



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**GEOGRAPHY
TERM 3 TEST (CONTROLLED TEST 2)
AUGUST 2025**

MARKS: 60

TIME: 1h30 minutes

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of ONE question.
2. This questions are based on ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.
3. Answer ALL the questions.
4. All diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
7. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

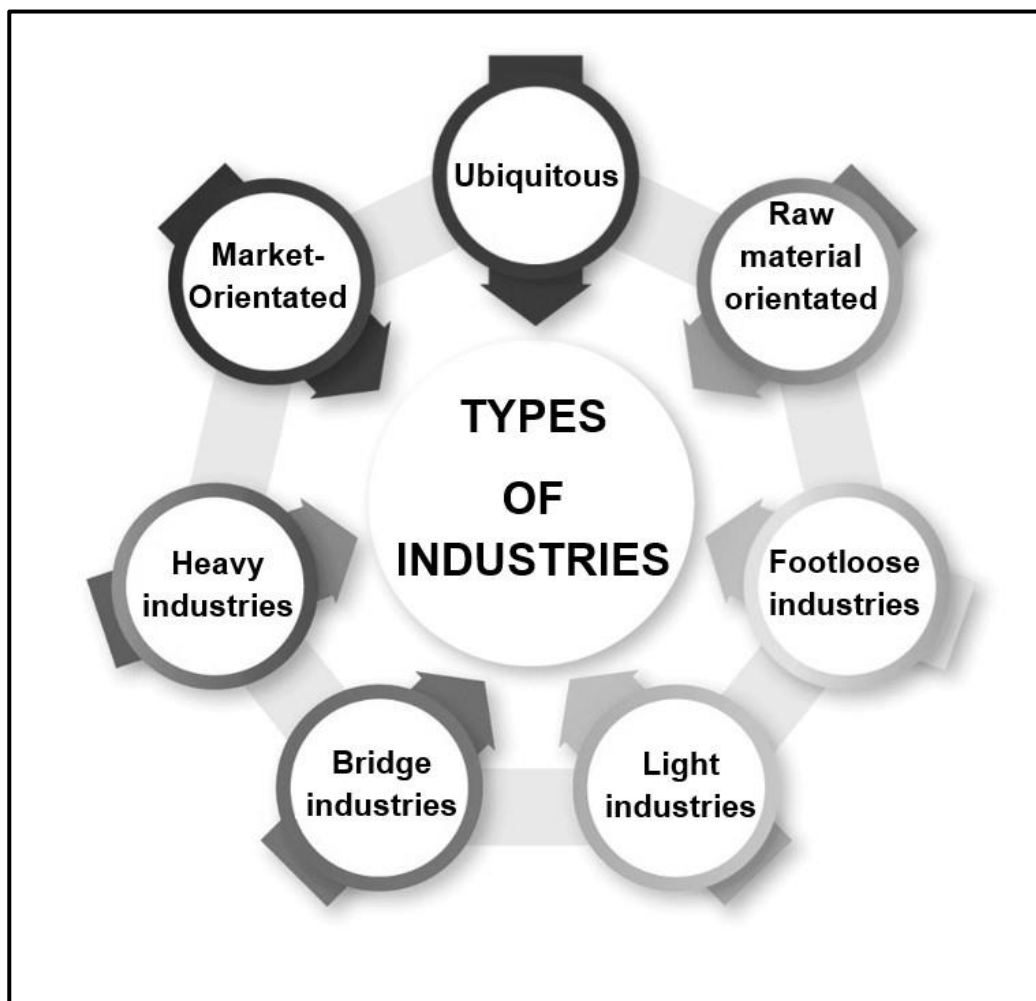
- 1.1 Study the table below which shows economic activities contribution statistics to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa and answer the questions that follows.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	% CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Electricity	2,8%
Construction	3,2%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4%
Mining	5%
Manufacturing	14%
Transport, storage and communication	16%
Government services	16%
Wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant	17%
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22%

- 1.1.1. Which economic activity contributed the least to South Africa's GDP?
- 1.1.2. What percentage did the primary sector contribute to South Africa's GDP?
- 1.1.3. Does the (primary/tertiary) sector contribute a greater percentage to the economy?
- 1.1.4. Name the economic activity that falls into the secondary sector.
- 1.1.5. Which economic sector must have the highest percentage to indicate that a country has developed economy?
- 1.1.6. Do the statistics of South Africa show a (developed/developing) country?
- 1.1.7. Name the highest contributing economic activity in the tertiary sector.
- 1.1.8. Give another name for the tertiary sector.

(8x1) (8)

- 1.2 Match each type of industry in the diagram below with the descriptions that follow. Write only the type of industry next to the question numbers (1.2.1. to 1.2.7.) e.g. 1.2.8. Light industry.



[source: Examiners own sketch]

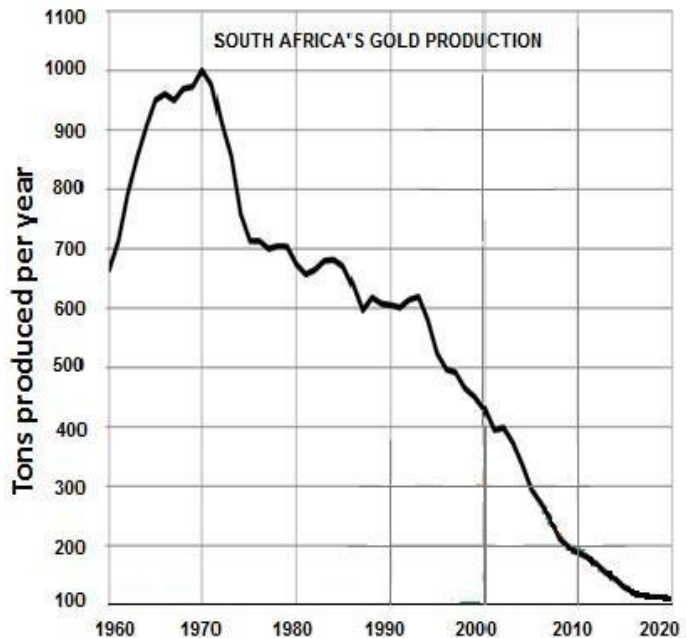
- 1.2.1 Telecommunications companies are examples of this type of industry.
- 1.2.2 Location is determined by bulky unprocessed materials.
- 1.2.3 Located in built-up areas as there is little air and noise pollution.
- 1.2.4 Location is not determined by any specific factors.
- 1.2.5 Need large amounts of flat land on the outskirts of built-up areas.
- 1.2.6 The availability of different modes of transport is important.
- 1.2.7 Located close to costumers.

(7x1) (7)

- 1.3 Refer to the infographic below based on gold production in South Africa between 1970 and 2020 and answer the questions that follows.

South Africa was the world's largest producer of gold, as only 50 years ago, South Africa produced more than 1 000 tons of gold per year. Production peaked in 1970, but has since then been falling steadily and sharply. Labour issues, such as strike actions, have also contributed to reduced gold production.

The nearly 80% fall in South African gold production has led to it being overtaken by China, Australia and the United States of America recently.



COMPARISON OF GOLD PRODUCTION PER TONS PRODUCED

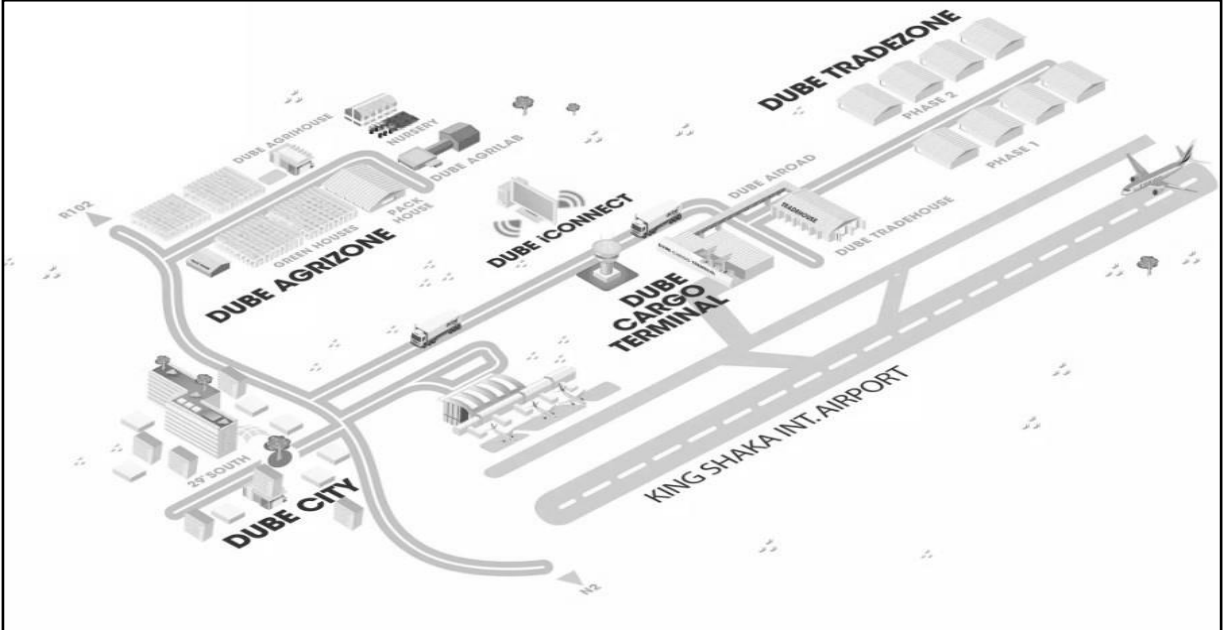
	1970	1990	2020
South Africa	1 000	600	101
China	10	100	380
Russia	0	150	300
Australia	40	230	330
United States of America	50	300	190

[Adapted from <https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Top-Five-Gold-Producing-Countries>]

- 1.3.1 According to the graph, state the trend in South Africa's gold production from 1970 to 2020. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 How many tons of gold did South Africa produce in 1990, according to the table? (1x1) (1)

- 1.3.3 According to the table, which country was the leading gold producer in 1990? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.4 State TWO physical factors that favoured South Africa as the leading producer of gold in 1970 and 1990. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Suggest TWO factors that resulted in a reduction of gold production from 1990 to 2020. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.6 Explain how a reduction in South Africa's gold production will impact negatively on its future economic growth. (2x2) (4)

1.4 Refer to the source below on Dube Tradeport IDZ and answer questions that follows.



2 000 000 TONNES
EXPECTED ANNUAL CARGO CAPACITY BY 2060

30 MINUTE
DRIVE FROM DURBAN CBD

01 FIRST PURPOSE-BUILT AIRPORT CITY IN AFRICA

3.7 KM
THE LONGEST SEA-LEVEL RUNWAY IN THE COUNTRY

16 GLASSHOUSE GROWING AREA
HECTARES @ DUBE AGRIZONE

120 000 SQUARE METRES
OF BULK AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DUBE CITY

03 MIN
FROM DUBE CITY TO KING SHAKA INTERNATIONAL

16 527 DIRECT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES SINCE 2007

1 GOAL TO MOVE YOUR BUSINESS FORWARD

In line with the National development plan, KwaZulu-Natal has initiated a provincial growth and development plan with a bold vision; to position the province as the gateway to Africa by 2030. Central to the provincial growth and development plan is the infrastructural expansion of Dube Tradeport, home to new and ultra-modern King Shaka international Airport. Biggest provincial infrastructure development project is creating the platform for an expansion of trade, economic development, employment creation, export diversification and increased levels of invest. Dube Tradeport has the largest greenfield airport development in Africa and the only one in South Africa covering more than 3 800 hectares (38 km²), Located 30 km north of Durban, 45 km (via N2) away from the busiest cargo port in Africa, which is Durban Harbour and comprises of five business zones: Dube Trade zone, Dube Cargo Terminal, Dube Agri zone, Dube City, Dube iConnect.

[Source: Invest@dubetradeport.co.za]

- 1.4.1 Define the term *industrial development zone*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.2 According to the extract, what transport infrastructure makes the Dube Tradeport IDZ unique compared to other IDZs in South Africa. (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.3 State TWO factors from the source that resulted in greater accessibility of the Dube Tradeport IDZ. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Describe TWO advantages regarding infrastructure that the Dube Tradeport IDZ could offer to attract industries. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Explain how the Dube Tradeport would skill (improve) labour in the KwaZulu-Natal province. (3x2) (6)

1.5 Study the figure below which is based on informal sector.



The main reason why people become informal traders is the relentless rise of unemployment, and casualisation of labour. More and more jobs consist of casual labour, seasonal and part-time work, like Taxi drivers and food delivery staff who work for company, but regarded as self-employed contractors, with none rights and protection that they would get if they were defined as employees. That is why millions of workers have opted to take their chance in the informal economy, by becoming informal street traders/street vendors selling fruits and vegetation, spaza shops owners and waste pickers.

[source: Google:politics web, 20 June 2018]

- 1.5.1 Define the concept *informal sector*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 State ONE reason given in the extract as to why people become informal traders. (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Suggest possible 'rights and protection' that informal traders are denied. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the government can improve the working conditions under which informal traders operate. (4x2) (8)

Total: 60