



**education**

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Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2008**

**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**STANDARD GRADE**

**MAY/JUNE 2008**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 225**

**This memorandum consists of 20 pages.**

**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1.1 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.2 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.3 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.4 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.1.5 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.1 Fronts are visible (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.2 a) Winter (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Position of mid-latitude cyclone (2)  
Low temperatures (2)  
Cloud cover over southwestern Cape (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.3. Cloud cover = overcast / 8/8 / 100% (2)  
Air temperature = 15 °C (2)  
Dewpoint temperature = 11°C (2)  
Wind speed = 15 knots (2)  
Wind direction = Northwest / Northwesterly (2)  
Precipitation /Weather = Rain (2)  
Atmospheric pressure = 996 hPa (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.2.4 a) X – cumulonimbus (2)  
Y – nimbostratus / stratus (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) Temperature decreases / drops (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Density increases (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.2.5 a) Easterly / west to east (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Situated in westerly wind belt / steered by westerlies (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.3.1 P – South Atlantic / St Helena (2)  
Q – South Indian / Mauritius (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.3.2 Air comes from warm ocean (2)  
Warm ocean heats up winds (2)  
Winds pick up moisture from warm oceans (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

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- 1.4.1 Graph showing the discharge of a river per hour (1) at a specific point along the course of a river (1)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.2. The highest level that water will in a river after rain (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.3 a) Increased (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) First water from precipitation will infiltrate and not form run-off (2)  
After precipitation sheet flow will form first and not stream flow (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 1.4.4 a) Higher rainfall caused by tropical cyclones (2)  
Higher rainfall caused by mid-latitude cyclones (2)  
Cut-off low over interior (2)  
Melting snow in mountains (2)  
Removal of natural vegetation (2)  
Breaking dam walls (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Increase height of levees (2)  
Planting more vegetation (2)  
Construction of small catchment dams in upper reaches to release water at intervals into main stream (2)  
Construction of large dams in lower reaches (2)  
Leave certain areas near the river banks purposely undeveloped (2)  
Line rivers with concrete to reduce friction (2)  
Cut out meanders to increase gradient and increase velocity (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 1.5.1 K – Tors (2)  
L – Dome (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 1.5.2 L (3) 1x3 = (3)
- 1.5.3 Exfoliation (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 1.6.1 Active – Atmosphere (2)  
Vegetation and animals (2)  
Man (2)  
[Any ONE]
- Passive – Parent rock (2)  
Slopes / relief (2)  
[Any ONE] 2x2 = (4)

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1.6.2 Parent rock

Provides nutrients to soil (2)

Provides water to soil (2)

Determines the mineral composition, texture and the rate of weathering of the soil that develops from it (2)

Depending on mineral composition of parent rock, the composition of elements will vary (2)

Parent rock will determine the colour of soil (2)

[Any TWO]

2x2 = (4)

1.6.3 Man

Provide fertilizers and organic matter to soil (2)

Provides water and nutrients to soil (2)

Trampling of soil by domesticated animals helps with the formation of the soil (2)

[Any ONE]

1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1.1 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.2 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.3 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.4 False (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.1.5 True (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.1 Along west coast of Namibia (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.2 Rotation of air is clockwise (2)  
Air ascends / rises (2)  
At the surface there is convergence and divergence high up (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.2.3 Develop over cold ocean (2)  
Cold air heavy and dense (2)  
Rising of air is limited (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.2.4 a) North (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Clockwise rotation of air around low pressure (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.1 a) F (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) F is facing northwards / the sun (2)  
F will receive more insolation (2)  
Energy concentrated on small surface area (2)  
G is in the shadow (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Situation of warm thermal belt (2)  
Situation of inversion layer (2)  
Away from frost pocket (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.2 a) F (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) G (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.3 Cold air drains down the valley flanks (2)  
Frost pocket on valley floor (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.3.4 Katabatic / downslope / drainage / gravity wind (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 2.4.1 a) Entire area drained by the river and its tributaries (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- b) The main stream and its tributaries collectively (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.4.2 a) 3<sup>rd</sup> order (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) More 1<sup>st</sup> order streams (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) During drought there will be no water added to the stream  
channel (2)  
First order streams will dry out first (2)  
No new tributaries will be formed (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 2.4.3 a) High (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Steep slope will promote quick run-off (2)  
run-off increases (2)  
little infiltration (2)  
Little vegetation nothing to slow down flow of water (2)  
will result in high run-off (2)  
little infiltration (2)  
Impemeable rock water cannot infiltrate (2)  
promote quick run-off (2)  
[Any ONE for TWO of the factors] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Fertile land (2)  
Water is available (2)  
Flat land (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 2.4.4 a) Meandering / winding (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Middle / lower (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.1 Sun (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.2 Plankton (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 2.5.3 Herbivore – eats plants / vegetation (2)  
Carnivore – eats meat / other animals (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 2.5.4 Carnivores / fish (3) 1x3 = (3)

- 2.5.5 Aesthetic value (2)  
Conservation (2)  
Ethical reasons (2)  
Scientific value (2)  
Preserving genetic diversity (2)  
Stability in the environment (2)  
Recreation (2)  
Economic value (2)  
Preserving the quality of life (2)  
Protection natural habitats (2)  
[Any TWO]

2x2 = (4)

**[75]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 a) primary (2)  
b) commercial (2)  
c) push (2)  
d) light (2)  
e) close to (2) 5x2=(10)
- 3.2.1 Farming takes place (2)  
Rondavels are visible (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.2 a) Subsistence: farmers only provides for his own needs and the needs of his family (2)  
[Concept]  
Commercial: farmers farms to sell products and make a profit (2)  
[Concept] 2x2 = (4)
- b) M – subsistence (2)  
N – commercial (2) 2x2 = (4)
- c) M – cattle roam freely / not in camps (2)  
family shares farm land (2)  
small section of land farmed (2)  
no modern farming equipment / techniques (2)  
dongas are forming (2)  
[Any ONE]  
N – modern farming methods e.g. irrigation and contour ploughing (2)  
large section of land cultivated (2)  
wind breaks to prevent soil erosion (2)  
[Any ONE] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.2.3 a) M (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Droughts (2)  
Flooding (2)  
Soil erosion (2)  
Mechanisation (2)  
Unemployment (2)  
Low wages (2)  
Low standard of living (2)  
Lack of services e.g. medical, education, infrastructure (2)  
Rising costs of farming (2)  
Low output per farming unit / uneconomical farming units (2)  
Farm killings (2)  
Isolation (2)  
No entertainment (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)

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- 3.2.4 a) Ageing population (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Quality of services decline (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 3.2.5 Establish game parks (2)  
Decentralisation of economic activities (2)  
Create employment (2)  
Raise standard of living (2)  
Provide quality services (2)  
Attract pensioners to live in rural settlements (2)  
Attract commuters (2)  
Assist farmers during time of natural disasters (2)  
Improve security (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.1 a) An increase in number of people living in urban areas (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- b) The actual increase in the size of the urban area (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 3.3.2 P – CBD (2)  
Q – Residential (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.3 a) Commercial / business (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) High (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Major routes converge here (2)  
Most accessible place in the city (2)  
Competition for land (2)  
Land value is high (2)  
Build upwards and close to one another to use land effectively (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- d) Urban profile (2) 1x2 = (2)
- e) Air pollution (2)  
Noise pollution (2)  
Overcrowding (2)  
Traffic congestion (2)  
High accident rate (2)  
Crime (2)  
Lack of open spaces (2)  
High rentals (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

- f) Air pollution: filters in exhausts (2)  
 Noise pollution: reduce cars in CBD (2)  
 Noise pollution: silencers in motor vehicles (2)  
 Noise pollution: reduce cars in CBD (2)  
 Overcrowding: decentralisation of functions (2)  
 Traffic congestion: improve public transport (2)  
 Traffic congestion: develop special shoulder lanes for peak traffic (2)  
 Traffic congestion: park-and-ride (2)  
 Traffic congestion: work flexi-time (2)  
 Traffic congestion: lift clubs (2)  
 High accident rate: improve public transport (2)  
 High accident rate: park-and-ride (2)  
 High accident rate: lift clubs (2)  
 High accident rate: traffic controllers (2)  
 Crime: increase policing (2)  
 Crime: closed circuit cameras (CCV) (2)  
 Lack of open spaces: close roads and plant trees (2)  
 Lack of open spaces: demolish buildings to create space (2)  
 High rentals: more competitive rates (2)  
 [Any TWO – must refer to the problem in Question 3.3.3(e)] 2x2 = (4)
- 3.3.4 a) Large buildings (3)  
 Availability of space / open land (3)  
 Large scale air pollution (3)  
 Outside the city (3)  
 [Any ONE] 1x3 = (3)
- b) Noise pollution (2)  
 Air pollution (2)  
 Bad odours / smells (2)  
 Large tracts of cheap land on outskirts (2)  
 Dangerous activities away from city (2)  
 Close to bulk transport (2)  
 Close to water sources (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- c) Polluting the air (2)  
 Polluting the rivers (2) 2x2 = (4)
- d) Taller stacks / chimneys to release pollution above inversion layer (2)  
 Filters in chimneys / stacks to catch pollutants (2)  
 Reduce industrial activities at night time (2)  
 Plant more vegetation (2)  
 Effluents must be purified before released into rivers (2)  
 Dams to store polluted water (2)  
 Legislation limiting amount of pollutants being released (2)  
 Fines for releasing too much pollutants (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4) **[75]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 a) after (2)  
b) social (2)  
c) high (2)  
d) high (2)  
e) bank (2) 5x2=(10)
- 4.2.1 Exact piece of land occupied by a settlement (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.2 a) W – dispersed / isolated (2)  
V – nucleated / clustered (2) 2x2 = (4)
- b) W – houses far apart (2)  
V – houses close to one another (2) 2x2 = (4)
- c) Cross-road (2) 1x2 = (2)
- d) Intersection of roads (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 4.2.3 a) Easy to visit (2)  
Safety (2)  
Sharing of ideas (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- b) Live at place of work (2)  
Minimise travel distance and costs (2)  
Mechanisation is possible (2)  
Can introduce soil conservation methods (2)  
Supervision is easy (2)  
Can use own initiative (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.2.4 Employment opportunities (2)  
Higher income (2)  
Higher standard of living (2)  
Better services provided (2)  
Entertainment (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

- 4.2.5 a) Adult / young adults (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Establish game parks (2)  
Decentralisation of economic activities (2)  
Create employment (2)  
Raise standard of living (2)  
Provide quality services (2)  
Attract pensioners to live in rural settlements (2)  
Attract commuters (2)  
Assist farmers during time of natural disasters (2)  
Improve security (2)  
[Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.1 a) Percentage of total population living in urban areas at a specific time (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- b) Measures the amount by which the percentage of people living in cities increase from year to year (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 4.3.2 a) A settlement that develops without any planned infrastructure (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- b) People migrate from rural areas to urban areas and cannot find employment (2)  
Cannot afford formal / better housing (2)  
Uncontrolled influx makes it difficult for local government to plan (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Open space available (2)  
Close to industry for work (2)  
Close to river for water (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- d) No running water in homes (2)  
No sanitation in homes (2)  
No proper roads (2)  
Lack of services (2)  
No open spaces (2)  
Few employment opportunities (2)  
High crime rate (2)  
Social problems e.g. alcohol / drug abuse, domestic violence (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

- e) Electrification (2)  
Build better houses (2)  
Provide running water (2)  
Build proper roads (2)  
Proper sanitation facilities (2)  
Regular refuse removal (2)  
Erect flood lights / sputniks / apollo's (2)  
Provide recreational activities (2)  
Medical facilities and schools (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.3.3 a) Grid-iron / block (3) 1x3 = (3)
- b) Easy to lay out / plan (2)  
Easy to subdivide (2)  
Easy to build on rectangular blocks (2)  
Easy to find way around (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- c) Traffic congestion (2)  
Time wasted (2)  
Many accidents (2)  
Hijacking (2)  
Steep roads in hilly areas (2)  
Boring (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 4.3.4 a) Outside the city / surrounding the city (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Need large tracts of land (2)  
Land cheaper outside the city (2)  
Noise away from suburbs (2)  
No danger of buildings and accidents (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1.1 C (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.2 B (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.3 D (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.4 C (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.1.5 A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.1 Fynbos (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.2 Cape Fold Mountains (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.3 Permanent (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.4 Durban-Pinetown (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.2.5 1 (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.3.1 a) 2 000 million m<sup>3</sup> per year (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) 2 000 million m<sup>3</sup> per year (2) 1x2 = (2)
- c) Orange / Gariep / Senqu River (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.3.2 Orange: Low rainfall area (3)  
High rainfall variability (3)  
High evaporation rate (3)  
Water infiltrates sandy soils easily (3)  
Water infiltrate dry soils easily (3)  
Many episodic river tributaries (3)
- Tugela: High rainfall area (3)  
Low rainfall variability (3)  
Low evaporation rate (3)  
Nature of soil allows for less infiltration (3)  
Moisture in soil allows for less infiltration (3)  
Tributaries are permanent rivers (3)
- [Any ONE] 1x3 = (3)
- 5.4.1 Karoo bush (2)  
Sweet grass (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.4.2 Eastwards / west to east (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 5.4.3 Overstocking (2)  
Overgrazing (2)  
Clearing grass areas for cultivation (2)  
Natural vegetation destroyed (2)  
Soil erosion sets in (2)  
Soil fertility drops (2)  
Weaker plant species take over (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.4.4 Reduction in stock numbers (2)  
Rotational grazing (2)  
Rotational cultivation (2)  
Revegetating with indigenous plants (2)  
Legislation to protect indigenous plants (2)  
Create nature reserves (2)  
Establish botanical gardens (2)  
Public education (2)  
Monitoring of the environment (2)  
[Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 5.5.1 a) Trevor Manuel (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Minister of finance (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.5.2 a) Reconstruction and Development Programme (2) 1x2 = (2)  
b) Growth, Employment and Redistribution (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.5.3 RDP – social (2)  
GEAR – economic (2) 2x2 = (4)
- 5.5.4 Provide basic needs (2)  
Improve housing (2)  
Provide running water in homes (2)  
Provide electricity (2)  
Build proper roads (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)

- 5.6.1 Primary (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.6.2 Employment (2)  
Provide food (2)  
Exporting (2)  
Foreign income (2)  
Provide raw materials for industries (2)  
Development / growth of settlements (2)  
Development / growth of infrastructure (2)  
Linked to other enterprises (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.3 Range of climates promotes farming of different agricultural products (2)  
Fertile soils in eastern half of country (2)  
Flat interior promotes mechanisation (2)  
Permanent rivers and good groundwater supply in eastern half of country (2)  
Good market (2)  
Well developed infrastructure (2)  
Land Bank provides low interest loans to formally disadvantaged people (2)  
Specialization (2)  
Introduction of new strains of animals and plants (2)  
Improved farming methods, machinery and pest control (2)  
Improved climate research has made drought prediction more accurate (2)  
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.6.4 Insufficient rain and shortage of water in west (2)  
Severe frost occur in river valleys (2)  
Soil erosion is common in steep slopes (2)  
Escarpment and entrenched river valleys make farming difficult (2)  
Periodic and episodic rivers dry up in the west (2)  
Shallow, sandy soils in the western half of the country (2)  
Irrigation and inter-basin water transfer schemes is expensive (2)  
Farms are abandoned due to rural-urban migration (2)  
Mechanization cannot be used on the small scale and yields are low (2)  
Labour policy caused a decrease in the yields (2)  
Gradual reduction of state subsidies (2)  
Subsistence farmers only produce for own consumption thus no profit (2)  
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2x2 = (4)
- 5.7.1 Decreases (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 5.7.2 Higher rainfall in east (2)  
More fertile soil in east (2)  
Farming concentrated in east (2)  
More minerals in east (2)  
Historical factors e.g. homelands established in east (2)  
Harbours and trade along the east coast (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

5.7.3 a) 100+ / more than 100 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2) 1x2 = (2)

b) Industrial activities in PWV (2)  
Mining activities (2)  
Many tertiary services (2)  
Many employment opportunities (2)  
Pretoria capital city (2)  
Head offices of many government departments / companies (2)  
Economic heartland (2)  
[Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)

**[75]**

**QUESTION 6**

- 6.1.1 A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.2 C (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.3 A (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.4 B (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.1.5 D (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.1 Northwest (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.2 Kimberley (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.3 Port Elizabeth (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.4 Mozambique (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.2.5 Drakensberg (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.1 Process by which a desert gradually spreads into neighbouring areas (2)  
[Concept] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.2 Deforestation and vegetation clearance (2)  
Removal of vegetation through overgrazing and overcultivation (2)  
Incorrect ploughing methods (2)  
Cultivation of marginal areas (2)  
Irrigation without adequate drains (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.3 Western half (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.4 Unreliable rainfall leads to dry conditions / high rainfall variability (2)  
Low rainfall (2)  
High rate of evaporation (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.3.5 Reduction in stock numbers (2)  
Rotational cultivation (2)  
Rotational grazing (2)  
Revegetating with indigenous plants (2)  
Protect natural vegetation (2)  
Add humus to the soil (2)  
Create nature reserves (2)  
[Any ONE method – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.4.1 a) Primary (2) 1x2 = (2)
- b) Minerals are extracted from the ground (2) 1x2 = (2)

- 6.4.2 Geology – wide variety of minerals (2)  
 Minerals like coal close to the earth's surface and easily removed (2)  
 Low geothermal gradient and temperatures do not increase rapidly as one goes underground (2)  
 Large skilled and unskilled labour pool (2)  
 Government support and protection (2)  
 Well-developed infrastructure (2)  
 Moderate climate result in pleasant working conditions (2)  
 Devaluation of currencies (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.4.3 Non-renewable minerals (2)  
 High accident rates in mines (2)  
 Health risks (2)  
 Underground water floods in mines (2)  
 Labour disputes and strikes (2)  
 Dependency on foreign markets (2)  
 Large distance between mines and harbours (2)  
 Water shortages (2)  
 Immigrants from other parts of southern Africa flocking into RSA (2)  
 High cost in training (2)  
 Fluctuation in mineral prices (2)  
 Change in demand for specific minerals (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.4.4 Provides employment (2)  
 Foreign exchange earned (2)  
 Trade relationships established (2)  
 Provide raw material for industries (2)  
 Plays role in development of settlements (2)  
 Plays role in development of infrastructure (2)  
 Mines pay tax to the government (2)  
 [Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.5.1 Raw materials processed / manufactured into a useful product (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.5.2 Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (3) 1x3 = (3)
- 6.5.3 Large pool of skilled and unskilled labourers (2)  
 Rich in raw materials (2)  
 Good transport network (2)  
 Close to large power sources / electricity (2)  
 Availability of water from water transfer schemes (2)  
 Flat land on the Plateau (2)  
 Large market (2)  
 [Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)

- 6.5.4 Overuse of water (2)  
Electricity shortages (2)  
Congestion on roads (2)  
Lack of open space for development (2)  
Air pollution (2)  
Overpopulation (2)  
Strategically vulnerable (2)  
Far from foreign markets (2)  
Large distances to harbours (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.5.5 SASOL (2)  
ISCOR/MITTAL (2)  
AECI (2)  
Motor Vehicle Assembly (2)  
Atlas Aircraft Corporation (2)  
[Any ONE – Accept other] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.1 Tugela-Vaal (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.2 Irrigation (2)  
Mining (2)  
Domestic use (2)  
[Any ONE] 1x2 = (2)
- 6.6.3 Hydro-electricity (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.1 Increasing (2) 1x2 = (2)
- 6.7.2 Overpopulation (2)  
Unemployment (2)  
Services cannot cope e.g. electricity and water supply (2)  
Food shortages (2)  
Housing shortages (2)  
Increase in crime (2)  
[Any TWO] 2x2 = (4)
- 6.7.3 Educate people (2)  
Improve standard of living (2)  
Introduce birth control (2)  
Family planning clinics (2)  
[Any TWO – Accept other reasonable solutions] 2x2 = (4)

**[75]**