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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY: PAPER II

EXAMINATION NUMBER

Time: 1½ hours

100 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1. This question paper consists of 20 pages, a topographic map extract, a contoured aerial photograph and an equipment sheet. Please check that your question paper is complete.
- 2. Write your examination number in the blocks above.
- 3. Read the questions carefully.
- 4. Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided on this question paper.
- 5. Carefully study the 1:50 000 topographic map extract 2527CA, 2527CB, 2527CC, 2527CD RUSTENBURG / OLIFANTSNEK and the contoured aerial photograph. The area covered by the contoured aerial photograph is marked with a pink block on the topographic map extract. The conventional symbols are not on the map extract but included on page 2.
- 6. The topographic map extract has grid lines with markings A to I and 1 to 6 that can be used to identify locations by grid reference.
- 7. The completed question paper must be handed to the invigilator at the end of the examination. The topographic map extract and the contoured aerial photograph may be retained by the school for future use.
- 8. The equipment sheet can be used instead of a ruler and a protractor not brought to the examination venue. It may also be used for rough work. There is a fold mark indicating where it should be folded. A magnifying glass and calculator may be used.
- 9. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
- 10. ONE blank page (page 20) has been included at the end of the paper. If you run out of space for an answer, use this page. Clearly indicate the number of your answer should you use this extra space.

FOR	MARKERS'	
US	SE ONLY	

Question	1	2	3	4	Total
Marks	32	25	21	22	100
Obtained					

Topographic map symbols

Topographic map symbols			Topografiesekaartsimbole
National Freeway; National Route		'\	Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete
Arterial Route			Hoofverkeersroete
Main Road			Hoofpad
Secondary Road; Benchmark		¥	Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk
Other Road; Bridge	\rightarrow		Ander Pad; Brug
Track and Hiking Trail			Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad
Railway; Station or Siding			Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn
Other Railway; Tunnel		E	Ander Spoorweg; Tonnel
Embankment; Cutting			Opvulling; Deurgrawing
Power Line	• •	• • • •	Kraglyn
Built-up Area (High, Low Density)			Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)
Buildings; Ruin		• L	Geboue: Murasie
Post Office; Police Station; Store	■P	■PS ■W	Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel
Place of Worship; School; Hotel	•K	∙S ∙H	Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel
Fence; Wall			Draadheining; Muur
Windpump; Monument	Ϋ́	, İ	Windpomp; Monument
Communication Tower	\	Ϋ́, ,	Kommunikasietoring
Wind Turbine; Wind Farm	1	イナイ	Windturbine; Windplaas
Satellite Antenna; Solar Panel Array	×		Satellietantenna; Sonkragplaas
Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon	Δ	<u></u>	Peilbaken; Seevaartbaken
Lighthouse and Marine Light		*	Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
Cemetery; Grave	+ + + +	+	Begraafplaas; Graf
International Boundary and Beacon			Internasionale Grens en Baken
Provincial Boundary			Provinsiale Grens
Protected Area			Bewaringsgebied
Perennial River	\rightarrow		Standhoudende Rivier
Perennial Water			Standhoudende Water
Non-perennial River			Nie-standhoudende Rivier
Non-perennial Water			Nie-standhoudende Water
Dry Watercourse	ここっ		Droë Loop
Dry Pan		\sim	Droë Pan
Marsh and Vlei	a	<u>la</u>	Moeras en Vlei
Pipeline (above ground)		• P	Pyplyn (bo die grond)
Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point	• WT	• <i>R</i> • <i>F</i>	
Coastal Rocks	՝ ՙ՚՚	ԱԱՆԻԴԴ	Kuslynrotse
Prominent Rock Outcrop		= \$;=]:	Prominente Klipbank
Erosion; Sand	CULL		Erosie; Sand
Woodland			Beboste Gebied
Cultivated Land			Bewerkte Land
Orchard or Vineyard			Boord of Wingerd
Recreation Ground	F	Rec	Ontspanningsterrein
Row of Trees	0000	000000	Ry Bome
Mine Dump; Excavation		E	Mynhoop; Uitgrawing

Topografiesekaartsimbole

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QUESTION 1 FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY, MAP SKILLS, GIS

Figure 1 – Location map



[Source: Examiner]

Refer to the location map in Figure 1, the topographic map extract and the contoured aerial photograph to answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Rustenburg and Olifantsnek are found in (province).

Gauteng	
Mpumalanga	
North West	
Limpopo	

(1)

1.2 Pretoria is located of Rustenburg and Olifantsnek.

north	
south	
east	
west	

(1)

1.3 What is the likely conventional symbol shown in Photograph 1 and located in H2?

Photograph 1 – Conventional symbol in H2



[Source: Examiner]

Windpump	
Benchmark	
Monument	
Spot height	

(1)

1.4 Use a rectangle to mark the location of the map (2527CA, 2527CB, 2527CC, 2527CD) on the grid below.

	27°		28°
25°			
260			
20			

(4)

1.5 Study the fact file below.



1.5.1 Indicate with a **P** on Figure 2 where a poort may have formed.



Figure 2 – OpenStreetMap of F/G 5

[Source: OpenStreetMap]

(2)

1.5.2 Circle the correct words to make the following sentence true.

The drainage in this area is **superimposed / antecedent**. This is because the landscape is **older / younger** than the rivers that flow over it.

1.5.3 Study Figure 3.



Figure 3 – GIS-generated map of G/H 5/6

[Source: Examiner adapted]

(a) Define the term *abstraction*.

(2)

Complete (b), (c) and (d) on Figure 3 above.

(b) The streams of drainage basin R cause more headward erosion than the steams of drainage basin S. On Figure 3, draw your own dashed line to show the new watershed between basins R and S. Label it 'new watershed'.

- (c) Label any confluence in drainage basin **T** with the letter **C** on Figure 3. (1)
- (d) Label the Hex River on Figure 3. Show clearly (with an arrow) the direction of flow of this river. (2)

1.5.4 Study the fact file below and answer the questions.



[Source: <https://www.mountainpassessouthafrica.co.za/> and Examiner adapted]

(a) OpenStreetMap is in edit mode. Using the topographic map as reference, complete the missing information of the dam and dam wall in the attribute table in Figure 4.

<	Edit feature		×	Inspect
✓ Feature	Туре			
"	Dam		i	
✓ Fields				
Name 🔒			i	
(i)				
Operator	A		i	A STATEMENT
Unknown				L Letore
Height (Me	eters)		i	and the second
(ii)				
Material			i	
metal, conc	rete, stone			6
Start Date		1	i	
(iii)				and the second s
				(3

Figure 4 – OSM edit mode

(b) Give ONE example from this attribute table and explain why data standardisation is important.

(2)

(c) OpenStreetMap uses *crowdsourced* open data. How does this impact on OpenStreetMap's data security?

(1)

Hint: Crowdsourcing involves obtaining information from a large group of people who submit their data via the Internet.

- 1.5.5 Give TWO possible reasons for the dam being 'severely silted up and polluted'.
 - _______
- 1.5.6 Circle the correct words to make the following sentences true.
 - (a) The Hex River will be **abstracted / rejuvenated** as it leaves the Olifantsnek Dam.
 - (b) The Olifantsnek Dam is an example of a **temporary / permanent** base level of erosion.

1.6 Figure 5 shows an incomplete map of OSM data for the Olifantsnek Dam and surrounds.

You have been tasked to *digitise* Figure 5 using current information from the topographic map (F4). At least FOUR new features must be added to the map in Figure 5.

Complete this by adding these to the map below.

Figure 5 – Incomplete map of OSM data for Olifantsnek (F4)





QUESTION 2 CLIMATE, MAP SKILLS

- 2.1 Refer to the 1 : 20 000 contoured aerial photograph (marked with the pink-coloured block on the topographic map extract) to answer these questions.
 - 2.1.1 Using the contoured aerial photograph, draw a cross section from trigonometric beacon 216 to Commissiesdrift farm gate (as shown in Photograph 2 on the following page). The gate can be found at the end of the red arrow on the contoured aerial photograph. Use a vertical scale of 1 cm = 40 m.

Marks will be allocated as follows: end point, correct orientation and shape.

Start : trigonometric beacon 216, height 1651,1



Horizontal scale: 1: 20 000

(5)

2.1.2 On your cross section above, indicate the following:

- (a) At least TWO river crossings.
- (b) At least ONE footpath.

(3)

2.1.3 Calculate the vertical scale of this cross section.

(2)

2.1.4 Calculate the vertical exaggeration of this cross section.

The cross section has been vertically exaggerated ______ times.

Calculations:	
	(2)

2.2 Study Photograph 2.

Photograph 2 – Commissiesdrift farm gate



2.2.1 In which season was Photograph 2 taken?

2.2.2 Name the area that this farm gate and fence are protecting.

(1)

- 2.2.3 Calculate the gradient from trigonometric beacon 216 to Commissiesdrift farm gate. (Use the white line on the contoured aerial photograph as a reference.)
 - (a) Difference in height

Start height	1 651,1 m
End height	m
Difference in height	m
Distance between two points	2 220 m

(2)

- (b) Gradient
 - 1:_____

(2)

Calculations:

(c) Gradient is calculated as an average. How does the cross section you drew differ from an average-gradient calculation?

(2)

(d) Citrus is grown on the north-facing slopes of the Magaliesberg. Using map evidence, explain a climatological reason for this.

- (e) Chicken farms are evident on the south-facing slopes on the topographic map extract and on the contoured aerial photograph.
 - (i) What climatological problem does this present to the farmer in winter?

(1)

(2) **[25]**

(ii) Explain a possible solution to the problem the farmer might face in winter.



QUESTION 3 SETTLEMENT, MAP SKILLS

Study Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Rustenburg (B3/4/5)



3.1 3.1.1 Describe ONE area of land use visible in Figure 6 (highlighted in white) that has been significantly developed since the topographic map extract was produced.

(1)

(2)

- 3.1.2 Explain a possible reason for this new development.
- 3.2 Line X–Y (in the thick yellow line) has been drawn on the topographic map extract across blocks B1–5. Using the descriptions from A–F below, assign land uses to the different blocks.
 - A high-income residential
 - B rural / urban fringe
 - C Waterkloof Chrome Mine
 - D regional shopping centre
 - E green belt
 - F medium-income residential

Please note example:

Block	B1
Land use	С

Cross profile (B1–5)

Block	B1	B2	B3	В3	B4	R30 and N4	B5
Land use						R30 and N4	

3.3 3.3.1 Rustenburg is a central place. There are numerous shopping nodes.

Complete the table below comparing two shopping nodes. Circle the correct answers.



3.3.2 (a) Calculate the distance between the two shopping nodes.

Distance	in	km:	
Diotarioo			

(2)

Calculations:		

(b) Complete the table below.

	Platinum Shopping Centre (B4) to the Orange Grove Supermarket (E5): Circle the correct answer.	73° / 163° / 207° (2)		
	Magnetic declination	18º 37' west of true north for 2023		
(ii)	Magnetic bearing (formula below	w)		
		(2)		
Calculations:				
Magnetic bearing = true bearing + magnetic declination				
		[21]		

Q3 subtotal

QUESTION 4 ECONOMY, MAP SKILLS

Study the fact file on the economy of the mapped area.

Fact File: Economy of Rustenburg / Olifantsnek



[Source: <https://samancorcr.com/>]



[Source: Google Maps]

- Rustenburg is dominated by chrome and platinum mines. The mining sector is projected to last another 30 years, so economic diversification is critical for the area's survival. Manufacturing and tourism are also important.
- Wheat and poultry are also farmed here as shown in the adjacent photographs.
- The stretch of road between Olifantsnek Dam and Rustenburg was affectionately known as the 'golden mile' for the volumes of citrus fruit produced. Citrus grows more prolifically on warmer, north-facing slopes.



[Source: <http://www.boschkrans.com/Oranges.asp>]



[Source: Examiner adapted]

4.1 4.1.1 Using the contoured aerial photograph of Commissiesdrift, calculate the area of one chicken coop (a red square has been drawn around one of them).

Hint: a chicken coop is a building where chickens are kept.

Length of chicken coop	m
Width of chicken coop	m
Area	m²
Calculations:	
	(4)

- 4.1.2 Circle the correct words to make the following sentences true.
 - (a) Chicken farming is an example of **intensive / extensive** farming and is done on a **large / small** scale. A block reference where chicken farms can be found is **F2 / H3**.
 - (b) Wheat farming is an example of **intensive / extensive** farming and is done on a **large / small** scale. A block reference where wheat is grown is **F2 / H3**.

(6)

- 4.2 Samancor Chrome proposed a new opencast mine be opened on the Waterkloof farm in block B5/6.
 - 4.2.1 Give ONE valid site factor for the establishment of this mine.

(1)

4.2.2 Explain ONE situational factor in the establishment of this mine.

(2)

(2)

4.2.3 Describe ONE possible impact that the opencast mine will have on the Hex River (top right-hand corner of A6).

4.2.4 Give THREE other impacts that this opencast mine could have on the surrounding area.

(3)4.2.5 Beneficiation from chrome mining in the manufacturing sector is seen as the leading sector to transform this municipality, ensuring the region's sustainability. Discuss TWO beneficiation examples. (4) [22] Q4 subtotal

Total: 100 marks

ADDITIONAL SPACE (ALL QUESTIONS)

REMEMBER TO CLEARLY INDICATE AT THE QUESTION THAT YOU USED THE ADDITIONAL SPACE TO ENSURE THAT ALL ANSWERS ARE MARKED.

