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LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



GEOGRAPHY

CONTROLLED TEST 02

AUGUST 2024

MARKS : 60

DURATION : 1h½

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This Question Paper consists of ONE question.
2. Answer all the sub- questions.
3. All diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Number the questions correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
6. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER SHEET.
8. Illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams, where possible.
9. The mark allocation is as follows: (2 x 1) (2) means that Two facts are required for ONE mark each (2 x 2) (4) means that TWO facts are required for TWO marks each.
10. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except where you have to state, name, identify or list.

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1.1. Choose an answer from Column **B** that matches the statement in Column **A**. write only the letter **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9. **Z**.

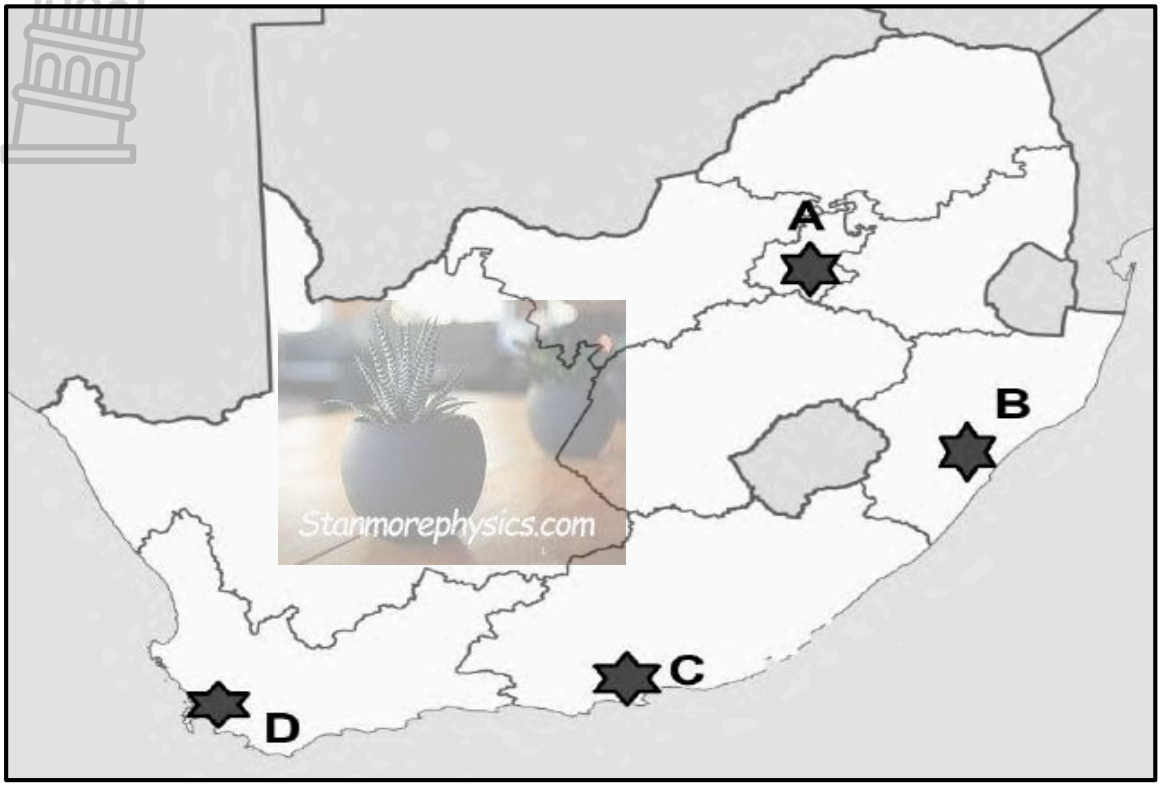
Column A	**Column B**
1.1.1. The total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year	**Y**: GDP **Z**: GNP
1.1.2. When a small amount of agricultural product is obtained from a large piece of land, it is called…farming.	Y: intensive Z: extensive
1.1.3. The total value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country both domestically and international minus income earned by foreign residents?	**Y**: GDP **Z**: GNP
1.1.4. Products which are specifically produced for the local people of a country is referred to as the…market.	**Y**: home **Z**: export
1.1.5. …orientated industries are situated near the people who buy the products.	**Y**: Raw Material **Z**: Market
1.1.6. Subsistence farming is an example of…scale farming.	**Y**: large **Z**: small
1.1.7. The point where goods are being transferred from one mode of transport to another, is called the…point.	**Y**: shipping **Z**: break-of-bulk
1.1.8. …forms part of the tertiary sector of the economy.	**Y**: Manufacturing **Z**: Banking

(8x1) (8)

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1.2. Study the map in the figure below, which shows **FOUR** core industrial areas of South Africa, represented by the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.



[Source: google images]

1.2.1. Mention the term used to describe an over-concentration of industries in a few core areas. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2. Name the industrial area A that represents the economic hub of South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.3. In which industrial area is wine production the dominant secondary activity in the economy? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.4. What factor promotes industrial development in area A? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.5. Which letter (**A** or **D)** represents the industrial region that deals mainly with motor vehicles and related motor vehicle accessories? (1 x 1) (1)

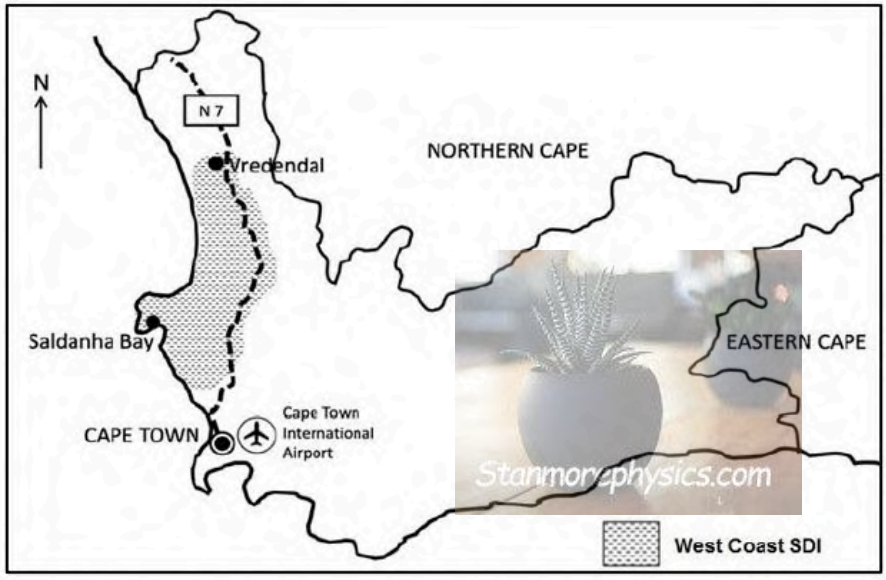
1.2.6. Name the industrial area where water availability will most likely be a limiting factor in industrial development. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.7. Name the industrial region where fish and fruit are the raw materials for many secondary industries. (1 x 1) (1)

[7]

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1.3. Refer to the map below on the south-western Cape core industrial region and the West coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).



Where: The initiative is centred on the region around Saldanha on the Cape west coast.

What: West coast spatial development initiative has projects in mining and mineral beneficiation, fishing, agriculture, tourism and infrastructure-valued at around R20-billion. The 120 projects that are ready for investment are expected to create some 20 000 jobs.

South-western cape contributes about 15% to the south African manufacturing sector output. Although the province's agro-processing sector has shown resilience(strength) during tough economic times (covid-19 period), the core industrial region's real economy is dominated by manufacturing and commercial agriculture. The manufacturing sector in the south-western cape core industrial region is supported by multi-national corporations who have chosen the region to take advantage of the economic opportunities of the local economy as well as those in the rest of Africa. The region has attracted major investments from various corporations.

In recognition of the importance of supporting the manufacturing sector, the south African government has established various incentives for manufacturing investors.

1.3.1. In which province is the West coast Spatial Development Initiative situated? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2. State TWO modes of transport visible in the extract that make the South-western cape core industrial region attractive to foreign investors. (2 x 1) (2)

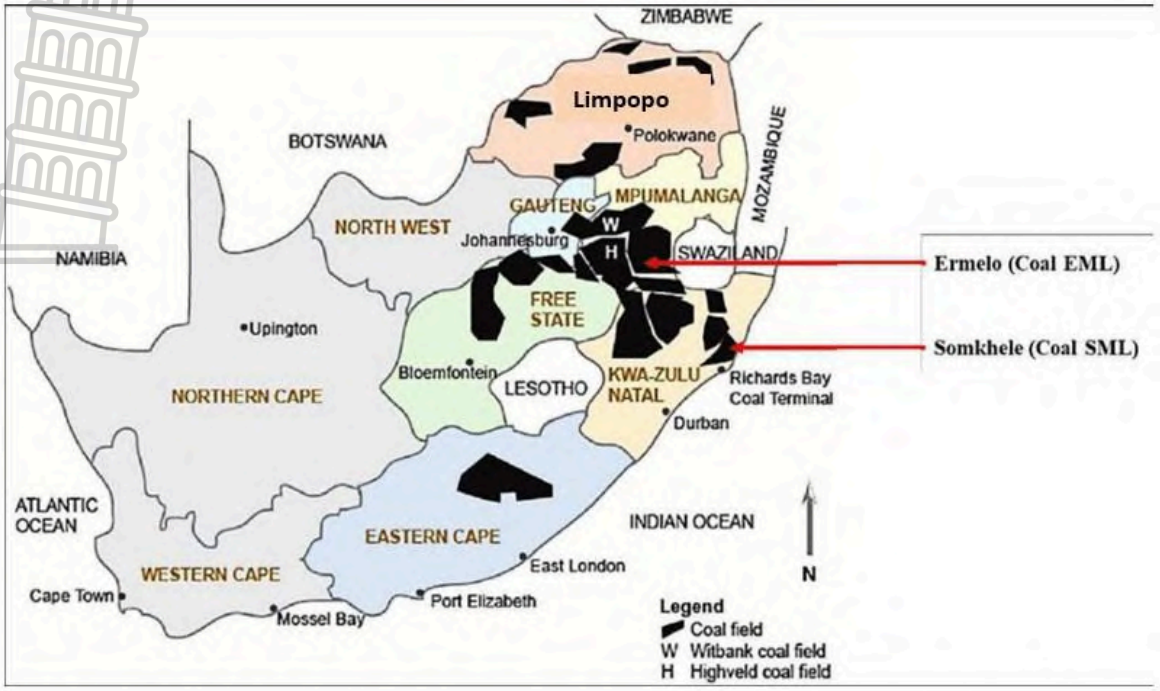
1.3.3. Quote evidence from the extract which shows that the South-Western Cape core industrial region contributes to the South African economy. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4. How does the harbour contribute to the development of South-Western Cape core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5. Explain how the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative positively impacted the economic development of Western Cape Province. (3 x 2) (6)

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1.4. Refer to the map below on Coal mining in South Africa.



South Africa produces over 250 million tons of coal every year. Over 90% of the coal consumed in Africa is produced in South Africa. Coal mining in South Africa plays a significant role in the country's economy, as it is responsible for nearly three quarters of Eskom's fuel supply. It also supplies coal to SASOL, who produces around 35% of the country's liquid fuel. The mining industry in South Africa has seen a doubling of its industry revenue in the past five years and, in 2022, the total revenue of South Africa's mining industry as 747-billion rand. Coal mining in South Africa is centred on the Highveld, with roughly 60% of the country's deposits located in eMalahleni (Witbank) and surrounding areas.

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1.4.1. Which province has the highest number of coal fields in South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2. Identify TWO industries from the extract that rely on coal as a raw material. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3. Name TWO environmental problems that arise from coal mining in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4. Explain how the decrease in the mining of coal will have a negative economic impact on the province mentioned in QUESTION 1.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5. Discuss TWO physical factors that may have reduced production costs of coal mining in the province mentioned in QUESTION 1.3.1. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6. Discuss the negative impact that labour (workers) has on the coal mining industry. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5. Refer to the sketch below on informal sector.



[Source: Google images]

1.5.1. Define the concept *informal sector.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2. Suggest ONE reason why people would choose to support these informal traders instead of the nearby formal businesses in the shopping complex. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3. Describe TWO risks from the sketch to which the informal traders could be exposed to. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines suggest measures that local authorities could implement to improve the working conditions of informal traders. (4 x 2) (8)

GRAND TOTAL: 60

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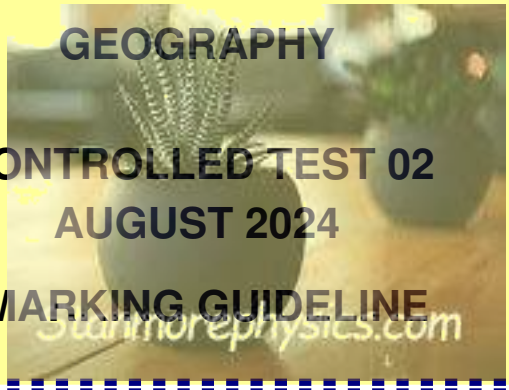
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MARKING GUIDELINE



MARKS: 60

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1.1.1. Y
1.1.2. Z
1.1.3. Z
1.1.4. Y
1.1.5. Z
1.1.6. Z
1.1.7. Z
1.1.8. Z (8 x 1) (8)

1.2.
1.2.1. Centralisation
1.2.2. Gauteng PWV
1.2.3. D/South-western cape core industrial
1.2.4. Market/availability of raw materials
1.2.5. A
1.2.6. A/PWV
1.2.7. D (7 x 1) (7)

1.3.
1.3.1. Western Cape. (1) (1 x 1) (1)
1.3.2. Land (1)
Air (1)
Water (1)
[ANY TWO – ACCEPT EXAMPLES] (2 x 1) (2)
1.3.3. South-western cape contributes about 15% to the South African manufacturing sector output. (2) (1 x 2) (2)
1.3.4. Links the area with the rest of the world. (2)

Allows cheaper imports. (2)

Increases profits on exports. (2)

Encourages investment in the area. (2)

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

1.3.5. More job opportunities were created. (2)

Increase in employment created a larger local market for goods. (2)

More money was generated in the region which means more money was spent at local businesses. (2)

More investments from outside the region is an economic injection for the region. (2)

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The Western Cape Province has more money to improve infrastructure and services. (2)

[ANY THREE] (2 x 2) (6)

1.4.

1.4.1. Mpumalanga. (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2. Eskom (1)
SASOL (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3. Land degradation (1)

Opencast mining an eyesore. (1)

Air pollution from burning of coal to generate electricity (1)

Aesthetic beauty of an area decreases. (1)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4. Loss of employment opportunities due to decreased production. (2)

Loss of revenue due to unemployment (2)

Less contribution to the economy due to a reduction in tax collection (2)

Limited development of infrastructure due to decrease in production. (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5. Coal deposits are close to the surface. (2)

It is cheaper to practice open pit mining. (2)

There are large amounts of good quality coal. (2)

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

1.4.6. HIV/Aids has resulted in many skilled and unskilled workers being lost to the mines. (2)

HIV/Aids decreases production as workers frequently stay away or are too sick to work. (2)

Strike action for better wages and benefits (accept examples) have made mines unprofitable and forced to shut down. (2)

Faction fighting among miners of different nationalities causes absenteeism and production to stop. (2)

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

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1.5.

1.5.1. The sector of the economy that is not officially registered and does not pay tax. (2) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2. Goods may be cheaper. (1)

Convenience because they are located closer to the settlement. (1)

Can purchase in smaller quantities. (1)

Goods are usually fresh. (1)

Social responsibility to support local informal businesses. (1)

Goods may be of better quality (1)

Site is closer to the public transport. (1)

[**ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3. Exposure to the extreme weather conditions. (2)

Crime (2)

Lack of basic facilities. (2)

Competition with other vendors. (2)

Harassment by authorities. (2)

Xenophobia. (2)

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

1.5.4. Provision of designated trading areas. (2)

Construction of sheltered trading facilities. (2)

Providing secure facilities for storage of stock. (2)

Providing visible security/policing at trading areas. (2)

Training informal traders on basic business management skills. (2)

Providing access to financial aid / bank loans for informal traders. (2)

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

GRAND TOTAL: 60

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