



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

MEMORANDUM

NOVEMBER 2015

MARKS: 225

TIME: 3 Hours

This memorandum consists of 20 pages.

Marking Guidelines

The following marking guidelines have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

Marking

- ALL selected questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Candidates are expected to make a choice of THREE questions to answer. If all questions are answered, ONLY the first three questions are marked.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
 - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
 - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
 - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
 - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ✕
 - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
 - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
 - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated in the first few sentences of a paragraph, place an **M** over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved

For the following action words, ONE word answers are acceptable: **give, list, name, state, identify**

For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe, explain, evaluate, analyse, suggest, differentiate, distinguish, define, discuss, why, how**

The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide, what, tabulate**

Totalling and transferring of marks

- Each sub-question must be totalled
 - Each question has six sub-sections, therefore six sub-totals per question required
 - Sub-section totals to be written in right hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
 - Sub-total must be written legibly
 - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

Moderation

Marking on each level of moderation is done in the same way as the initial marking. All guidelines for marking must be adhered to.

If a mark for a sub-question is changed after moderation, the moderator must strike through the marker's mark and write down the new mark. **14 16**

The total for the question must be re-calculated, and similarly be struck off and the new total to be written down.

32

36

32

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗

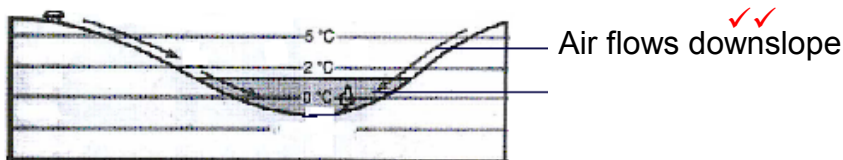
2

- 1.2.1 Melting snow ✓
- 1.2.2 Mouth ✗
- 1.2.3 Third order ✓

2

- 1.3.1 Katabatic ✗
- 1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓

- 1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion ✓✓



6

- 1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗
Steep gradient of front ✓

- 1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗

- 1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. ✓✓

7

- 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗

- (b) The river channel is wide ✗

- (c) Regularity of rainfall and the soil type over which the streams flow. ✓✓

4

- 1.6.1 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape ✗

- 1.6.2 Mining waste dumped in the river and industries pollute the water. ✓

- 1.6.3 The cost of food production will increase as it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro electricity. ✓✓

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QUESTION 1

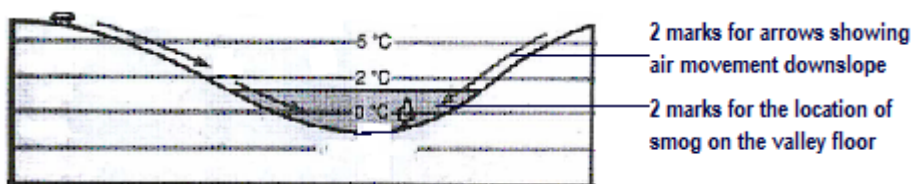
- 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1)
- 1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1)
- 1.1.3 B (Kalahari High) (1)
- 1.1.4 A (South Atlantic High) (1)
- 1.1.5 B (Kalahari High) (1)
- 1.1.6 C (South Indian High) (1)
- 1.1.7 A (South Atlantic High) (1) (7 x 1) (7)

- 1.2.1 Rainfall/Precipitation (1)
Melting snow (1)
Groundwater (1)
Springs (1)
River/surface run-off (1)
[Any ONE]
- 1.2.2 Catchment/Source (1)
- 1.2.3 Third order (1)
- 1.2.4 Delta/fluvial island/alluvial island (1)
- 1.2.5 Deposition (1)
- 1.2.6 Infiltration/percolation/seepage(1)
- 1.2.7 Watershed/Drainage divide (1)
- 1.2.8 Permanent base level/ Ultimate base level (1) (8 x 1) (8)

- 1.3.1 Anabatic/upslope wind (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 **1** occurs during the day while **2** occurs at night (2)
At **1** there is upslope movement of air while there is down slope movement of air at **2** (2)
At **1** wind originates when slopes are heated and at **2** there is cooling of slopes (2)
Density of air at **1** is low while density of air at **2** is high (2)
[ANY ONE DIFFERENCE] (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.3 Wind **2** (2)
Air moves down slope from high pressure to low pressure (2) (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.4 Cold air rolls into the valley and forms an inversion (trap pollutants) (2)
This forms smog (2)
Radiation fog/mist/haze also forms(2)
In winter more **artificial** heating also results in higher pollution levels (2)
[ACCEPT ANY TWO/THREE]



[Maximum of 6 marks for explanation without a diagram] (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.4.1 Shape of front/convex (1)
Steep gradient of front (1)
Cloud – cumulonimbus (1)
Cold air behind the cold front (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Cold air undercuts the warm air (2)
Warm air is forced to rise very high (2)
Large scale condensation takes place (2)
Steep gradient causes rapid/strong upliftment of air (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Cold air/drop in temperature behind the cold front (2)
Cold air heavy and dense thus increasing air pressure (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 Air behind the cold front is colder than the air in front (2)
Cold air moves faster than warm air (2)
Cold front catches up with the warm front (2)
Catches up at the apex, because it is the shortest distance between the fronts (2)
Cold front undercuts the warm front (2)
Warm sector is lifted off the surface (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows after heavy rainfall, short duration (1)
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)
(b) Many rocks and boulders visible in the river course (1)
Dry river bed (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
(c) Regularity of rainfall/droughts (2)
Amount of rainfall (2)
Soil type over which the streams flow (2)
Underlying rock structure (2)
Rate of evaporation (2)
Vegetation density in catchment area (2)
The speed/velocity at which the water flows (2)
The volume of flowing water/floods (2)
The manner in which the water flows (2)
Infiltration rate (2)
Soil water content (2)
Gradient (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.2 (a) Exotic river (2) (1 x 2) (2)
(b) Gains water in much wetter areas - Drakensberg Mountains (2)
Stream flow volume exceeds infiltration rate (2)
Fed by tributaries in high rainfall areas (2)
Reliable ground water close to the source (2)
Construction of dams to regulate the flow of water (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- (c) Regular water supply (2)
Irrigation (2)
Stock farming (2)
[ANY ONE – ACCEPT OTHER] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.1 Gauteng (1)/North West (1)/Free State (1)/Northern Cape (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.6.2 Mining waste dumped in the river (1)
Industries pollute the river (1)
Chemicals used for farming flows into the river (1)
Untreated sewage entering the river (1)
Domestic waste from settlements along the river (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.6.3 Water that should be used as drinking water is wasted (2)
Pollution continues on daily basis (2)
The problem will not be solved, only lessened/temporary solution (2)
It is a costly process (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.4 **FOOD (AGRICULTURE)**
Costly to buy purified water (2)
Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water (2)
Chemicals costly to purchase (2)
Production costs increase (2)
Cost of chemicals will be included in food prices (2)
Polluted water will reduce productivity for the farmers (2)
Food more costly to maintain profit margins (2)
Polluted water reduces soil fertility (2)
Reduction in crop yields creating a greater demand for food (2)
Costly to purchase fertilisers to maintain soil fertility (2)
Less food produced (2)
Food prices increase (2)
ELECTRICITY (ESKOM)
Costly to purify water for use in electricity generation (2)
Cost will be included in electricity prices (2)
Costs will increase the price of electricity during production (2)
Less clean water to generate hydro electricity (2)
Electricity shortage will inflate the price (2)
[ANY FOUR - ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS. MUST REFER
TO BOTH ESKOM AND AGRICULTURE] (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1.1 winter (1)
 2.1.2 Kalahari (1)
 2.1.3 coastal (1)
 2.1.4 eastwards (1)
 2.1.5 offshore (1)
 2.1.6 clear (1)
 2.1.7 onshore (1)
 2.1.8 increases (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.2.1 B (1)
 2.2.2 A (1)
 2.2.3 A (1)
 2.2.4 B (1)
 2.2.5 A (1)
 2.2.6 B (1)
 2.2.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.3.1 Air circulates in an anti-clockwise direction (1)
 Position of the dangerous semi-circle (1)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Dangerous semi-circle (1)
 Forward left hand quadrant (1)
 North west quadrant (1)
 [ACCEPT OTHER CORRECT TERMINOLOGY] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Descending air does not condense it remains dry (2)
 Adiabatic heating of descending air (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Data can be received in real time (2)
 Data can be monitored every hour (2)
 Can help to determine the intensity trends of tropical cyclones (2)
 Can be used to predict path based on observed trends (2)
 Images can be used to better determine other information such as speed,
 temperature and wind direction (2)
 Large and inaccessible areas can be monitored (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 **ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- Damage to transport and communication structures (2)
- Damage to personal property/homelessness (2)
- Businesses damaged (2)
- Financial strain on people, families and businesses (2)
- Insurance companies pay large amounts of claims (2)
- Damage to vegetation, crops and livestock (2)
- Damage to shipping, offshore and coastal structures (2)
- Costly to rebuild (2)
- Negative influence on GDP (2)
- Unemployment (2)
- Creates opportunities for employment for rebuilding (2)
- Impacts negatively on tourism (2)
- Affects trading of goods (2)
- Food insecurity (2)
- Renewal of buildings and infrastructure (2)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Flooding of low-lying coastal lands (2)
- Coastal erosion (2)
- Saline intrusion of low-lying coastal lands (2)
- Waterborne disease such as cholera (2)
- Ecosystems are disrupted (2)
- Food chains and food webs are destroyed (2)
- Silt is washed into dams reducing their water holding capacity (2)
- Water table will rise (2)

[ANY FOUR. SHOULD REFER TO BOTH ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. CAN REFER TO POSITIVE ASPECTS ACCEPT ANY OTHER RELEVANT ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4.1 3,9 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Urban heat island (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Heat is trapped by the buildings due to closely spaced building (2)
 Reflective heat is transferred between the buildings (2)
 Limited air flow to disperse of heat (2)
 Heat that cannot escape is absorbed by building (2)
 [ANY TWO. ANSWERS MUST RELATE TO BUILDING DENSITY AND NOT BUILDING MATERIALS ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4



2 marks for level high above city/great vertical dimension

2 marks for air movement that shows rising and divergence

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.5 Planting more trees in the urban areas to absorb carbon dioxide (2)
 Establishment of the roof gardens (2)
 The use of white reflective paints or surfaces to prevent heat from being absorbed (2)
 Commercial decentralisation to move shoppers/workers to outlying areas (2)
 Industrial decentralisation to prevent pollution in cities (2)
 Limit industrial activities to daytime only (2)
 Legislation to limit pollution (2)
 Chimney stacks tall enough to release smoke above inversion layer (2)
 Increase the number of water features (2)
 Promote public transport to reduce the number of vehicles in the CBD (2)
 Increase eco-friendly buildings (2)
 [ANY TWO. ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.1 Water that is found below the surface (1)
 [Concept] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Infiltration – Water on the ground enters/seeps into the soil (1)
 [Concept]
 Run-off – Water flowing overland/ overland flow (1)
 [Concept] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 It will add water to the stream to allow it to continue flowing (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Water table will drop/lowered (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 **Topography (relief):** Gentle slopes promotes infiltration of water and leads to a higher water table (2)
Rock type: Permeable rock promotes infiltration and will lead to high water table (2)
Soil moisture: Dry soil leads to high water table due to infiltration (2)
 Saturated soil feeds the water table and lets it rise (2)
Type of rainfall: Prolonged and gentle rain leads to a higher water table (2)
Vegetation cover: Lots of/dense vegetation promotes infiltration and leads to high water table (2)
Evaporation rate: Low evaporation rates increases the rate of infiltration and leads to a rise of the water table (2)
 [ANY FOUR. ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.6.1 A – 3/Fold mountains (1)
 B – 1/Volcanic dome (1)
 C – 2/Jointed landscape (1) (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.6.2 The underlying rock structure (2)
 The geology of the area (2)
 Tectonic forces (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6.3 Streams flow outwards (radiates) from a central high lying point (dome) (2)
 (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.6.4 Igneous rocks/examples of igneous rocks (2)
Impermeable rocks (2)
Rock type with cracks/fractures/fault lines (2)
Geology consists of well-jointed rocks (2)
[ANY TWO. ACCEPT OTHERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.5 Fold mountains have steep gradients/anticlines and synclines (2)
The tributaries would flow straight down steeper slopes (2)
Main streams flow on valley floors/anticlines (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- [75]**

- 3.3.5 They arrive late at work (2)
 Related impacts e.g. lose jobs/salary/decrease in productivity/deductions (2)
 Time wastage due to being delayed in traffic (2)
 High fuel consumption (2)
 Anger and frustration/Road rage/Accidents (2)
 Impact on health/Stress/Exposure to pollution (2)
 [ANY TWO - ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.6 Improve public means of transport (2)
 Park and ride systems (2)
 Lift clubs (2)
 Impose high parking fees to private cars in the city (2)
 Establishment of cycle lanes (2)
 One-way streets to speed up traffic flow (2)
 Decentralise offices and shops (commercial decentralisation) (2)
 Working flexitime (2)
 Synchronised robots (2)
 Traffic points man/officers at more intersections (2)
 Closing certain lanes during peak hours (2)
 Building outer ring roads (2)
 Traffic circles (2)
 Traffic monitors through radio stations/helicopters (2)
 Increase the number of lanes (2)
 Adjust traffic flow according to traffic density and times (2)
 Tolling (2)
 [ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.1 Roads (1)
 Water (1)
 Sanitation (1)
 Waste removal (1)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Increased urbanisation (1)
 Rural depopulation/Rural-urban-migration/Examples of push and pull factors (1)
 Poor planning by local governments (1)
 Poverty (1)
 Provision of proper housing/facilities demand exceeds supply (1)
 No choice because there is no formal housing available (1)
 Influx of immigrants/migrants from other provinces (1)
 Overpopulation (1)
 Increasing number of people due to industrial growth (1)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 3.4.3 Removal of vegetation to build houses (2)
 Flooding due to poor drainage (2)
 No proper storm water drainage (2)
 No tarred roads/increase of vehicles (2)
 Furrows form due to dirt roads (2)
 Lack of natural vegetation (2)
 Lack of education regarding soil erosion/poor systems of soil management (2)
 [ANY ONE - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.4 Lack of effective transport routes (2)
 Lack of proper telecommunication infrastructure (2)
 Furrows in roads difficult to cross (2)
 Roads are impassable/Boulders in road make it difficult to drive (2)
 Low accessibility (no street names or numbers for houses) (2)
 Lack of planning (no street names or numbers for houses) (2)
 No proper water sources for fire emergency (2)
 Service providers are reluctant to go into informal settlements due to high rates of crime (2)
 [ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.5 **SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS**
 Provision of proper low cost houses/RDP houses(2)
 Provide tarred roads with better drainage systems (2)
 Provision of water points and piped water in the houses (2)
 Provision of storm water drainage (2)
 Regular refuse removal (2)
 Provision of the dumping sites (2)
 Access to recycling facilities (2)
 Provision of electricity in a form of solar panels (2)
 Provision of sanitation facilities in the community (2)
 Job creation to improve standard of living (2)
 Site-and-service facilities (2)
 Increase more self-help schemes (2)
 Consulting and involving community stakeholders in decision making (2)
 [ANY FOUR – ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)

- 3.5.1 Manufacturing of goods/Processing of raw material (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 An industry that is located close to the consumer/customer (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.3 Bread products are perishable and need to be consumed within a specific period (2)
Cannot be stored for a long period and needs to be transported on a daily basis (2)
Short lifespan due to sell-by dates being put on products (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.4 No air pollution (2)
No noise pollution (2)
No bad odours (2)
Manufactured from light raw materials (2)
Located close to the customers (2)
No use of heavy machinery (2)
Occupies a smaller space (2)
Can be located in the CBD (2)
Clients can buy directly from a light industry (2)
Locate in multi-storey buildings (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Transport: Effective and efficient transport for raw materials/Increase in fuel costs increases the costs of production (2)
Availability of raw material: Ingredients should be available nearby (2)
Cost of the raw materials/drought/increase in imports of raw materials(2)
Labour: Availability of unskilled labour/labour strikes (2)
Electricity: Sustainable supply of electricity (2)
Water: Availability of water (2)
Maintenance of equipment (2)
Factory rentals (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.6 Provides an accessible market for the buying and selling of goods (2)
Consumers have access to stores which sell products (2)
Factories are located close to the markets and results in job creation to skilled and unskilled labourers (2)
Provides important markets for the raw materials from primary sector (2)
Development of infrastructure between factories and market areas (2)
Profits from finished products is reinvested in the market area (2)
Contributes to the GDP (2)
Improves trade relations/foreign capital (2)
Strengthens the retail sector (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWER] (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.6.1 When people in a country have access to enough food supplies (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 54,4% (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 Climatic factors (environmental hazards): droughts, floods and soil erosion affects agriculture negatively and leads to food insecurity (2)
Rainfall: low or unreliable rainfall leads to food insecurity (2)
Soil fertility: infertile soil leads to less production and food insecurity (2)
Hail: hail storms damage crops and kill livestock (2)
Diseases/pests: Plant diseases destroy crops/animal diseases kill livestock (2)
El Niño can cause droughts or floods increasing desertification and lowering food security (2)
Natural veld fires/berg winds can destroy grazing and crops/livestock (2)
[ANY TWO – NOT JUST LISTING. MUST BE A DISCUSSION] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.4 **MEASURES TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY**
Introduction of national food security strategy (2)
Encourage farmers to use modern methods of farming to increase output (2)
Growing mixture of crops or practising mixed farming (2)
Storing food to be used during the dry season (2)
Use of genetically modified crops (2)
Government to provide incentives and subsidies to farmers (2)
More research on how to improve food production for local conditions (2)
Construction of dams in dry areas to encourage cultivation (2)
To enable more people to have access to land for farming/land reform policies (2)
Improving trade relations to have access to cheaper foods (2)
Consolidation of farms to increase productivity (2)
Agricultural officers to assist with improving food production (2)
Encourage land ownership (2)
[ANY FOUR - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)
[75]

QUESTION 4

4.1.1	C (1)		
4.1.2	B (1)		
4.1.3	D (1)		
4.1.4	C (1)		
4.1.5	A (1)		
4.1.6	D (1)		
4.1.7	C (1)		
4.1.8	B (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
4.2.1	A (1)		
4.2.2	B (1)		
4.2.3	A (1)		
4.2.4	A (1)		
4.2.5	B (1)		
4.2.6	A (1)		
4.2.7	B (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
4.3.1	A decrease in the number of people living in the rural areas (1) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.2	Young adults/Between 18 to 35 years (Range) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.3	Abandoned buildings (2) Empty or closed shops (2) Aged population (2) Reduced/Declining population (2) Unemployed people (2) Physical blight (2) Crime (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.3.4	No growth of economic activities due to lack of skills (2) No investment opportunities/Withdrawal of investments (2) No infrastructure development to attract economic activities (2) Lack of services hampers the growth of rural town (2) Young and economically active people leave (2) Reduced buying power (2) [ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS]	(2 x 2)	(4)

4.3.5 **SOLUTIONS TO ATTRACT GROWTH TO RURAL AREAS**

Industrial decentralisation to provide jobs in rural areas for young people/Cheap industrial sites to attract employment opportunities (2)

Implementation of GEAR/NDP to create sufficient jobs to people in rural areas (2)

Implementation of the RDP/NDP to provide basic services for rural population(2)

Integrated rural development to improve farming and meet the basic needs of people (2)

Establishment of parks and recreational facilities in rural areas to provide for leisure activities (2)

Organise festivals that will bring money into the small town (2)

Attract commuters to come and live in small towns (2)

Maximise eco-tourism/cultural tourism/ heritage tourism (2)

Agricultural schools to attract people/learners (2)

Introduction of local agenda 21

[ANY FOUR- ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)

4.4.1 The improvement of dilapidated (run-down) parts of the urban area (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.2 Transition Zone /Twilight zone/Zone of decay/Jeppes Town/zone of decay (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

4.4.3 An arts mecca would provide a facelift to the dilapidated buildings (2)
An arts mecca would provide for a more aesthetically pleasing environment (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.4 Cannot afford accommodation as rentals would be high (2)
People become homeless (2)
They are displaced (2)
Relocation costs would be high (2)
Forced to commute to place of work therefore increasing living costs (2)
Increasing cost of service delivery/living e.g. rates and taxes increase (2)
[ANY THREE - ACCEPT OTHER] (3 x 2) (6)

4.4.5 Attract more tourists (2)
Variety of entertainment facilities (2)
More pleasant and aesthetically pleasing environments (2)
Safe and secure environments for tourists (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.5.1 Low productivity (1)
Informal beef farming (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Increasing middle class expenditure and consumption (1)
Projected population growth from one billion to two billion people by 2050 (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.3 Large rural population practicing subsistence farming (2)
In certain cultures the wealth of the family is determined by the number of cattle (2)
Domestic use of cattle does not allow for commercial use of cattle (2)
Emerging farmers lack training (2)
[ANY ONE - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWER] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.4 The South African government can:
Increase education/training of small scale farmers in land and financial management (2)
Promote the use of agricultural extension officers to small scale farmers (2)
Promote land ownership by creating more land tenures and restitution(2)
Increase access to bonds from the development bank to small-scale farmers to increase access to funding (2)
Promote open markets for fair and equitable pricing of beef and beef products (2)
Promote grants for technical and scientific advisors to assist small scale farmers (2)
Increase tariffs on the import of beef products to improve trade in the home markets (2)
Speed up land distribution programme (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.5 Increase in soil erosion/degradation due to larger herds (2)
Removal of vegetation (overgrazing) (2)
Increase in air pollution due to release of methane gas (2)
Increases global warming (2)
Desertification (2)
Compacting of soil which reduces infiltration (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT OTHER POSSIBLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.6 Contributes to the GDP through export products (2)
Provides employment (2)
It is a source of raw material to industries e.g. canned meat (2)
Used in the manufacturing of dairy products (2)
[ANY ONE - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWER] (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.6.1 (a) Motor industry e.g. Volkswagen, Mercedes Benz; Ford, General Motors (1)
Automotive component industry e.g. Goodyear Tyres/motor batteries (1)
Textile industry, leather industry, wool industry, shoe industry (1)
Salt industry e.g. Cerebos salt (1)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.6.1 (b) Availability of raw materials (2)
Water from the Fish River Scheme and Orange River Project (2)
Large unskilled labour base (2)
Access to domestic and international markets (2)
Harbour location (2)
Transport infrastructure (2)
New deep water terminal at COEGA (2)
Large hinterland (2)
[ANY TWO - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.1 (c) The location of the Eastern Cape is far from the main consumer areas in the country (2)
Motor manufacturing has grown in Gauteng and Durban (2)
The majority of the labour is either unskilled or semi-skilled (2)
The region competes with the KwaZulu-Natal SDI which has better access to Asian markets (2)
Of the four industrial regions, the Eastern Cape region has the lowest population resulting in lower bulk earnings (2)
The products generated in this region have a lower bulk earning potential than products generated from other regions (2)
Most of the private sector industries located in this region are owned and managed by people living in the Gauteng region (2)
There are fewer mineral resources this region when compared to other industrial regions (2)
Lack of energy resources (2)
[ANY ONE - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.2 **ROLE OF WILD COAST SDI IN UPLIFTMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY**

The SDI initiated links with the Kwa-Zulu Natal SDI and the Fish River SDI (2)

Provides increased accessibility to these economic regions (2)

The SDI promotes the development of new and existing infrastructure (2)

This provides access to different markets and assists with economic upliftment (2)

The development of infrastructure in the SDI provides employment to local communities (2)

This increases their earning potential (2)

Poverty reduced (2)

The SDI initiates a range of economic activities for the people of the Eastern Cape (2)

The SDI promotes the tourism industry (2)

This provides for the buying and selling of wares for economic growth of the informal sector (2)

The growth of informal and formal economic activities along the corridors of the SDI will increase the productivity and wealth of people in marginal areas (2)

The SDI, due to its coastal location, will attract national and international private sector investment (2)

Investment in the agricultural industry in the SDI will promote the earning potential of rural communities in the Eastern Cape (2)

[ANY FOUR - ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS] (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

GRAND TOTAL: 225