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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE

NCS (CAPS) SUPPORT

JUST IN TIME LEARNER REVISION DOCUMENT

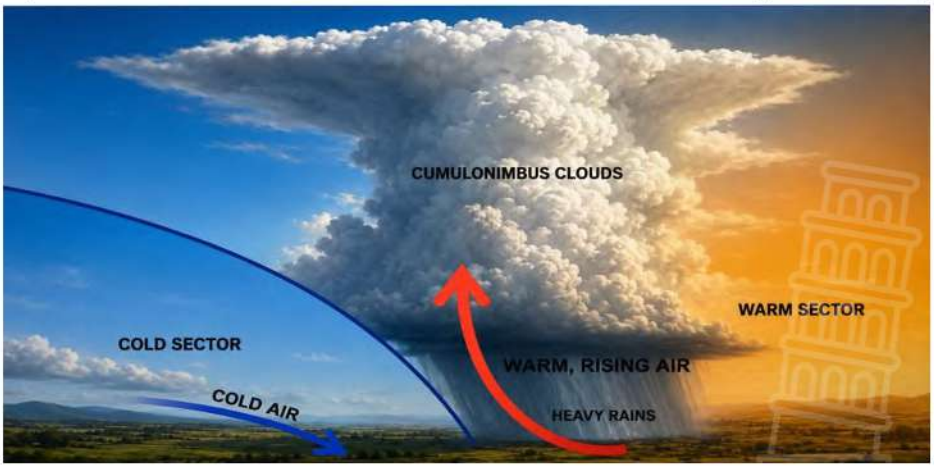
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 & 2

LAST PUSH 2026

GRADE 12

2026

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1.1.1	It moves from west to east.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.2	It is driven by westerlies.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.3	Cold front undercut the warm air (ahead of it). The steeper gradient will cause rapid uplift of the warm air. Cooling and condensation occur. **[ANY TWO]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.1.4	Mature stage	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.5	Well-developed cold and warm front Well-developed cold and warm sectors	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.1.6	Strong winds (gusty winds) Rain	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.1.7	Strong winds damage crops Heavy rains cause floods which erode fertile soil Floods may wash away livestock and crops Flooding can damage agricultural infrastructure Hail can damage crops and livestock Very cold conditions may damage crops/ kill livestock **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.2.1	Cold front	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.2	Front A	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.3	There is a steeper pressure gradient.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.4	Clockwise air circulation. Warm sector is facing north. Apex is to the south. **[ANY TWO]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.5	 Mark allocation: 1 mark for correct cross- section 1 mark for air movement along could front 1 mark for type of clouds 1 mark for sectors	(4 x 1)	(4)
1.2.6	Cold front occlusion	(1 x 1)	(1)

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1.2.7 Cold front which moves faster undercuts/ overtakes (1) the warm front. (1)
Warm air is forced to rise (1) over cold air resulting in the narrowing of the warm sector. (1)
Cooler air in front of warm front (1) is completely uplifted (1)

Part marking guideline
Process:
- Undercutting
- Upliftment
- Position

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.1 Southern Hemisphere (1 x 1) (1)

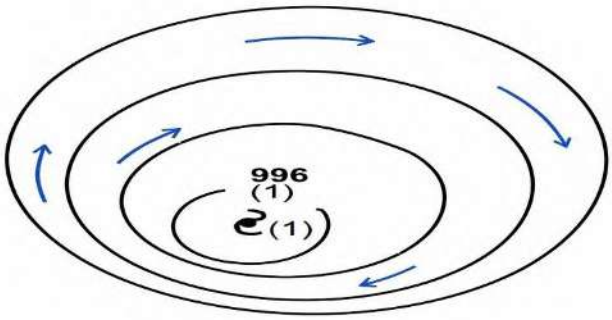
1.3.2 Air circulation around an Eye is clockwise circulation (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Temperature is above 26.5 degrees Celcius (1 x 1) (1)
Upper air divergence must take place
Unstable air
Little surface friction
Low pressure with closed isobars

1.3.4 The eye (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.5 Dry subsiding air does not condense. (1 x 2) (2)
Upward spiralling of air create an artificial wall preventing moisture to enter the eye.

1.3.6



ONE mark for EYE
ONE mark for air circulation
ONE mark for pressure reading far below 1 000mb/ hPa
One mark for isobaric pattern (4 x 1) (4)

1.3.7 **Social**
Strong winds damage powerlines, shatter windows and wind rip windows and loss of homes
Starvation as crops were washed away

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Death and injuries because of strong wind, floods and storm surge
Outbreak of diseases like cholera
Environmental
Strong wind causes storm surge can cause rise to sea level
Floods washed away fertile soil
Destroy ecosystem
Lack of clean water
[Learner must answer both aspects social and environmental] (4 x 2) (8)

1.4.1. Y (South Atlantic high)
1.4.2. Y (Increasing)
1.4.3. Z (Winter)
1.4.4. Z (Anticlockwise)
1.4.5. Z (Away)
1.4.6. Y (Larger)
1.4.7. Y (Cold and dry)
1.4.8. Z (southwards) (8 x 1) (8)

1.5.1. Summer (1 x 1) (1)
1.5.2. Inversion layer is above the escarpment, warm moist air from the Indian ocean is able to reach and rise above the plateau (1 x 2) (2)
1.5.3. Warm (1 x 1) (1)
1.5.4. Ocean currents- Agulhas current/warm Mozambique current
Tropical location- sun's rays are more direct, provide strong heating (1 x 2) (2)
1.5.5. The strong convectional currents push the inversion layer high up to about 500m above the plateau and 2km (2000m) above the escarpment on the east coast (1 x 2) (2)
1.5.6. Allows warm moist air to rise
Warm moist air cools and condenses to form cumulonimbus clouds
Warm, moist maritime air is advected into the interior causing unstable conditions, bringing convectional thunderstorm or line thunderstorm (2 x 2) (4)

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1.6.1.	Hot, dry wind that blows from the interior to the coast	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.6.2.	Winter	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.6.3.	Heat adiabatically as the air descends the escarpment (heat by compression) Originates in the interior Adiabatic heating evaporated the little moisture content in the offshore winds making them dry.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.6.4.	Dehydration during high temperature can lead to death of valuable skilled workers Loss of farmhouses, equipment costly to repair and livestock, decreasing profit for commercial farmers Increases insurance claims after veld fires had burnt property Lead to flue as temperatures increase and drop sharply increasing medical costs	(2 x 2)	(2)
1.6.5.	SAWS should track the berg wind condition and issue early fire and heat wave alert warning Farmers should use sprinklers to water large hectares of dry fields to prevent them from veld fires Farmers should create a fire break between forests Construct outlook towers to monitor and track fires at the edge of the fields or forests Keep water tanks and fire extinguishers ready	(4 x 2)	(8)

1.7.1	Summer	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.2	Trough	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.3	A ridge is an elongated (extended) isobar around a HP A trough is an elongated (extended) isobar around a LP	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.7.4	Weather station A	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.5	There is a minor difference between the air temperature and dew point temperature which indicates that the air is saturated.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.7.6	Weather station A is located over the Indian ocean with warm Mozambique ocean currents. Weather station B is located over the Atlantic Ocean with cold Benguela ocean currents. **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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1.7.7 The anticyclonic circulation around a south Atlantic HP brings cold & dry south westerly winds.
The anticyclonic circulation around a south Indian HP brings warm & moist north easterlies.
The warm & moist NE winds meets the cold &dry SW winds; therefore, a moisture front develops.
At the moisture front cold air uplift the warm air, to rapidly rises, cools and condensation takes place to form cumulonimbus clouds.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.8.1 The direction the slope is facing in relation to the sun. (1 x 2) (2)

1.8.2 Southern Hemisphere (1 x 1) (1)

1.8.3 The north-facing slope receives direct sunlight.
South-facing slope receives indirect sunlight(oblique)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.8.4 The village is on the north-facing slope.
North-facing slopes are warmer in the southern hemisphere.
Receive maximum sunlight.
Located in the middle slope of the valley to avoid cold conditions at night.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.8.5 Area K is a frost pocket.
Too cold for humans to build settlements.
Affect farmers if frost sensitive crops are grown on the valley floor.
Damages natural vegetation and crops.
There can be ice on the floor or the roads with moisture and slippery surfaces.
Radiation fog might cause visibility problems, leading to traffic accidents.
Trapped pollutants might cause ill-health to people living in area K.
The area is prone to flooding.
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.9.1 1. Anabatic/Upslope wind (2 x1) (2)
2. Katabatic/Downslope wind

1.9.2 a) Anabatic (1 x 1) (1)

b) Take off in the wind, so anabatic wind is moving up a slope. (1 x 2) (2)

1.9.3 Presence of the moon in the sketch.
The katabatic winds are moving downslope.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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1.9.4 Night temperatures are very low and falls below freezing point.
Frost develops (frost pockets) and not all crops are frost resistant.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.9.5 Radiation fog/mist/haze also forms
Trapped pollutants
This forms smog
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.9.6 Forms as a result of radiation from the Earth's surface.
Formed in valleys when nights are cold, clear and cloudless.
Earth's surface and layer of air above it cools rapidly.
Cooling the moist air just above the surface to its dew point and causing water vapour to condense into tiny droplets on the valley.
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.10.1 A
1.10.2 A
1.10.3 B
1.10.4 A
1.10.5 A
1.10.6 B
(6 x 1) (6)

1.11.1 Higher temperatures in the urban area surrounded by lower temperatures in the rural. (1 x 2) (2)

1.11.2 Asphalt
Concrete
Brick
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.11.3 It is reduced due to the use of artificial surfaces like concrete and bricks.
It is reduced due to lack of vegetation and water bodies. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.11.4 Education on danger of high air pollution.
Advocacy of greener energy.
Installing filtering systems in chimneys.
Decentralise industries from the city to surrounding rural countryside.
Pass laws/green policy on emission standard for industries.
Fines for none-adherence to emission standard.
Ongoing monitoring of emissions.
Introduce incentives to reduce air pollution.
Develop Greenbelt in the city to absorb more carbon dioxide.
Develop roof gardens in the city to absorb more carbon dioxide.
Increasing efficiency of equipment to consume less energy.
Install longer chimneys that go above inversion layer.
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1.1 **Z.** (Catchment area)
2.1.2 **Y.** (Confluence)
2.1.3 **Z.** (Watershed)
2.1.4 **Y.** (River source)
2.1.5 **Z.** (Infiltration)
2.1.6 **Z.** (Water table)
2.1.7 **Y.** (Permanent)
2.1.8 **Z.** (Episodic)
(8 x 1) (8)

2.2.1 A – Dendritic
B – Trellis
C – Rectangular (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.2 A: Tributaries branch irregularly like a tree.
B: Parallel main streams with tributaries joining at right angles. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 A – Dendritic drainage pattern. (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.4 Occurs on homogeneous rock and gentle slopes, providing wider valleys and more arable land for farming.
Availability of water for irrigation
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 **A**: Uniform (homogeneous) rock with little structural control. (2 x 2) (4)

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Horizontal sedimentary rocks
B: Alternating resistance and folded/Inclined sedimentary rock.
[ANY TWO]

2.3.1 A side-view of a river showing its gradient from the source to the mouth.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Lateral erosion (widening the valley).
Deposition. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Relationship: Inverse relationship.
Explanation: As the distance downstream increases, the size of the load decreases due to continuous attrition and abrasion.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 **Gradient:** The slope is gentle or flat, which significantly reduces the velocity and energy of the water.
Volume and Load: The river carries a massive, heavy volume of fine sediment collected along its journey which reduces the velocity and energy of the water.
Friction: The wide, shallow channel increases friction, causing the river to lose the energy needed to transport its load further. (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.1 Delta. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Large sediment load.
Decrease in velocity.
Shallow channel.
Variable discharge.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 The river flows over a gentle gradient reducing the carrying capacity of the river.
The velocity of the river is reduced resulting in the river depositing its load on the river bed.
Sediment builds up causing the river to divide into distributaries.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.4 **Braided stream** forms within a river channel; **delta** forms at the river mouth. / **Braided stream** occurs before the mouth; **delta** is deposited at the mouth

Braided stream has braided channels around bars; **delta** has distributaries spreading into the sea/lake.

Braided stream position of the channels changes regularly after floods; **delta** continuously grow as more sediments is deposited.

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Fertile alluvial soils support high agricultural production.

Abundant water for irrigation.

Flat land is easy to cultivate.

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.1 A bend or curve in the course of a river.

[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Oxbow lake. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 The slope is gentle.

Low water velocity.

The energy of the river is reduced.

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Lateral erosion occurs on the outer bank (cut-off bank) while deposition occurs on the inner bank (slip-off slope). This causes the meander loop to widen and the meander neck to become increasingly narrow over time.

During periods of high river flow or flooding, the water seeks the shortest path with maximum velocity.

The river cuts straight through the narrow neck of the meander loop, bypassing the bend.

Continuous deposition occurs at the entry and exit points of the abandoned meander loop.

This seals off the ends of the loop, completely separating it from the main river channel.

The isolated loop of water remains trapped away from the newly straightened river course.

This forms a crescent-shaped body of standing water known as an oxbow lake (which may eventually dry up to form a meander scar).

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

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2.6.1 A river that has irregular profile with temporary base levels.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.2 Knick point. (1 x 1) 1)

2.6.3 • Dam construction creates a temporary base level and interrupts the natural river profile.
• Mining or quarrying changes the river gradient and increases sediment load, creating irregularities in the profile.
(2 x 2) (4)

2.7.1 Vertical erosion. (1 x 1) (1)

2.7.2 Increases. (1 x 1) (1)

2.7.3 The vertical drop on the earth surface. (1 x 2) (2)

2.7.4 They are formed when the river cuts deep down into the meander as a result of increased the volume of water and tectonic uplifts.
Forms when there is down cutting/ vertical erosion because the river regains energy as a results of sea level drops. (2 x 2) (4)

2.7.5 Wide floodplains will be turned into narrowed terraces
Wide river channels will be deepened due to vertical erosion
Knickpoints will turn to waterfalls.
Meanders will be incised due to vertical erosion.
As a result of increased vertical erosion there will be development of valleys within the valley.
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

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2.8.1 The energetic river intercepts headwaters of less energetic river.

[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.8.2 **X** – Elbow of capture.

Y – Wind gap. (2 x 1) (2)

2.8.3 Headward erosion. (1 x 1) (1)

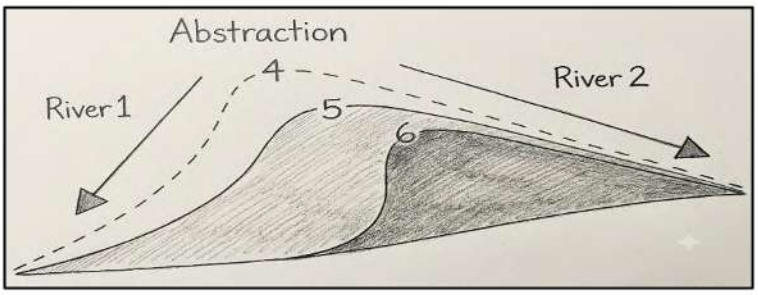
2.8.4
- Reduces water available in the captured river basin.
- Alters aquatic ecosystems.
- Can lead to loss of wetlands.
- May increase erosion and sedimentation in the captor river.

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.8.5 Steep slope will increase the stream velocity, promoting headward erosion.

Soft rocks are easily eroded enabling the river to erode faster. (2 x 2) (4)

2.8.6



(4 x 1) (4)

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2.9.1	Sewage pollution from the municipal sewage works.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.2	Dead fish are visible in the river, indicating severe pollution.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.9.3	Recreation. Tourist attraction (e.g. the Dusi Canoe Marathon). **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.4	• Dumping foreign objects and waste into the sewer system. • Illegal sewer connections and blockages caused by human activities.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.9.5	• Loss of biodiversity and death of aquatic organisms. • Water contamination affects human health and damages estuarine ecosystems.	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.9.6	• Repair and upgrade wastewater treatment infrastructure. • Prevent illegal dumping and enforce environmental by-laws. • Regularly monitor water quality and maintain sewer systems. Create buffer zones. Education and awareness programs Strict law/legislation against illegal dumping. Regular water testing. **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)

3.1.1	Y (1)	(1)
3.1.2	X (1)	(1)
3.1.3	Y (1)	(1)
3.1.4	X (1)	(1)
3.1.5	X (1)	(1)
3.1.6	Y (1)	(1)
3.1.7	Y (1)	(1)
3.1.8	X (1)	(1)
	(8 x 1) (8)	[8]

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3.2.1 Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 (Better) employment opportunities (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 As more people move from rural areas to urban areas, the number of people in rural areas decrease (2)
[FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Growth of informal settlements (2)
Increased unemployment (2)
Pressure on housing (2)
Traffic congestion (2)
Increased demand for water and electricity (2)
Pressure on schools and healthcare facilities (2)
Increased pollution and waste (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.5 Create employment opportunities in rural areas (2)
Improve rural schools and healthcare (2)
Develop rural infrastructure (2) [accept examples]
Support agricultural development/ land reform (2) [accept examples]
Encourage investment in rural industries (2)
Improve access to water and electricity (2)
Encourage tourism (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

3.3.1 D (1)
3.3.2 D (1)
3.3.3 C (1)
3.3.4 C (1)
3.3.5 D (1)
3.3.6 C (1)
3.3.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

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3.4.1 Y (1)
3.4.2 Y (1)
3.4.3 Y (1)
3.4.4 Y (1)
3.4.5 X (1)
3.4.6 Y (1)
3.4.7 X (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

3.5.1 The market/catchment area from where an urban area draws its customers (2) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.2 Number of functions/goods that are offered (1)
Type of functions offered/ goods offered (1)
Variety of goods/services offered (1)
Price of goods/services (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 Zone of competition/where people can choose which place to shop at (2)
Personal choice/convenience of where to go (2)
Travel to place which offers better services (2)
Offering of cheaper goods/services (2)
Variety of goods offered (2)
For high order goods / services customers can choose to go to the city. (2)
For low order goods/services customers will most likely go to the town. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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3.5.4 Distance travelled (range) will depend on the order of the goods/services (2)
High order goods/ services will have a greater range and draw customers from further away (2)
Low order goods/services have a shorter range therefore people not prepared to travel far (2)
Cost of goods/ services – the cheaper, the shorter the distance. The more expensive, the farther the distance. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 People not prepared to travel long distances to obtain lower order goods/services (2)
More low order centres will exist to provide for the daily needs of people/ goods that are frequently needed (2)
Increased costs to obtain low order goods/services if you have to travel to high order centres for daily needs (2)
Low order centres serve a small area (2)
High order goods and services are not required daily (2)
People are prepared to travel long distances to obtain high order goods/services therefore fewer high order centres needed (2)
High order centres serve a larger area (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.1 CBD (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Highest land values (1)
Tall buildings (1)
High accessibility (1)
Many businesses/offices (1)
Heavy traffic (1)
Limited residential land (1)
(2 x 1) (2)

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[ANY TWO]

3.6.3 Highest accessibility attracts businesses (2)

Many customers pass through the CBD daily (2)

Maximum profit can be made (2)

Competition for land increases prices (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 Urban decay (2)

Crime (2)

Old buildings (2)

Traffic congestion (2)

Pollution (2)

Abandoned buildings (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Urban renewal programmes (2)

Improve policing (2)

Renovate old buildings (2)

Provide affordable housing (2)

Improve waste management (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.7.1 Deterioration and decay of buildings and infrastructure in urban areas (2) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.7.2 Transition zone (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.7.3 Dilapidated buildings (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.7.4 Landlords/owners are not repairing the buildings (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.7.5 Reduce urban heat island (1)

Aesthetic appeal (1)

Act as greenbelts (1)

Prevent urban sprawl (1)

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Provide shade (1)
Habitat for living organisms (1)
Prevent soil erosion (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.7.6 **DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS/ OLD PAINT/ GRAFFITI**

Encouraging invasion & succession (2) [accept examples]
Promoting gentrification (2) [accept examples]
Promoting facadism (2) [accept examples]
Renovating the buildings/ painting (2)

LITTERING

Effective management of waste by the municipality (2)
Allocation of waste disposal zones (2) [accept examples]
Strict regulation/ penalties to polluters (2)
Encouraging recycling of waste (2)

BROKEN WINDOWS

Fixing broken windows (2)
Replacing old windows (2)
Improving the quality of windows (2) [accept examples]

POOR ROADS/ POTHOLES

Fixing potholes on roads (2) [accept examples]
Rehabilitation programme (2) [accept examples]
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

3.8.1 11:20 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.8.2 Mini-buses (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.8.3 People travelling to work/school (2)
Saving fuel/costs when using cars (2)
Other public transports are limited (2) [accept examples]

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	[ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.8.4	Overconcentrated vehicles/ many cars and taxis (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.8.5	Grid iron street pattern has many stops which delays traffic flow (2) Many intersections which lead to bottlenecks (2) Many intersections cause difficulty to turn/ take alternative routes (2)		
	[ANY ONE- THERE MUST BE A FACT AND A QUALIFIER]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.8.6	Late delivery of goods (2) High consumption of fuel increases transport costs (2) Companies are reluctant to invest in congested roads (2) Late coming at work lowers productivity (2) Delayed perishable goods may be spoiled (2)		
	[ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.8.7	Synchronizing robots/traffic lights (2) Park and ride facilities (2) Charging cars entering the CBD (2) Use of viable public transport system e.g. trains, buses (2) Use of one-way streets (2) Strict monitoring of vehicles i.e. inspection by traffic cops for road worthiness (2) Decentralisation of commercial functions (2) Implementing cycle lanes (2)		
	[ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.9.1	The formless (uncontrollable) expansion of an urban area		
	[CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.9.2	Expanding informal settlements (1) Clearing of land for more informal settlements (1)		
	[ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.9.3	Population growth (2) Lack of planning (2)		

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Ineffective legislation and policies (2)
Urbanisation (2)
[ANY TWO]

3.9.4 Disruption of animals' habitats (2) [accept examples]
Destroyed vegetation (2) [accept examples]
Disruption of food chains (2)
Air pollution (2)
Soil erosion (2)
[ANY FOUR]

3.10.1 Illegally built settlements made up a variety of mate such as plastics, cardboards etc. (2) **[CONCEPT]**

3.10.2 Jobs (1)

3.10.3 26% (24-27) (1)

3.10.4 Made of variety of material (1) (accept examples)
Built with flammable material (1) (cardboards, plastics
Lack of basic services (1) (accept examples)
[ANY ONE]

3.10.5 Unemployment (1)
Unaffordability (1)
Material is easily accessible/ cheap (1)
[ANY ONE]

3.10.6 Waterborne diseases (2) [accept examples]
Spread of malaria (2)
Drowning due to floods (2)
[ANY ONE

3.10.7 Provision of proper building material (2) [accept exam
Upgrading to proper housing (RDP) (2)
Provision of basic services (2) [accept examples]
Provision of jobs/ formal employment (2)
[ANY THREE]

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4.1.1 Free State
Mpumalanga
North West provinces.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (1)

4.1.2 14 tons (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.3 Well-developed transport infrastructure allows efficient transportation of maize.
Increases access to local and international market.
Easy transportation of maize which increases profit.
Increase access to international market thus earning foreign income. (1 x 2) (2)
[ANY ONE]

4.1.4 Describes a farming method using very little land and often using very little to no expensive technologies (concept) (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.5 Produce staple crops (maize, vegetables, livestock) for local consumption.
Reduce reliance on food imports and buffer communities against price shocks.
Provide informal and seasonal jobs in rural areas.
Help reduce rural-to-urban migration.
Poverty Alleviation
Diversify household income through farming and related activities.
Strengthen resilience in rural communities.
Agriculture contributes to South Africa's GDP. (2 x 2) (4)
[ANY TWO]

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4.1.6 Provide funding to small-scale farmers
Equip farmers with necessary skills
Provide accurate weather forecasts and early warning systems
Upgrade transport infrastructure to increase access to markets
Develop and distribute drought-resistant maize seeds (GM seeds) (2 x 2) (4)
[ANY TWO]

4.2.1 Food security is when people have access to enough, nutritious food on regular bases. (concept) (1 x 2) (2)

4.2.2 Increasing (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.3 Harsh climatic/weather conditions (climate change, droughts, thunderstorms, floods and frost) destroy crops.
Lower than average rainfall reduces harvests.
Pests and diseases damage crops.
Soil erosion/Poor soil quality decreases the amount of land available for the cultivation of crops.
Desertification reduces the amount of available fertile land (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.2.4 Use genetically modified crops to ensure higher yields
Improved scientific farming methods which would encourage higher yields.
More training and skills development would increase large-scale farming.
A greater variety of crops should be grown as South Africa has a diverse climate
Land reform programmes would transfer land ownership to more farmers which would increase crop production.
Convert from subsistence to commercial farming.
Invest in research to improve crops and adapt to climate change.

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Regulate food prices to ensure accessibility.
Use of organic farming practices to protect soil.
Store surplus yield so that in an event of a natural disaster, people will have access to the surplus yield that was stored
[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2) (2)

4.3.1 The discovery of the first platinum nuggets dates back to 1924 (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.2 Used in petroleum industry (2 x 1) (2)
Jewellery
[ANY ONE]

4.3.3 Can create more employment which will increase buying power / GDP.
More exports leading to more foreign income.
Areas
Foreign income is earned from exporting platinum. Mining companies pay taxes to the receiver of revenue thus stimulating the growth rate of the country.
Mining in South Africa has led to rapid urbanisation in the country.
Promote growth of small businesses in local communities
Platinum mining attracts local and foreign investors.
Infrastructure development
Development of link industries. (3 x 2) (6)
[ANY THREE]

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4.3.4	HIV/AIDS has resulted in many skilled workers being lost in this pandemic. Fluctuation in the price of platinum. Labour strikes and wage disputes can stop production Strict environmental regulations since platinum mining damage the environment. Natural disasters Load shedding **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
4.4.1	Industrial development zone	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.4.2	Eastern cape	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.4.3	Flat land Harbour / sea port **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.4.4	Improve standard of living Reduce poverty Reduce crime Improve skills **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(2)

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

4.5.1 Selling on the street
Don't have shelter
Don't have storage (1 x 1) (1)
[ANY ONE]

4.5.2 Exposed to different weather conditions
Don't have shelter
Don't have storage (2 x 1) (2)
[ANY TWO]

4.5.3 Don't want to be regulated
Permit is expensive
They don't have proper documents
Enjoy working flexible hours (3 x 2) (6)
[ANY THREE]

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4.5.4 Easy to start a business.
It reduces poverty
Earn a living,
It reduces unemployment
Support formal businesses
Promotes GDP
Opportunities, reduces crime (3 x 2) (6)
[ANY THREE]