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# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**GEOGRAPHY P2  
NOVEMBER 2023  
MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.**

**SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA****QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS**

- |     |       |         |             |
|-----|-------|---------|-------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Z (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.2 | Y (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.3 | Z (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.4 | Y (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.5 | Z (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.6 | Y (1)   |             |
|     | 1.1.7 | Y (1)   | (7 x 1) (7) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.2 | B (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.3 | C (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.4 | D (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.5 | B (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.6 | B/D (1) |             |
|     | 1.2.7 | B (1)   |             |
|     | 1.2.8 | D (1)   | (8 x 1) (8) |

- 1.3 1.3.1 Decrease/decline in the population of rural areas (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Healthcare (1)  
Name TWO Education (1)  
social Water (1)  
services **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Not viable because of low population density/ Few people (over a vast area) (2)  
Give TWO Insufficient municipal budgets/ No money (2)  
possible reasons for lack of Poor infrastructure (accept examples) (2)  
social Lack of skilled/professional personnel (Brain drain) (2)  
services in the Alfred Corruption (in municipalities) (2)  
Nzo Theft / vandalism of existing infrastructure (2)  
District Most impoverished rural area/ live below the poverty line (accept examples) (2)  
Lack of (private) investment/ Rural areas not a priority/ not attractive to investors (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Young adults move (2)  
Why do rural Decrease in the available labour pool (2)  
settlements Skilled people leave / Brain drain (2)  
experience a negative economic impact? There are more old people left behind (2)  
Reduces food production (2)  
Reduces income from exports (2)  
Basic services close (accept examples) (2)  
There is a reduction in the value of property (2)  
Fewer economic activities (accept examples) (2)  
Decrease in employment opportunities (2)  
Reduced buying power (lower salaries) / less customers (2)  
Resources are under-utilised (accept examples) (2)  
Lack of investments (2)  
Farms will be abandoned (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 They could provide more basic services (accept examples) (2)  
Suggest sustainable measures by municipalities to reduce the negative economic impact? They could provide more infrastructure (accept examples) (2)  
Create more job opportunities (accept examples) (2)  
Attract industries to rural areas (2)  
Stimulate the development of home industries (2)  
Stimulate the ecotourism/tourism sector (accept examples) (2)  
Promote sporting and cultural events (accept examples) (2)  
Provide incentives/subsidies (accept examples) (2)  
Accelerate the process of land reform (accept examples) (2)  
Upskilling of farmers and labourers (accept examples) (2)  
Integrated Rural Development (accept examples) (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4 1.4.1 Movement of businesses out of the CBD and into the suburbs/outlying business centres (2)  
Definition  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**

Movement of businesses out of the CBD (1)

- 1.4.2 High building density (1)  
One factor evident in CBD that encourages commercial decentralisation  
Lack of space (1)  
Lack of aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.3 **High rent:**  
How do high rentals and crime lead to increasing commercial decentralisation?  
Cannot afford rentals (2)  
Decrease profits of businesses (2)  
**Crime:**  
Insurance is more expensive (2)  
Customers feel unsafe (2)  
Reduced customer base (accept examples) (2)  
Alarms/security is costly (2)  
Loss of stock (2)  
Damage to businesses (2)  
Decrease profits (accept examples) (2)  
**[ANY TWO – MUST INCLUDE HIGH RENT AND CRIME]** (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.4 A variety of shops under one roof makes shopping convenient (2)  
Explain why neighbour hood shopping centres are an attractive option for location of businesses  
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) saves time/cost (2)  
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) making it a pleasant shopping experience (2)  
Available parking space makes shopping more convenient (accept examples) (2)  
Effective security/surveillance makes it safer for customers (accept examples) (2)  
More affordable rentals/cheaper land results in greater profits (2)  
More easily accessible (to customers/employees) due to less traffic congestion (2)  
Few shops offering the same service results in less competition (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM TWO MARK**

A variety of shops under one roof (1)  
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) (1)  
It has aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (1)  
Available parking space (1)  
Effective security/surveillance (1)  
More affordable rentals/cheaper land (1)  
More easily accessible (to customers/employees)/less traffic congestion (1)  
Small number of shops offering the same service (1)

- 1.4.5 **Businesses close down (2)**  
 Owners lose profits (2)  
 The value of property decreases (2)  
 Buildings become vacant (2)  
 Decrease local consumers/buying power (2)  
 Increased costs (for security / insurance) (2)  
 Buildings become dilapidated (2)  
 Occupied by illegal immigrants (2)  
 Increase in crime (2)  
 Increase in informal sector /increased competition (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 **Cars/ Private vehicles (1)** (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 **There are more cars being used (to transport 60 people) (2)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 **Fewer cars on the road (2)**  
 Availability of public transport (accept examples) (2)  
 More efficient public transport (accept examples) (2)  
 Increasing accessibility (accept examples) (2)  
 Dedicated public transport lanes (accept examples) (2)  
 Making public transport more affordable (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 **It is costly and has a negative influence on people's budgets (accept examples) (2)**  
 Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes of transport to get to work/costs (2)  
 Petrol price increases affects the budgets of commuters (2)  
 Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters lives which negates (personal) insurance claims (2)  
 The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles can cause accidents/injuries (to commuters necessitating medical bills) (accept examples) (2)  
 Commuters will be late which results in job losses (accept examples) (2)  
 Violence/strikes in the public transport industry results in loss of income (accept examples) (2)  
 Inflexible operating hours restrict commuters from working overtime (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS**

- It is costly (1)  
 Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes (1)  
 Petrol price increases (1)  
 Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters' lives (1)  
 The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles (1)  
 Commuters will be late (1)  
 Violence/strikes in the public transport industry (1)  
 Inflexible operating hours (1)

**[60]**

**QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

- 2.1 2.1.1 primary (1)
- 2.1.2 foreign exchange (1)
- 2.1.3 Geothermal gradient (1)
- 2.1.4 Non-renewable (1)
- 2.1.5 North West (1)
- 2.1.6 jewellery (1)
- 2.1.7 Labour unrest (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 B (1)
- 2.2.2 C (1)
- 2.2.3 C (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 C (1)
- 2.2.6 D (1)
- 2.2.7 B (1)
- 2.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Free State (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 More is produced than is exported (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Why does SA have a large domestic market for maize? Staple food of most South Africans/Great demand (2)  
It is cheap (2)  
Accessible/Available to the poor (2)  
Raw material for industrial production (accept examples) (2)  
Source of food for livestock (accept examples) (2)  
Contributes to food security (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 How will climatic factors reduce maize production? Growth of crops is stunted (2)  
Crops will be washed away (2)  
Crops will be destroyed/damaged (2)  
Crops will be burnt (2)  
Crops will dry out/wilt (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

	2.3.5	Export of maize brings in foreign currency (accept examples) (2)	
	Explain the economic importance of maize production to the SA economy	There is a large domestic market for maize (2)	
		Maize is used as a raw material in the secondary economic sector (accept examples) (2)	
		Maize makes a significant contribution to the GDP of South Africa (2)	
		Maize is the leading agricultural product in South Africa (2)	
		It creates employment (accept examples) (2)	
		Link industries are encouraged (accept examples) (2)	
		Decreases import of food (2)	
		It improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)	
		Multiplier effect encourages the growth of all other sectors (accept examples) (2)	
		<b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2) (4)
2.4	2.4.1	Harbour (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.4.2	Secondary (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.4.3	Volkswagen (VW) (1)	
		Isuzu (1)	
		Beijing Automotive Group (BAIC) (1)	
		<b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 1) (1)
	2.4.4	'Solar cell factory (to open in Coega IDZ') (1)	
	Quote two headlines from the timeline	'Aquaculture: (Coega's new fish farm zone progresses') (1)	
		'New 1 000 MW gas power (plan for Coega') (1)	
		<b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1) (2)
	2.4.5	More employment opportunities (2)	
	How will diversification benefit the labour force?	A variety of employment opportunities available (accept examples) (2)	
		Labour force is exposed to a variety of skills (accept examples) (2)	
		Upskilling of labour/Fourth industrial revolution skills (2)	
		It would create opportunities for the migration of skilled labour nationally and internationally to transfer skills (2)	
		Improved quality of life /better standard of living (accept examples) (2)	
		Multiplier effect (2)	
		Improved infrastructure (accept examples) (2)	
	<b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2) (4)	

- 2.4.6 The deep-water harbour can handle large (container) ships (2)  
Explain why  
 the Coega  
 IDZ would  
 be attractive  
 for overseas  
 investment
- The deep-water harbour facilitates export of goods (2)  
 There are large tracts of available land for construction of (specialised) industries (2)  
 Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) to other parts of South Africa (2)  
 The zone provides incentives (accept examples) which encourage overseas industries (2)  
 Access to services (accept examples) ensures an efficient production process (2)
- Cheap labour reduces production costs and increases profits (2)  
 Skilled/unskilled labour force available to work in industries (2)  
 Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) creates effective production (2)  
 Availability of linked industries to enhance the production process (2)
- [ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM THREE MARKS**

- The deep-water harbour (1)  
 There are large tracts of available land (1)  
 Well-developed (linked) infrastructure (accept examples) (1)  
 The zone provides incentives (1)  
 Access to services (accept examples) (1)  
 Cheap labour (1)  
 Skilled/unskilled labour force (1)  
 Availability of alternate energy sources (accept examples) (1)  
 Availability of linked industries (1)

- 2.5 2.5.1 20 (1) % (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Economic recession (accept examples) (1)  
 Give economic reasons that have led to such a large informal sector in South Africa  
 Unemployment (accept examples) (1)  
 Less expensive (1)  
 Non-payment of additional costs (accept examples) (1)  
 It is accessible (1)  
 Make use of informal labourers (1)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 Explain the economic importance of the informal sector  
 It provides employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)  
 It reduces government responsibility for providing grants (2)  
 Demand for goods will increase production (accept examples) (2)  
 They pay VAT (2)  
 Access to more affordable goods (2)  
 Creates economically sustainable (accept examples) entrepreneurial ideas/skills (2)  
 It provides a bigger market for goods (accept examples) (2)  
 Goods can be bought at an affordable price (2)  
 Regular income reduces crime (2)  
 Contributes to the GDP (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 PARAGRAPH  
 Suggest strategies that could be implemented to improve the informal sector  
 Regulate the sector (accept examples) (2)  
 Allocate designated areas for them to trade (accept examples) (2)  
 Supply basic services (accept examples) (2)  
 Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2)  
 Increased security for their goods (2)  
 Create partnerships with the private sector (accept examples) (2)  
 Upskilling of entrepreneurs (2)  
 Access to funding (accept examples) (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

**[60]****TOTAL SECTION A: 120**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**

- 3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 14 (1) cm x 100 (Range – 13,9 cm – 14,1 cm)  
Distance 1 400 metres (1) (Range – 1 390 metres – 1 410 metres) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.4 Orthophoto map has a bigger scale (5 times larger) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Mean annual change: 12' (1) westwards  
Magnetic declination Total annual change:  $2 \times 12' = 24'$  (1) westwards  
MD for 2023:  $29^{\circ}00' + (1) 24' = 29^{\circ}24'$  west of true north (1) (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.1.6 To determine the position of true north (1) (1 x 1) (1)  
Purpose

**3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION**

- 3.2.1 (a) Y (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer
- (b) Smaller plots/stands (2)  
Higher density housing (2)  
It is closer to the industries (2)  
Close to railway line (2)  
Close to the airport (2)  
Close to cemetery (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Golf courses (1)  
Example of ONE type of greenbelt  
Woodland (1)  
Nature reserve/protected area (1)  
Recreation ground (accept sports grounds) (1)  
Parks (1)  
Row of trees (1)  
Bakens River Valley (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- How do green belts reduce environmental injustices ?
- (b) Reduces noise pollution (2)  
Reduces air pollution (2)  
It will provide a habitat for ecosystems (2)  
Absorbs carbon dioxide (2)  
Increases oxygen (2)  
Controls greenhouse gases (2)  
Reduce temperatures/cooling effect (2)  
Promotes biodiversity (2)  
Reduces erosion (2)  
Flood control (2)  
Aesthetic appeal (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.2.3 (a) Accessibility to the harbour (1)  
 Evidence H  
 is heavy  
 industry  
 Near railway line (1)  
 Accessible to main roads (1)  
 Horizontal development of buildings/ Large buildings (1)  
 High density of buildings (1)  
 Large tracts of land (1)  
 On the outskirts (1)  
 Flat land (1)  
 Close to water source (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) (North End) cemetery (1)  
 Identify  
 human-  
 made  
 feature that  
 limits  
 expanding  
 Built-up area/Sydenham/Residential area (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) Reduce unemployment/people would earn salaries (2)  
 How would  
 employme  
 nt  
 opportuniti  
 es created  
 by  
 industrial  
 area be of  
economic  
 benefit to  
 local area  
 Increase in buying power (2)  
 Provide people with new skills (2)  
 Multiplier effect (2)  
 Improved infrastructure (2)  
 Improvement of basic services (2)  
 Tax base broadened (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.4 (a) Space for expansion (2)  
 Why airport  
 located in  
 the rural-  
 urban  
 fringe  
 Noise pollution (2)  
 Less urban development (2)  
 Safety concerns (2)  
 Flat land (2)  
 Cheaper land (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

### 3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1	Firebreak (1)	
Evidence of buffering	Golf course (1)	
	Woodland (1)	
	Protected area (1)	
	Open space (1)	
	Row of trees (1)	
	Bakens River Valley (1)	
	<b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 1) (1)
3.3.2	It controls fire from spreading (2)	
Purpose of buffering	Reduces noise/air/water pollution (accept examples) (2)	
	Limits flooding (2)	
	Reduces expansion of the residential area (2)	
	Limits development along the streams (2)	
	Protects the local community (accept examples) (2)	
	Protects river from soil erosion (2)	
	<b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2) (2)
3.3.3	A layer of information based on a specific theme (2)	
Data-layer	<b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2) (2)
	<b>INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING-ONE MARK</b>	
	A layer of information (1)	
3.3.4	Roads (accept examples) (1)	
Transport layer in block B1	(accept Track and hiking trail) (1)	
	<b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 1) (1)
3.3.5	Grid-iron pattern/many intersections (2)	
Why would the data layer cause traffic congestion?	<b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2) (2)

**TOTAL SECTION B: 30**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**