.3) (trellis/dendritic) drainage pattern is most likely to develop. The tributaries of the main stream of this drainage pattern are (2.1.4) (long/short).

In an ecosystem (2.1.5) (earthworms/bacteria) will act as decomposers.(5 x 2) (10)

2.2 FIGURE 2.2 shows the development of berg wind conditions.

2.2.1 Give TWO pieces of evidence that FIGURE 2.2 shows berg wind conditions. (2)

2.2.2 State TWO conditions that lead to the development of berg winds. (2)

2.2.3 During which season do berg winds usually occur? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain the reasons for the following weather conditions at Port Elizabeth:

(a) High temperature (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Cloud cover (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Berg winds could lead to the development of veld fires.

(a) How will veld fires impact negatively on the rural farming community around Port Elizabeth? (2 x 2) (4)

(b) State TWO measures that can be taken to reduce/limit the impact of veld fires on farming activities. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.6 How will berg wind conditions be terminated (ended) in Port Elizabeth? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 FIGURE 2.3 illustrates an urban heat island and pollution dome that will most likely develop over a city such as Port Elizabeth.

2.3.1 Define the following terms:

(a) Urban heat island (2)

(b) Pollution dome (2)

2.3.2 Explain the role of pollution particles in the development of the urban heat island. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Over a coastal city like Port Elizabeth, the urban heat island will be less developed than over an inland city. Explain why this is so. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 North-east of Port Elizabeth one finds the settlement of Seymore that is surrounded by a landscape similar to the one illustrated in FIGURE 2.4.

2.4.1 Is the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 associated with inclined or horizontal strata? (1)

2.4.2 Identify landform Y. (1)

2.4.3 Identify slopes P and Q associated with landform Y. (2)

2.4.4 Explain how the underlying rock structure resulted in the development of landform Y. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.5 (a) Which slope, P or Q, is more suitable for human settlement? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 2.4.5(a). (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.6 Explain why the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 is suitable for agricultural activities. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 The nature of the landscape illustrated in FIGURE 2.4 lends itself to the process of river capture/piracy. FIGURE 2.5 shows a landscape before and after river capture/piracy.

2.5.1 Identify the features of river capture/piracy labelled A, B, D and E. (4)

2.5.2 Explain the process of river capture/piracy with reference to FIGURE 2.5. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5.3 Explain why flooding will occur more often in river B after river capture/piracy has taken place. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Indicate how river capture/piracy will change the ability of river B to erode the landscape. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6 FIGURE 2.6 illustrates a food web in the vicinity of Seymore.

2.6.1 Define the following terms:

(a) Food web (2)

(b) Food chain (2)

2.6.2 From the food web, select ONE food chain consisting of FOUR trophic (feeding) levels. Write the elements of the food chain from the lowest to the highest trophic level. (4)

2.6.3 Suppose the owl is removed from this food web. How will this influence the finch, mouse, mole and rabbit population collectively? (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.4 Describe, with reference to your answer in QUESTION 2.6.3, how the vegetation in this ecosystem will be affected. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.5 Explain the importance of maintaining the biodiversity (a balanced environment containing many kinds of plants and animals) of this ecosystem. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6.6 How will you ensure that the biodiversity in this ecosystem is protected? (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

TOTAL SECTION A: 100

SECTION B: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

Answer only ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3.1 Various possible options are provided as answers for the following questions. Write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number, for example 3.1.1 (f) A.

3.1.1 Refer to FIGURE 3.2 showing different settlements and the sites selected for these settlements.

(a) Settlement A as shown in FIGURE 3.2 is ...

A circular dispersed/isolated.
B linear dispersed/isolated.
C circular clustered/compact.
D linear clustered/compact. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Settlement A as shown in FIGURE 3.2 is a/an ...

A rural hamlet.
B village.
C isolated farmstead.
D country town. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 (a) The physical/spatial growth of a city is referred to as ...

A urban growth.
B urban expansion.
C level of urbanisation.
D rate of urbanisation. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The absolute increase in the number of people living in a city is referred to as ...

A urban growth.
B urban expansion.
C level of urbanisation.
D rate of urbanisation. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) … measures the amount by which the percentage of people living in cities increases from year to year.

A Urban growth
B Urban expansion
C Level of urbanisation
D Rate of urbanisation (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 FIGURE 3.2 shows different settlements and the sites selected for these settlements. Study FIGURE 3.2 carefully before answering the following questions:

3.2.1 What does the term *site* mean? (2)

3.2.2 State TWO physical factors that played a role in the development of the following:

(a) Settlement A (2)

(b) Settlement B (2)

3.2.3 Refer to FIGURE 3.2 and settlement A.

(a) What type of landownership is shown in settlement A?(1 x 2) (2)

(b) State TWO advantages that a farmer living in settlement A has in respect of managing his/her farm. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 (a) Describe the shape of the individual farms in settlement A. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason why the farms have assumed (taken up) this shape. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 (a) Would you consider settlement A as a dry point settlement or not? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) With reference to FIGURE 3.2, give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 3.2.5(a). (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 It is clear from FIGURE 3.2 that commercial and subsistence farming are practised in this area.

(a) State whether commercial or subsistence farming is practised in each of the settlements labelled A and B. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Give ONE reason for each of the choices that you have made in QUESTION 3.2.6(a). (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.7 Many people living in the area shown in FIGURE 3.2 are moving away to the cities.

(a) State TWO push factors that will cause people to leave rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) What are the consequences (negative effects) of the above-mentioned movement for rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)

(c) What measures can be introduced to slow down the movement of people from rural areas? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Rural migrants will move to, and live in, settlements such as the one illustrated in FIGURE 3.3. FIGURE 3.3 shows different land-use zones that one finds in a city.

3.3.1 Define the term *land-use zone*. (2)

3.3.2 Name any THREE land-use zones found in a city. (3)

3.3.3 FIGURE 3.3 shows the side view of a city.

(a) What term is used to describe this side view? (1)

(b) Describe the change in building density as one moves from zone 1 to zone 5. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Describe the change in building height as one moves from zone 1 to zone 5. (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Explain the reason for the changes in building density and height. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Surrounding the CBD of the city, one usually finds the zone of decay (transition zone). This is a zone of mixed functions.

(a) Explain, by using examples, what is meant by *mixed functions*. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) What type of industries would one most likely find here? Explain your answer. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Are land values in the zone of decay (transition zone) low or high? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Explain your answer in QUESTION 3.3.4 (c). (2 x 2) (4)

(e) The zone of decay (transition zone) is characterised by poor social conditions and buildings that are in a poor state. Many urban renewal projects are focusing on improving conditions here. Suggest TWO possible measures that can be introduced to improve conditions here. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.5 The CBD is the commercial heart of the city and many high-order and low-order functions are found here.

(a) Distinguish between high-order and low-order functions. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Why do we find so many high-order functions in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Why do we also find so many low-order functions in the CBD? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Many commercial functions are moving from the CBD to the outskirts/suburbs of the city. Give TWO reasons why this is happening. (2 x 2) (4)

(e) What do we call this movement of commercial functions from the CBD to the outskirts of the city? (1 x 2) (2)

(f) Discuss TWO possible solutions to slow down the process mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.5(e). (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

OR

QUESTION 4

4.1 Various possible options are provided as answers for the following questions. Write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number (4.1.1 - 4.1.2), for example 4.1.3 (f) A.

4.1.1 Refer to FIGURE 4.2 showing a farm in the Southern Hemisphere.

(a) The farmstead is situated on the ... facing slope.

A northward
B eastward
C southward
D westward (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The farmer could possibly produce the products ...

A milk and maize.
B wool and oranges.
C wool and milk.
D maize and oranges. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 Refer to FIGURE 4.4.

(a) The street pattern at Naledi is a/an ... pattern.

A planned irregular
B unplanned irregular
C radial/cobweb
D rectangular/gridiron (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The size of commercial areas in this settlement differs from one another. Which of the following combinations shows the arrangement of the settlements from largest to smallest?

A X, H, S, E
B X, E, H, S
C H, E, S, X
D H, X, E, S (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Which land-use zone covers the largest area in an urban settlement?

A Transition zone/Zone of decay
B Commercial/Business zone
C Residential zone
D Industrial zone (1 x 2) (2)

4.2 FIGURE 4.2 shows a farming settlement in the Southern Hemisphere. Refer to FIGURE 4.2 and answer the following questions:

4.2.1 What is a *settlement*? (2)

4.2.2 (a) Does the settlement shown here have a clustered/compact or a dispersed/isolated pattern? (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.2.2 (a). (1)

4.2.3 (a) Is the settlement shown here rural or urban in nature? (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.2.3 (a). (1 x 2) (2)

4.2.4 A farmer living in this settlement produces more than one product. Discuss the advantages of producing more than one product. (3 x 2) (6)

4.2.5 A farmer selected a specific site for his/her farmstead in relation to the farm boundaries.

(a) Describe the position of the farmstead in relation to the farm boundaries. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) What are the advantages of selecting this site in relation to the farm boundaries? (2 x 2) (4)

4.3 Many farming communities experience rural depopulation as a result of droughts.

4.3.1 What is *rural depopulation*? (2)

4.3.2 Define the term *drought*. (2)

4.3.3 Give reasons why droughts result in rural depopulation. (3 x 2) (6)

4.3.4 With reference to FIGURE 4.2, give evidence that the farmer is prepared for possible drought conditions. (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.5 What other methods can be introduced to lessen the effect of droughts? (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.6 Explain why commercial farmers will experience fewer problems than subsistence farmers during times of drought. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4 Many farmers leaving farming communities will settle in large cities like the one illustrated in FIGURE 4.4. Study FIGURE 4.4 carefully before answering the following questions:

4.4.1 Refer to the residential area labelled Naledi.

(a) State TWO advantages of Naledi's street pattern. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) State TWO disadvantages of Naledi's street pattern. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Which ONE of the three residential areas, Gardenia, Naledi or Protea is the oldest? (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.1(c). (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.2 Refer to the industrial estate.

(a) What is an *industrial estate*? (2)

(b) Will we find heavy or light industries in this industrial estate? (1)

(c) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.2(b). (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Accessibility played an important role in the choice of the site for this industrial estate. Explain this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Give TWO other reasons why this site was selected for the development of this industrial estate. (2 x 2) (4)

(f) How has the development of the industrial estate affected land values in Protea? (1 x 2) (2)

(g) Explain your answer in QUESTION 4.4.2(f). (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.3 The development of the industrial estate increased the level of pollution in the city.

(a) Which suburb, Gardenia, Naledi or Protea will be most affected by air pollution? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.3(a). (1 x 2) (2)

(c) What measures can be introduced to reduce the level of air pollution from the industrial estate? (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.4 Many different commercial/business zones can be noted in the settlement shown in FIGURE 4.4.

(a) Which commercial/business zone occurs in the smallest numbers? Exclude the CBD from your answer. (1)

(b) Which commercial/business zone occurs in the largest numbers? (1)

(c) Explain your answers in QUESTION 4.4.4(a) and QUESTION 4.4.4(b). (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Which commercial/business zone, H or S, will have a smaller threshold population? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.4(d). (1 x 2) (2)

(f) Which commercial/business zone, H or S, will have a larger range? (1 x 2) (2)

(g) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.4.4(f). (1 x 2) (2)

[100]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

SECTION C: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer only ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5.1 The following questions refer to information related to South African geography.

5.1.1 Choose the correct term in the brackets to make ALL the statements TRUE. Write only the question number and the term next to it, for example 5.1.1 (d) autumn.

Gauteng is situated in the (a) (grassland/forest) vegetation region. Gauteng is in a (b) (winter/summer) rainfall region and (c) (orographic/convectional) thunderstorms occur frequently.

(3 x 2) (6)

5.1.2 Refer to FIGURE 5.7. Various possible options are provided as answers to the following questions. Write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number, for example 5.1.2 (c) A.

(a) The TWO water transfer schemes that provide Gauteng with fresh water are ...

A i and ii.
B i and iii.
C ii and iii.
D iii and iv. (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The Lesotho Highlands Water Project is ... in FIGURE 5.7.

A i
B ii
C iii
D iv (1 x 2) (2)

GAUTENG THE COMMERCIAL HUB

By VUSUMUZI KA NZAPHEZA

It might be South Africa's smallest province at just 17 000 km², but Gauteng represents half of the country's earnings and it pays nearly half of its salaries. A Statistics South Africa survey showed that Gauteng employees accounted for 47,7% of the country's total turnover and its businesses contributed 50,4%. This information is used to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) per region.

According to the report, total remuneration in the country decreased by 4,5%, while total turnover increased by 3,4% in the third quarter of 2005.

Gauteng is the country's economic nucleus. About nine million people living in the province contribute an estimated one-third of the country's GDP, and 9% of the GDP of the continent. The manufacturing sector alone employed 600 000 people in more than 9 000 enterprises.

CITIZEN, 23 December 2005

5.2 Refer to FIGURE 5.2 and answer the following questions:

5.2.1 Name Gauteng's neighbouring provinces labelled E, F, G and H. (4)

5.2.2 Name the climatic region in which Gauteng is situated. (1)

5.2.3 Name the capital city of Gauteng. (1)

5.3 Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa, but has the largest population. This places Gauteng's natural resources under great pressure. Refer to FIGURE 5.3 and answer the following questions:

5.3.1 Name TWO natural resources that are placed under pressure as a result of an increase in population numbers in Gauteng. (2)

5.3.2 Give TWO possible reasons for the large population numbers in Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

5.3.3 Explain why the two natural resources that you have mentioned in QUESTION 5.3.1 are placed under pressure as a result of an increase in population numbers. (2 x 2) (4)

5.3.4 State possible measures that can be introduced by Gauteng's provincial government to reduce the pressure placed on these natural resources. (2 x 2) (4)

5.3.5 What methods could possibly be introduced to slow down population growth in South Africa? (3 x 2) (6)

5.4 Mining plays an important role in the development of Gauteng's industries.

5.4.1 Name the main mineral mined in Gauteng. (1)

5.4.2 What name is given to the semicircular area where the above-mentioned mineral is mined? (1)

5.4.3 State any TWO factors that favoured the development of mining in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4.4 State any TWO factors that restricted (hindered) the development of mining in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4.5 Many of South Africa's minerals are exported as raw materials or as unprocessed materials. This has a negative effect on South Africa's balance of trade. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

5.5 The development of industries contributed greatly to Gauteng being the greatest contributor to South Africa's GDP.

5.5.1 What does the abbreviation *GDP* stand for? (2)

5.5.2 Explain the meaning of the term *GDP*. (2)

5.5.3 Give reasons why Gauteng is the greatest contributor to South Africa's GDP. (2 x 2) (4)

5.5.4 The newspaper article mentions that within the manufacturing sector there are more than 9 000 enterprises.

(a) Discuss TWO factors favouring industrial development in Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Discuss TWO factors restricting (hindering) industrial development in Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Give ONE example of a heavy industry found in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)

5.5.5 The concentration of industrial activities in Gauteng resulted in many urban problems experienced in this province.

(a) Give TWO urban problems experienced in Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Give ONE solution to each of the urban problems mentioned in QUESTION 5.5.5(a). (2 x 2) (4)

5.6 Of all the provinces in South Africa, Gauteng has the densest transport network.

5.6.1 Explain why Gauteng developed such a dense transport network. (1 x 2) (2)

5.6.2 A well-developed transport network is essential for the economic development of an inland province such as Gauteng. Discuss this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

5.6.3 What is the main problem facing the transport network in Gauteng at present? (1 x 2) (2)

5.6.4 The establishment of more toll roads can release pressure on Gauteng's transport network. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. (2 x 2) (4)

5.7 To meet the increasing demand for fresh water in Gauteng, two major water transfer schemes (i and ii in FIGURE 5.7) were developed. Refer to FIGURE 5.7 and answer the following questions:

5.7.1 Identify rivers X and Y respectively. (2)

5.7.2 River X forms an international boundary. Name the country that is separated from South Africa by river X. (1)

5.7.3 Into which ocean does river X flow? (1)

5.7.4 Give TWO reasons why there was a need to import fresh water to Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

5.7.5 State any TWO advantages of the Lesotho Highlands water project for Lesotho. (2 x 2) (4)

[100]

OR

QUESTION 6

6.1 The following questions refer to information related to South African geography.

6.1.1 Choose the correct term in brackets to make ALL the statements TRUE. Write only the question number and the term next to it, for example 6.1.1 (d) Gauteng.

The Eastern Cape is situated in the (a) (savannah/subtropical forest) vegetation region. Many people living in the Eastern Cape farm to survive from day to day and can therefore be classified as (b) (subsistence/commercial) farmers. To provide water for irrigation in this province, the (c) (Tugela-Vaal/Orange-Fish) water transfer scheme was developed. (3 x 2) (6)

6.1.2 Various possible options are provided as answers for the following questions. Write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number, for example 6.1.2 (c) A.

(a) … is the most prominent industrial activity taking place in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region.

A Motor vehicle assembly
B Oil refining
C Petro-chemical production
D Iron and steel production (1 x 2) (2)

(b) ... is the capital city of the Eastern Cape.

A East London
B Port Elizabeth
C King William's Town/Bisho
D Umtata (1 x 2) (2)

The Eastern Cape is one of South Africa's most populated provinces. It is also one of the poorest provinces. Although the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial complex is found here, many people still depend on farming for an income.

6.2 Refer to FIGURE 6.2 to answer the following questions:

6.2.1 Identify South Africa's neighbouring country A. (1)

6.2.2 Identify the ocean labelled C. (1)

6.2.3 Identify the ocean current labelled B. (1)

6.2.4 Is ocean current B warm or cold? (1)

6.2.5 Ocean current B influences the climate along the east coast of South Africa.

(a) What effect does ocean current B have on temperature along South Africa's east coast? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explain your answer in QUESTION 6.2.5(a). (2 x 2) (4)

(c) The effect of ocean current B on temperature has had a positive influence on tourism and economic development along South Africa's east coast. Discuss this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) To which economic sector does tourism belong? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 6.2.5(d). (1 x 2) (2)

6.3 Farming contributes greatly to the GDP of the Eastern Cape.

6.3.1 With reference to FIGURE 6.3, identify TWO main agricultural products cultivated in the Eastern Cape. (2)

6.3.2 To which economic sector does agriculture belong? (1 x 2) (2)

6.3.3 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 6.3.2. (1 x 2) (2)

6.3.4 As in the rest of South Africa, farming activities rely (depend) heavily on irrigation.

(a) Why do farming activities rely on irrigation? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) How does irrigation influence agricultural outputs in the Eastern Cape? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Explain your answer in QUESTION 6.3.4(b). (1 x 2) (2)

(d) Taking your answer in QUESTION 6.3.4(b) into account, how would this impact on the Eastern Cape's contribution to the country's GDP? (1 x 2) (2)

6.4 South Africa's geographical position between Western Europe and the Asian countries favoured the development of harbours in our country. Refer to FIGURE 6.3 to answer the following questions:

6.4.1 Identify harbours D and E. (2)

6.4.2 Explain why South Africa's geographical position favoured the development of harbours such as D and E. (2 x 2) (4)

6.4.3 Explain why the development of harbours is beneficial to South Africa's economic development. (2 x 2) (4)

6.5 As a result of many people being dependent on subsistence farming in South Africa and therefore also in the Eastern Cape, many environmental problems occur. Refer to FIGURE 6.5 and answer the following questions:

6.5.1 Explain the meaning of the term *subsistence farming*. (2)

6.5.2 What evidence in FIGURE 6.5 suggests that subsistence farming is taking place? (2)

6.5.3 Explain why the contribution of subsistence farming to South Africa's economic development is minimal (small). (2 x 2) (4)

6.5.4 Discuss methods that can be introduced to assist subsistence farmers to make a significant contribution to South Africa's economy. (2 x 2) (4)

6.5.5 Despite the problems facing subsistence farmers, there are many factors that favour agricultural development in South Africa. State TWO factors that will favour agricultural development in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

6.6 Subsistence farming practices are putting more pressure on the land to support a large number of people. This leads to deforestation, soil erosion and desertification. Refer to FIGURE 6.5 to answer the following questions:

6.6.1 Explain the meaning of the term *deforestation*. (2)

6.6.2 Give TWO possible reasons why deforestation is increasing in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

6.6.3 Describe the effect of deforestation on natural ecosystems in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

6.6.4 How can the policy of sustainable development be introduced to exploit (utilise) South Africa's natural vegetation effectively? (2 x 2) (4)

6.7 The extent of people infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS is increasing in South Africa. This has far-reaching effects on South Africa's population numbers, labour force and economic development. Refer to FIGURE 6.7 and answer the following questions:

6.7.1 What does the acronym *AIDS* stand for? (2)

6.7.2 Discuss and explain the effect of HIV/AIDS on the following:

(a) Population numbers (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Economic development (2 x 2) (4)

(c) Family units (2 x 2) (4)

6.7.3 Suggest TWO possible measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
[100]

TOTAL SECTION C: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 300

education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2006

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 ANNEXURE

HIGHER GRADE / STANDARD GRADE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2006

502-1/1E & 502-2/1E

X05

ANNEXURE

This annexure consists of 7 pages.

GAUTENG

FIGURE 1.2

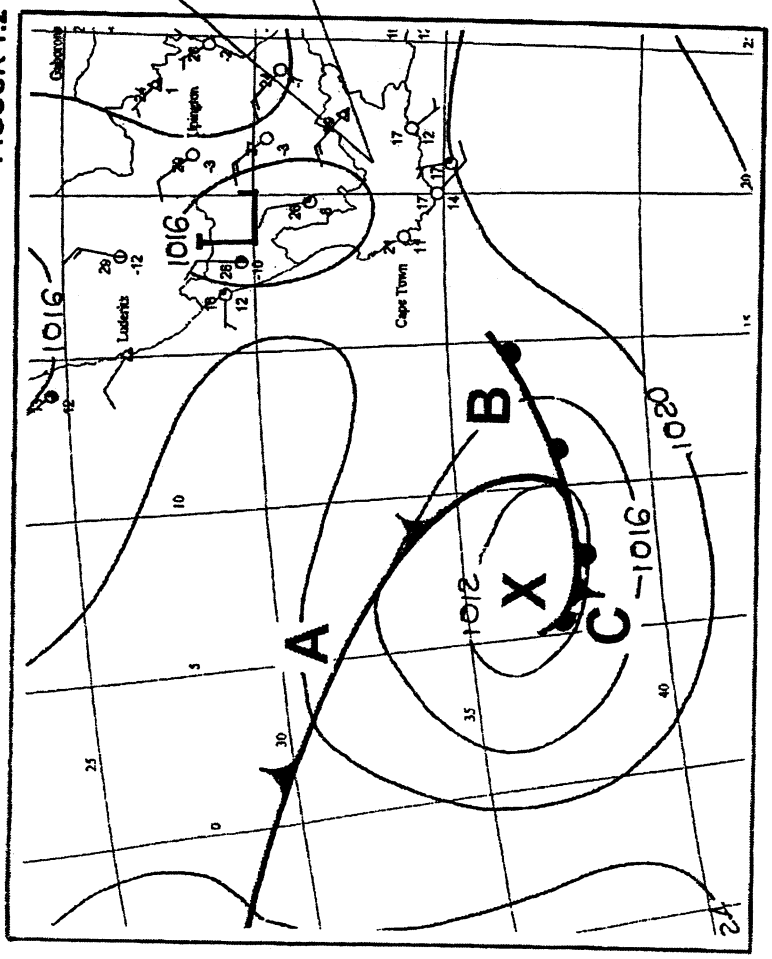


FIGURE 1.3A

Impermeable/Ondeurlaatbaar
Permeable/Deurlaatbaar

FIGURE 1.3B

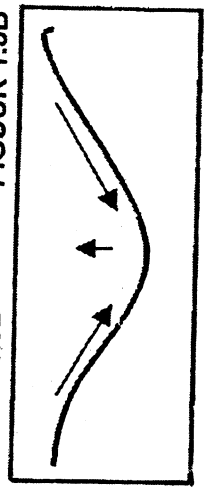
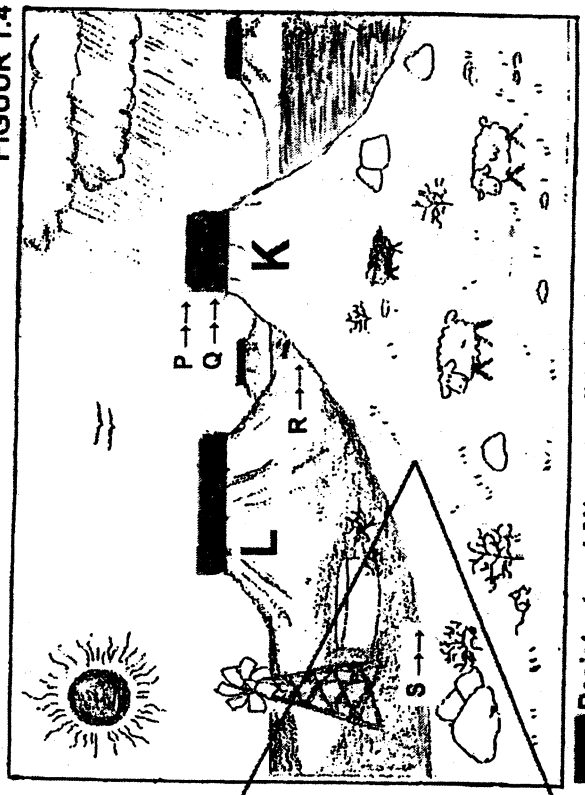


FIGURE 1.4



Resistant rock/Weerstandbiedende rots

FIGURE 1.5

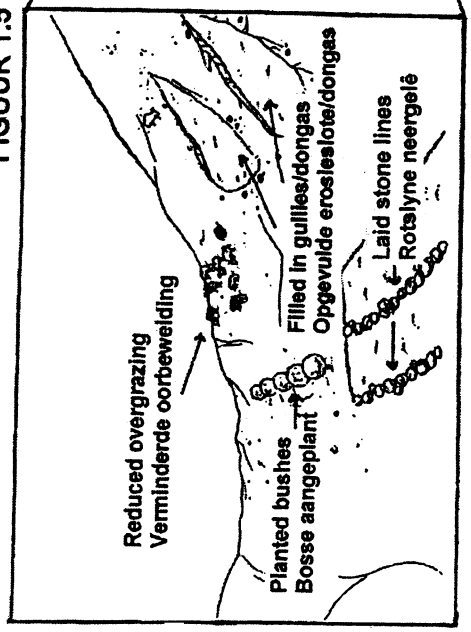


FIGURE 2.2 FIGUUR 2.2

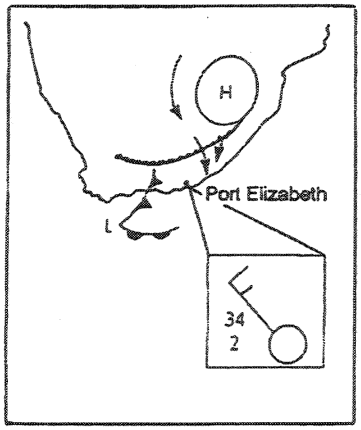


FIGURE 2.3 FIGUUR 2.3

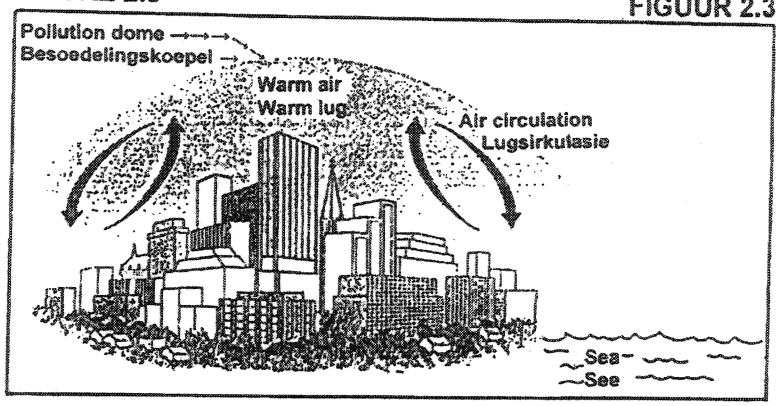


FIGURE 2.4 FIGUUR 2.4

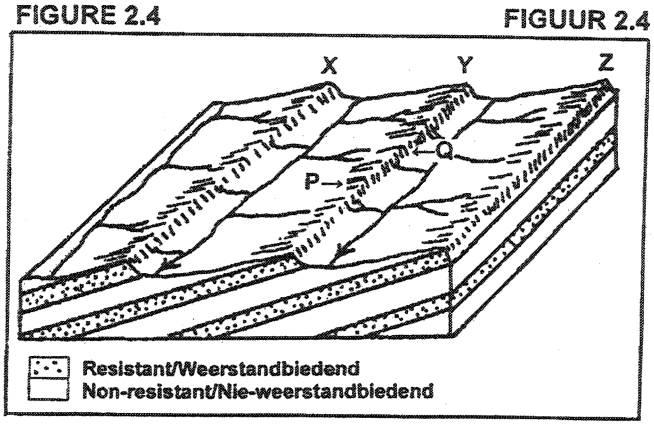


FIGURE 2.5 FIGUUR 2.5

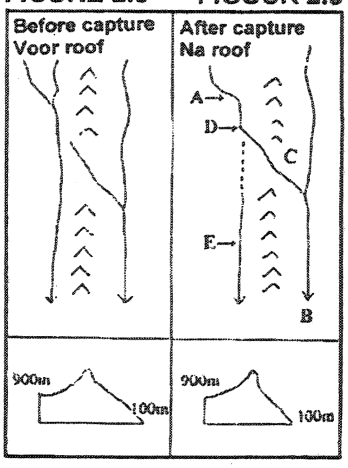


FIGURE 2.6 FIGUUR 2.6

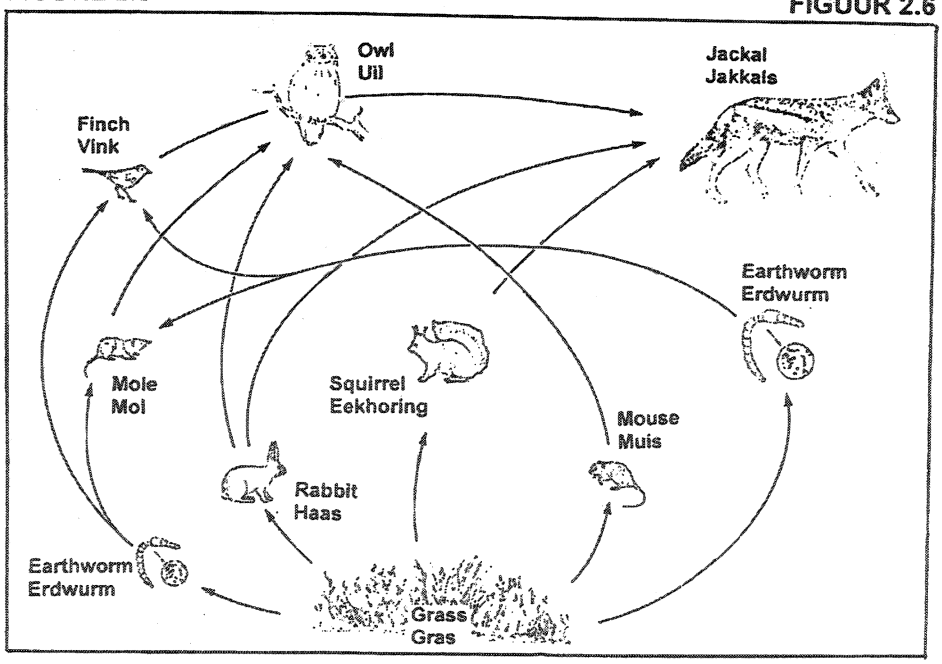


FIGURE 3.2 FIGUUR 3.2

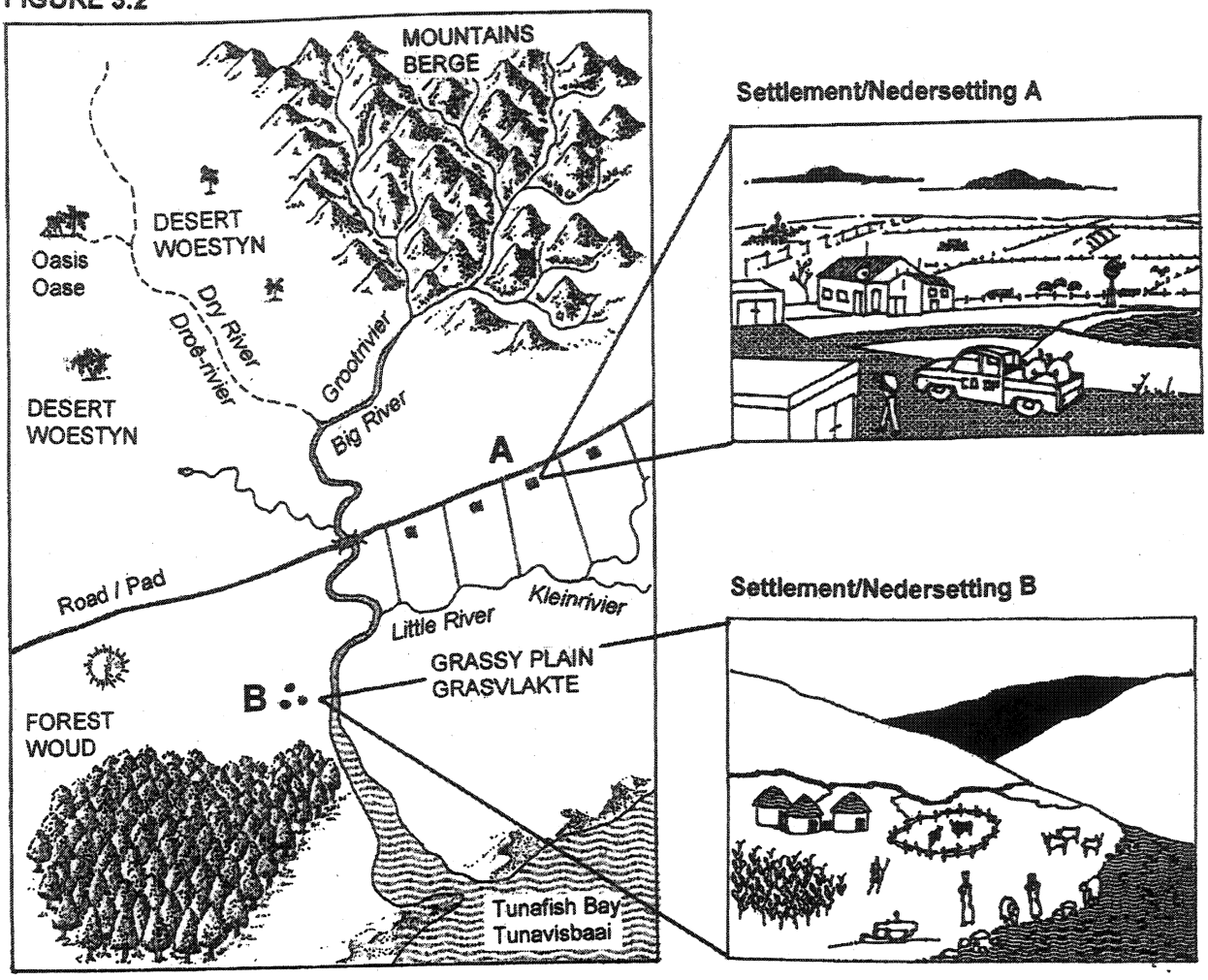


FIGURE 3.3 FIGUUR 3.3

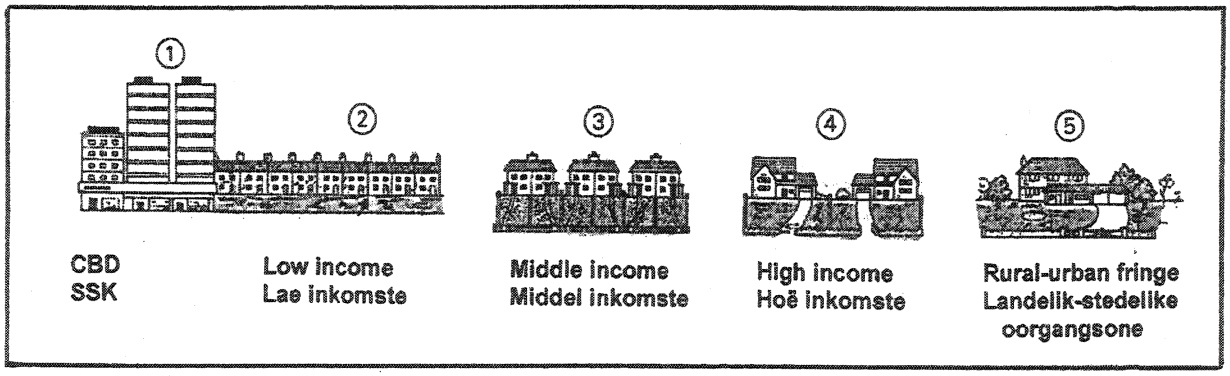


FIGURE 4.2 FIGUUR 4.2

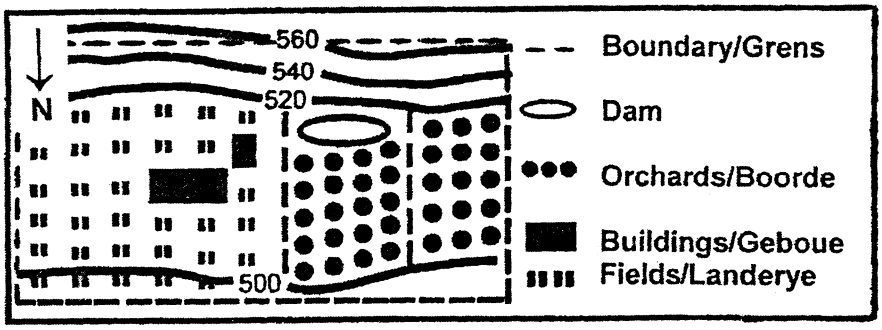


FIGURE 4.4 FIGUUR 4.4

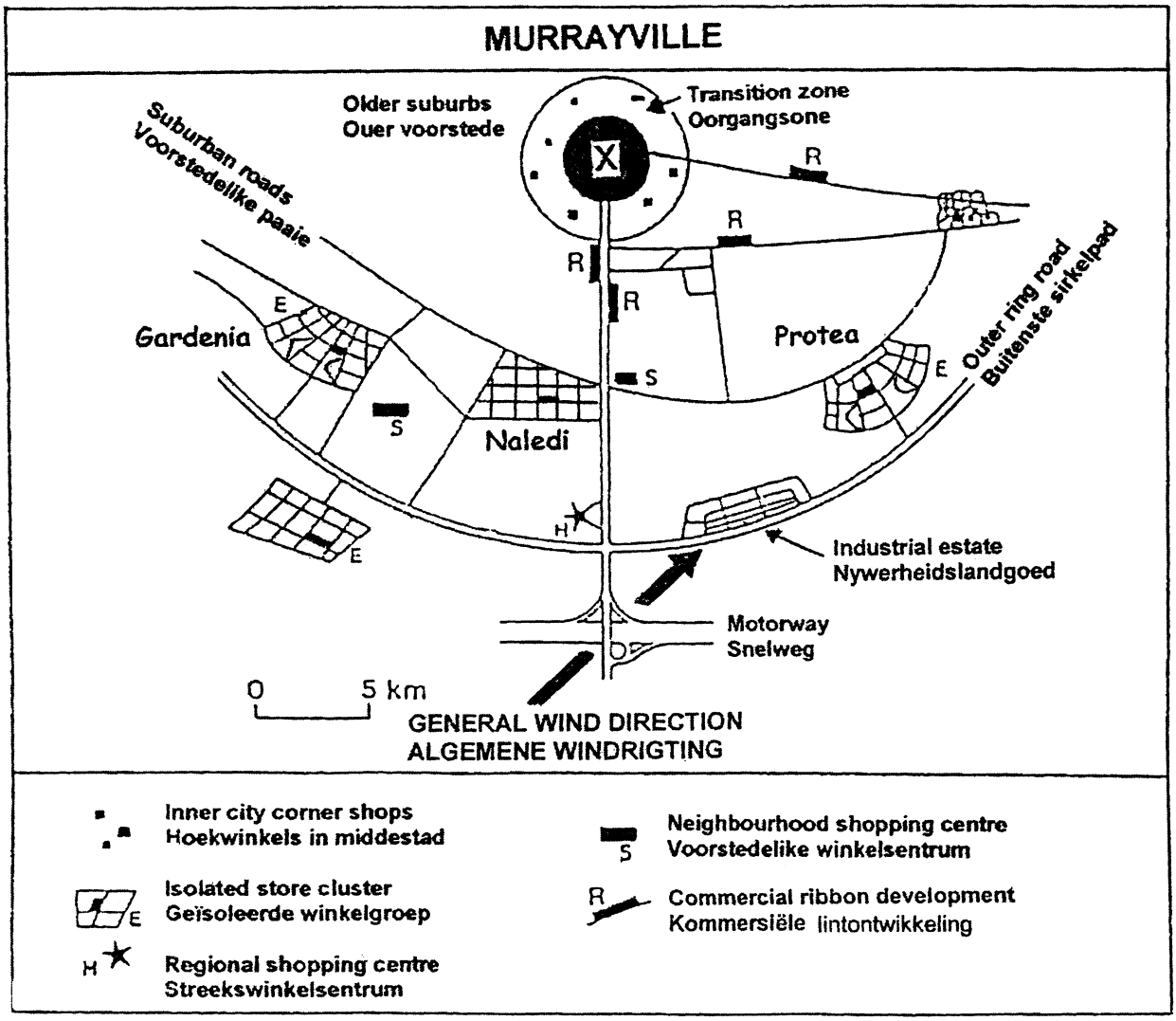


FIGURE 5.3

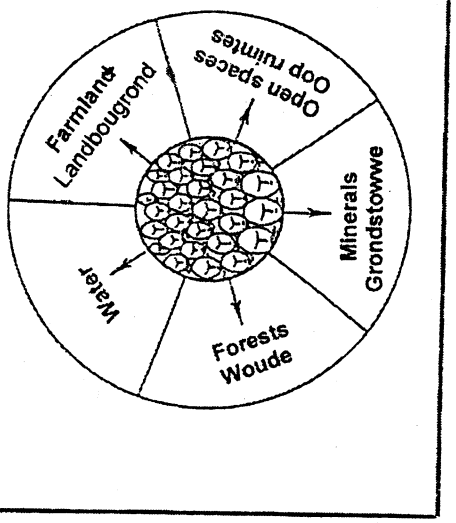


FIGURE 5.3

FIGURE 5.7

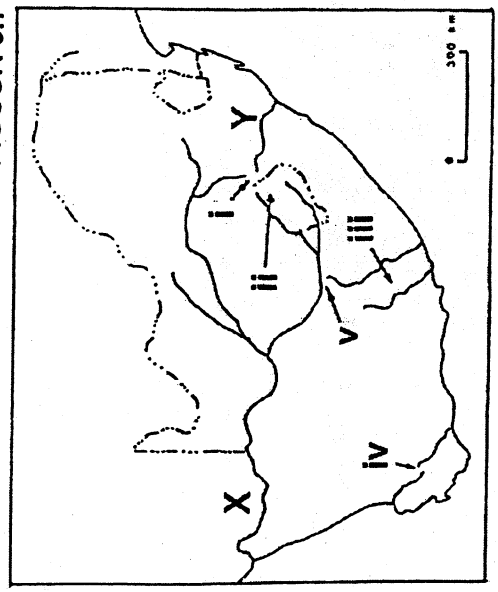


FIGURE 5.7

FIGURE 5.2

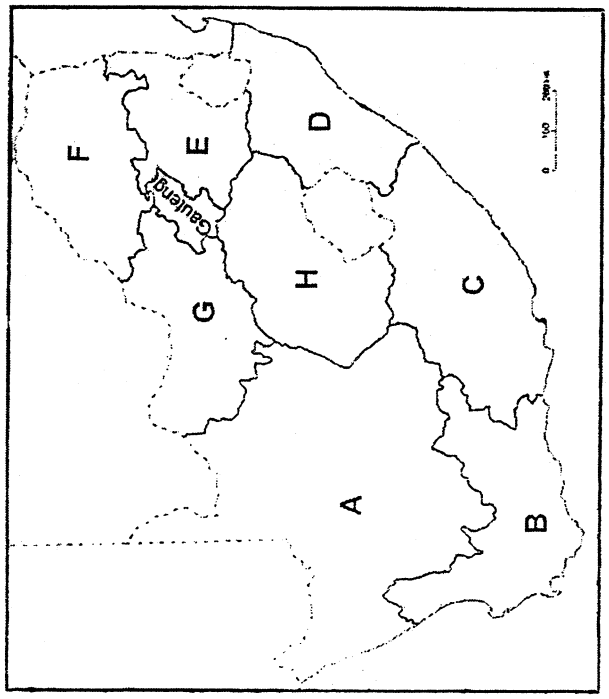


FIGURE 5.2

ENGLISH

FIGURE 6.2

FIGURE 6.3

FIGURE 6.5

FIGURE 6.7