



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 225

These marking guidelines consist of 18 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 Atlantic Ocean (1)
- 1.1.2 Ridge/Wedge (1)
- 1.1.3 1021 hPa/mb/between 1020 hPa and 1022 hPa (1)
- 1.1.4 South Indian/Mauritius High Pressure/Anticyclone (1)
- 1.1.5 Stable (1)
- 1.1.6 Clockwise (1)
- 1.1.7 25 °C (1)
- 1.1.8 Summer (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 A (1)
- 1.2.2 F (1)
- 1.2.3 C/D (1)
- 1.2.4 D (1)
- 1.2.5 E/C (1)
- 1.2.6 B (1)
- 1.2.7 G (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 West (1)
Westerly (1)
Westwards (1)
East to West/Southwest (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 10°S/south of the equator (1)
Path of the Tropical Storm is east to southwest (1)
Dangerous quadrant is in the bottom left/southwestern quadrant of the system (1)
Clockwise circulation of ascending air (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 The forward movement of the system and wind direction in the system is moving in the same direction and combines (2)
The intense winds of the cyclone meets with the force of the entire cyclone moving forward in this quadrant/semi-circle (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Deflected by the Westerlies (2)
Anticyclonic circulation in Southern Hemisphere will deflect the cyclone (2)
Weakening of tropical easterlies (2)
Changes/differences in sea temperatures (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 **EXPECTED WEATHER AND ITS IMPACTS ON COASTAL AREAS**

Torrential (heavy) rainfall:

- flooding of coastal areas (2)
- infrastructural damage (2)
- destruction of crops/livestock (2)
- injury/loss of life (2)
- devastation of coastal communities/economies (2)
- fertile top soil washed away (2)
- create difficulties for ships in docking in harbours (2)

Gale/hurricane force winds/storm surges:

- increases damage to roofs (2)
- destroy vegetated areas along coastline regions (2)
- increase the likelihood of storm surges (2)
- creates a likelihood of power failures and other service disruptions on coastal regions (2)

High level of water will make swimming impossible (2)

Storm conditions:

- will have an adverse effect on ecosystems (2)
- will have negative effect on tourism (2)

Positive:

- Torrential rainfall is a source of water for coastal areas (2)
- Wind clears air pollution/smog

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

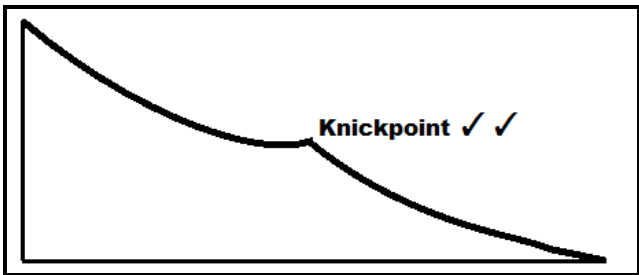
1.4 1.4.1 Night (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Terrestrial radiation which results in the cooling of the surface (2)
Cold surface of valley slopes is required to cool down the air which develops a cold, downslope wind at night (2)
The cool air on the cooled surface gets heavy/dense and rolls down the slope naturally under gravity (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Cool air descends onto the valley floor and forces the warm air that was in the valley to rise (2)
Risen warm air rests on top of the cold air (2)
This results in an increase in temperature with height (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.4 The atmosphere in the lower section of the valley cools down below dew point temperature (2)
Condensation occurs in the lower section of the valley (2)
Small, visible droplets form radiation fog in the lower part of the valley (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 The settlement will be above the radiation fog (2)
There won't be dampness (2)
Un-obscured view of the valley (2)
Situated in the warm thermal belt (2)
Receives maximum insolation (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 1.5.1 A wide open area found next to the banks of a river/Large area of flat land found next to the banks of a river (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Formation of terraces alongside the river (1)
Formation of valleys within valleys (1)
A new floodplain has formed (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Lower Course (1)
(Accept stage of old age/plain stage) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 (a) Composed of fertile silt deposits which promotes cultivation of crops (2)
Next to the river channel with easy access to water (2)
Floodplains are generally flat surfaces which promotes easy cultivation/
use of machinery (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) With rejuvenation, the river cuts down within the existing floodplain,
forming a new floodplain (2)
Each time the floodplain becomes narrower (2)
Leaving less space for cultivation of crops (2)
The older terraces now are too high above water to be used (2)
Old terraces are less fertile as flooding no longer occurs over them (2)
No/less deposition of fertile sediment (2)
Difficult to use machinery (2)
Results in a decrease in yield (2)
Decreased accessibility to the farm (2)
Leads to a decline in income (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.6 1.6.1 It is the lowest level to which a river can erode (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.6.2 The land cannot erode down below sea level (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.3 The profile has a smooth and concave shape (2)
No temporary base levels of erosion evident (2)
No obstructions along the river course (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.4 Due to a change in sea level, the gradient of the river becomes steeper (2)
The river profile is no longer smooth (2)
A knickpoint forms where the old sea level and now exposed sea-floor meet (2)

Renewed energy starts to erode the new knickpoint upstream (2)
River profile becomes multi-concave/irregular (2)
A temporary base level of erosion will develop along the river course (2)
River becomes undergraded (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.5  (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.6 Erosion dominates in the upper course, removing all the obstacles (like waterfalls and rapids) in the upper course (2)
Eroded material is deposited in the lower course (2)
The balance that exists between erosion and deposition creates a concave profile (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- [75]**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1 Air pressure decreases towards the centre/Lowest value in centre (1)
- 2.1.2 Along the west coast of South Africa (1)
- 2.1.3 Southwards/South-southeastwards (1)
- 2.1.4 Fog (1)
- 2.1.5 20°C (1)
- 2.1.6 Clockwise (1)
- 2.1.7 Berg winds (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 B/sheet flow (1)
- 2.2.2 C/leveé (1)
- 2.2.3 C/base flow (1)
- 2.2.4 B/permanent (1)
- 2.2.5 A/trellis (1)
- 2.2.6 A/drainage pattern (1)
- 2.2.7 C/waterfall (1)
- 2.2.8 C/braided (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Cold front (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 (a) Cumulonimbus clouds (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Rapid uplift of warm air to great heights and large scale condensation (2)
(1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Too far south of country (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4		Mid-latitude cyclone	Tropical cyclone	
	Place of origin	30° - 60°N/S (Polar front) Mid-latitudes [ANY ONE]	5°- 30°N/S Low latitudes [ANY ONE]	(2)
	Wind belt	Westerly wind	Easterly wind Tropical easterly Trade wind [ANY ONE]	(2)

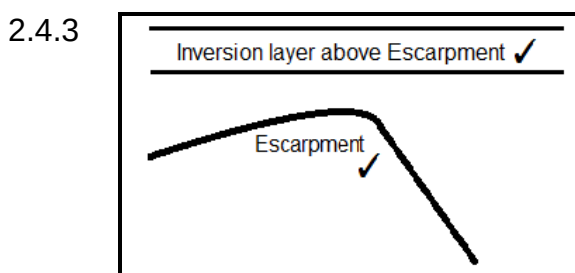
[Must show the difference to get TWO marks]

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3.5 The coldest air is ahead of the warm front (2)
 This will cause the cool air behind the cold front to be uplifted (2)
 The cold front is displaced of the surface (2)
 Cool air behind rises over cold air in front (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4 2.4.1 An increase in temperature with an increase in height/altitude (1)
 Negative lapse rate (1)
 [CONCEPT]
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 Winter (1) (1 x 1) (1)



- 1 mark for drawing of the escarpment
 1 mark for position of inversion layer above the escarpment (2 x 1) (2)

- 2.4.4 **In Summer**
 Upper atmosphere warmer (2)
 Warmer air is lighter and less dense/surface low pressure (2)
 Warm air rising from the heated earth surface can force the inversion layer further upwards (2)
 Kalahari High is weak/poorly developed/weak subsidence of cold air (2)
In Winter
 The Kalahari High is dominant over the interior of South Africa (2)
 Upper atmosphere is colder thus strong subsidence (2)
 Colder air heavier and denser and forces the inversion layer down to below the escarpment (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 **CLIMATE**

No moist air will be able to reach the interior (2)

Limited condensation result in no cloud formation/clear skies (2)

There will be a lack of rainfall/dry conditions (2)

Lack of clouds increase terrestrial radiation and frost may occur (2)

Atmosphere is stable (2)

Apparent drought conditions will prevail (2)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Limits crop cultivation due to the lack of rainfall (2)

Only frost resistant crops can be grown (2)

Seasonal labourers will have reduced income as there will not be sufficient work (2)

Rivers dry up and will influence recreational activities reducing tourism (2)

Less water will impact on industrial activity (2)

Limited power supply as generation of hydro-electricity is less and cannot be fed into the national grid.

[ANY FOUR. MUST REFER TO CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC] (4 x 2) (8)

- 2.5 2.5.1 Drainage density is the total length of streams in a drainage basin divided by the total area of the drainage basin/The relationship between the length of streams in a drainage basin and the size of the drainage basin (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.2 **A** has more tributaries (1)
The total length of the streams at **A** is longer than that for **B** (1)
There are many first order streams in **A** (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.3 2nd order (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.5.4 There are more fingertip streams which join, increasing the drainage density further downstream (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.5.5 **A large amount** of vegetation will decrease the drainage density as the water is trapped by the vegetation and cannot flow as surface run-off (2)
There will be fewer streams as the vegetation retards the flow of water (2)
As vegetation traps water it promotes infiltration and less surface run-off will be experienced (2)

OR

- A small amount** of vegetation will increase the drainage density as the water is not trapped in the vegetation and will flow as surface run-off (2)
There will be more streams as the vegetation does not retard the flow of water (2)
As vegetation does not trap water, infiltration is reduced and it increases direct run-off (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.6 A decrease in the infiltration of water in urban areas due to the artificial surfaces (2)
 An increase in surface run-off because of artificial surfaces (2)
 The surface water reaching the new urban area is removed by the storm water drainage system to areas surrounding the urban area (2)
 Therefore more water is available to create streams in this area which increases the drainage density (2)
 Natural vegetation has been cleared in urban areas creating more surface run-off (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 2.6.1 The main river and its tributaries (1)
 [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.6.2 Separates two tributaries/individual streams in the same drainage basin (1)
 (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.6.3 Tributaries join the main river to resemble branches of a tree (2)
 Tributaries join at acute/small angles (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6.4 Rocks are uniformly resistant to erosion (2)
 Associated with either massive igneous rocks or horizontal sedimentary rocks (2)
 (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.5 **LOWER COURSE**
 River flows over gentle gradient/flat landscape (2)
 The river attains a condition of dynamic equilibrium (2)
 The river starts weaving from side to side over the floodplain (2)
 Vertical erosion is limited and lateral erosion sets in (2)
 The stream velocity is decreased and the river loses its energy (2)
 The carrying capacity of the river decreases and material is deposited (2)
 Deposited material forms irregularities in the stream channel (2)
 These irregularities/deposited material deflects the stream from side to side (2)
 Once meandering starts it continues as stream follows path of less resistance (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[75]

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 3.1.1 Central Business District (CBD) (1)
- 3.1.2 Transition zone (1)
Zone of decay (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 3.1.3 Residential (1)
- 3.1.4 Light industry (1)
- 3.1.5 D (1)
- 3.1.6 Rural-Urban Fringe (1)
Greenbelt (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 3.1.7 A/Central Business District (CBD) (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 3.2 3.2.1 primary (1)
- 3.2.2 tertiary (1)
- 3.2.3 secondary (1)
- 3.2.4 quaternary (1)
- 3.2.5 Trade tariffs (1)
- 3.2.6 Large scale (1)
- 3.2.7 maize (1)
- 3.2.8 gold (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Site refers to the precise position selected for a settlement (1)
Situation refers to how the site is selected in relation to the surrounding landscape (1)
[CONCEPT] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.2 Where water is scarce, farmsteads are located close to the water source/wet point settlement (2)
Where water constitutes a threat, the farmstead is located away from the water source e.g. flood threat/dry point settlement (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

3.3.3 Topography/Relief/Type of slope (2)

The gradient of the slopes will determine the type of farming being practiced on the site (2)

Flat areas/floodplains are easy to cultivate/use machinery (2)

There is less soil erosion on flat land (2)

Soils (2)

The type of soil will determine the type of crops to be grown on the site of the farm (2)

Fertile soil needed to ensure high production (2)

Micro-climate/Aspect (2)

Slopes in the shadow zone are avoided due to lack of sunshine (2)

North facing slopes are preferred in the southern hemisphere because they receive more sunshine which is good for crop cultivation (2)

Fuel (2)

Proximity to trees to burn as fuel (2)

Pasturage (2)

Close to natural grazing for animals (2)

[ANY ONE – DO NOT ACCEPT WATER] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Access to markets to sell products (2)

Access to shops to purchase resources (2)

Access to banks and services (2)

To save travel time and cost of fuel (2)

Perishable goods produced on farms need to be closer to the market (2)

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

3.4 3.4.1 The trend shows a decrease/decline in the number of rural people (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 35,20 % (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 34% - 35% (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4 Rural depopulation (2)

Family units are broken (2)

Rural areas will not be sustainable for growth and development (2)

A lack of investment in rural development projects (2)

Quality of life will decrease/Standard of living declines (2)

Basic services such as shops and schools close (2)

Production decreases as there are fewer people (2)

Ghost towns emerge/abandoned houses (2)

Young people are likely to move to urban areas (2)

Ageing population (2)

Economy declines (2)

Cycle of poverty continues (2)

Less safe to live in (2)

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

- 3.4.5 Encourage investment in rural development farming projects (2)
 Establishment of agricultural schools and colleges (2)
 Improve skills and provide training for farmers/empower farmers (2)
 More research to improve food production (2)
 Access to water wise irrigation schemes (2)
 Water transfer schemes in order to ensure farming even in arid areas (2)
 Improved farming equipment (2)
 Give people land to practice farming (2)
 Provide grants/low interest loans to farmers (2)
 Access to insurance against crop losses (2)
 Access to hybrid/genetically modified seeds (2)
 Plant drought resistant crops (2)
 Moving away from monoculture to planting a variety of crops (2)
 Storing surpluses for times of shortages (2)
 Protect farmers to reduce farm killings (2)
 Implement all rural development policies (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5 3.5.1 Primary: citrus (1) apples and pears (1) grapes (1) tobacco (1)
Secondary: refined petroleum (1) wine (1) iron and steel (1)
 engine parts (1) fruit juice (1) dried fruit and nuts (1)
 [ANY ONE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.2 Grapes (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 R20,6 Billion (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.4 Fruit is the main raw material used in the food processing industry (2)
 Climate suitable for grape growing (for the making of wine) (2)
 Variety of fruit is suitable to be grown in this area (2)
 Large labour force available as fruit farming requires manual labour (2)
 There is a lack of minerals thus the Western Cape relies on fruit as a raw material (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Harbour facilities and harbour infrastructure to export to global markets (2)
 A highly efficient container shipping facility is accessible to the harbour (2)
 Refrigerated containers for transporting fruit overseas (2)
 Cape Town International Airport which provides links to major economies in the west (2)
 Top quality products produced for export (2)
 Increase demand for these products in Northern Hemisphere countries during the South African growing season (2)
 Most industries are established and mechanised (2)
 Road and rail links improve transportation links to the rest of South Africa (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.6 3.6.1 Farming on a small piece of land (commercial or subsistence) (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Small patch of land (1)
Manual labour (1)
Traditional farming methods (1)
No mechanisation evident (2)
Variety of crops/mixed farming (1)
Lack of infrastructure (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 Small piece of land farmed intensively (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.4 The land being farmed is very small (2)
There are many farmers working on a small piece of land (2)
Profit/low yields must be shared by all (2)
Products only sold to local market (2)
Some produce will be used to sustain themselves and their families (2)
Use of traditional farming methods therefore farmers produce less (2)
The products are usually of low quality due to lack of fertilisers and the impact of pests (2)
The farmers have no access to formal markets to sell their products (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 **PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY SMALL SCALE FARMERS**
Limited to manual labour (2)
Limited to use of simple farm equipment (2)
Limited knowledge of scientific farming methods (2)
Water crops by hand/watering can (2)
Overuse of land decreases soil fertility (2)
Exposure to weather elements (2)
Physical health of the workers suffer (2)
Possible theft of produce (2)
Birds insects are attracted to this plot (2)
Yield decreases over time (2)
Limited/No access to funds to buy seeds/fertiliser and supplies (2)
No insurance against crop losses (2)
Natural disasters like flooding and drought ruin farmer (2)
The soil is infertile (2)
Less land for farming causing less productivity (2)
Don't get enough profit/Small profit margin (2)
Competition with commercial farmers for market (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- [75]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 E/unifunctional (1)
- 4.1.2 G/isolated farmstead (1)
- 4.1.3 F/dispersed (1)
- 4.1.4 C/linear (1)
- 4.1.5 A/central place (1)
- 4.1.6 H/gap town (1)
- 4.1.7 D/cross roads settlement (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 4.2 4.2.1 agglomeration (1)
- 4.2.2 Food Security (1)
- 4.2.3 Gross Domestic Product (1)
- 4.2.4 IDZs (1)
- 4.2.5 Sugar cane (1)
- 4.2.6 Socio-economic injustice (1)
- 4.2.7 trade (1)
- 4.2.8 Industrial decentralisation (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 4.3 4.3.1 A process of redressing the injustices of displacement and forced removal that took place during Apartheid (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.3.2 The beneficiaries have seen little or no improvements to their livelihoods (1)
Redistributed land is not used productively (1)
South Africa's land reform efforts lack a focus on struggling farmers (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 4.3.3 To promote economic growth of those who were disadvantaged (2)
 To create self-sufficient farmers (2)
 To redress injustices/imbbalances from the past (2)
 The legacy of Apartheid predominated over the unfair distribution of land and land reform sets out to correct this injustice (2)
 National reconciliation (2)
 To improve food production in the previously marginalised sectors of the population (2).
 Land reform will help people to have access to land (2)
 To alleviate poverty as most communities during Apartheid lived on communal land (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.4 **POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT FOR LAND REFORM PROCESSES**

- Revising land reform policies (2)
 Measures to ensure redistributed land is used productively (2)
 Inclusion of local communities to establish needs through consultation (2)
 Establishing educational centres in these settlements for up skilling the communities (2)
 Training and development in modern farming methods/mentorship to new farmers (2)
 Monitoring and evaluation of processes must be reliable (2)
 Monitoring and evaluation of allocation of resources must be reliable (2)
 Relook at the policies of buying land (2)
 Subsidise small scale farming communities to encourage the buying and selling of their produce (2)
 Create market areas for trading (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 4.4 4.4.1 Injustice means something which is unfair, which violates a person's human rights (1)
 [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.2 Social OR Environmental Injustice (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.3 Poor are located near to the factory (2)
 Influenced by pollutants (2)
 Close to the effluent being released (2)
 Close to the waste dump (2)
 The poor get the by-products of the rich' (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.4.4 The waste products (effluent/waste dump) of the rich are generally dumped in areas where the poor are found (2) (1 x 2) (2)

4.4.5 Health

The air pollution would cause health problems such as asthma/
respiratory/lung diseases (2)

Exposure to toxic substances (2)

Higher medical bills for the poor (2)

Bad smells and diseases from the waste dump (2)

Rat infestations (2)

Waterborne diseases (2)

Environment

Exposed to air pollution (2)

Acid rain (2)

Noise pollution from the factories (2)

Unsightly surroundings (2)

Polluted water from effluent being pumped into the rivers (2)

[ANY TWO – ONE for health and ONE for the environment] (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.6 Strict legislation ensuring those committing environmental injustices are penalised (2)

Establish well managed dump sites and landfills in all communities to
channel the flow of refuse and reduce the amount of pollution (2)

Recycling of by-products (2)

Rehabilitate rivers (2)

More policing and careful monitoring on environmental management
practices and quality of the environment (2)

Impose fines on polluters and illegal dumping (2)

Proper zoning (relocation of the poor) to avoid waste disposal in or near
settlements/buffering (2)

Bylaws need to be policed and enforced (2)

Educate people about environmental injustices (2)

Implement awareness programmes (2)

Build tall chimneys/stacks (2)

Increase green areas (2)

[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

4.5 4.5.1 Extracting raw materials out of the ground(1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Gold (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Rich mineral deposits in South Africa (2)

Variety of minerals in South Africa (2)

Favourable geothermal gradients (2)

Most minerals are mined through opencast process reducing risks (2)

Most minerals are located close to the surface (2)

The quality of the minerals is of a high standard (2)

Natural harbours well-located for exports (2)

Abundant water resources (2)

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

- 4.5.4 Ensure a better economic climate for promoting labour peace (2)
 Improve conditions for labour broking (2)
 Create more collective bargaining councils to improve incentives and working conditions of miners (2)
 Improve salary adjustments to come in line with CPI (2)
 Improve medical aid assistance to labour (2)
 Improve housing allowance (2)
 Workers to have shares in the company/provide incentives (2)
 Commit to improve safety measures (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 **ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF MINING TO:**

Infrastructure

- Mining encourages the growth and development of transportation networks e.g. road and rail (2)
 Improvement of water infrastructure (2)
 Mining requires higher and efficient energy usage and therefore improves electricity grid supply (2)
 Power utilities for mining are created in more remote rural areas and ensures growth of marginalised communities (2)
 Information and communication networks e.g. cell phone networks/ internet/connectivity are improved (2)
 Telecommunication networks are improved (2)

Industrial Development

- Related industries and industrial development from mining grow as mining communities develop around the mine (2)
 Opportunities to add value exist in most minerals found in SA e.g. the mining of iron ore has developed smelting industries (2)
 More employment opportunities for growth and development exist in factories that supply mining equipment to mines (2)
 [ANY FOUR. MUST INCLUDE BOTH INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT] (4 x 2) (8)

- 4.6 4.6.1 Finance/Real estate/Business (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.3 Unprocessed goods have a lower value (2)
 Secondary (2) and tertiary sectors (2) are growing at a faster rate
 A greater demand for processed goods as for raw materials (2)
 Safety concerns reduce production on farms (2)
 Natural disasters reduce production (2)
 High production cost (2)
 Land reform uncertainties reduce yields (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.6.4 Provides opportunities for employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force (2)
 Processed goods have a higher profit margin/increased revenue (2)
 We don't need to import so many goods/Encourage import substitution (2)
 Higher contribution to the GDP (2)
 Stimulates infrastructure development (2)
 More stable source of income, compared to the primary sector (2)
 To earn more foreign exchange (2)
 To attract more foreign investment (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.5 Poor maintenance of infrastructure which results in the wastage of water (2)
 Inefficient management and corruption within these services (2)
 Illegal electricity connections (2)
 High levels of subsidising the poor (for water and electricity) yields low profits in these sectors (2)
 Persistent and high levels of non-payment for services (2)
 Load shedding (2)
 Scarcity of water in a drought-riddled country (2)
 Water restrictions (2)
 Inefficient revenue collection for services provided (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

[75]**GRAND TOTAL: 225**