

Please paste  
the barcoded  
label here

--

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2022

**GEOGRAPHY: PAPER II**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Time: 1½ hours

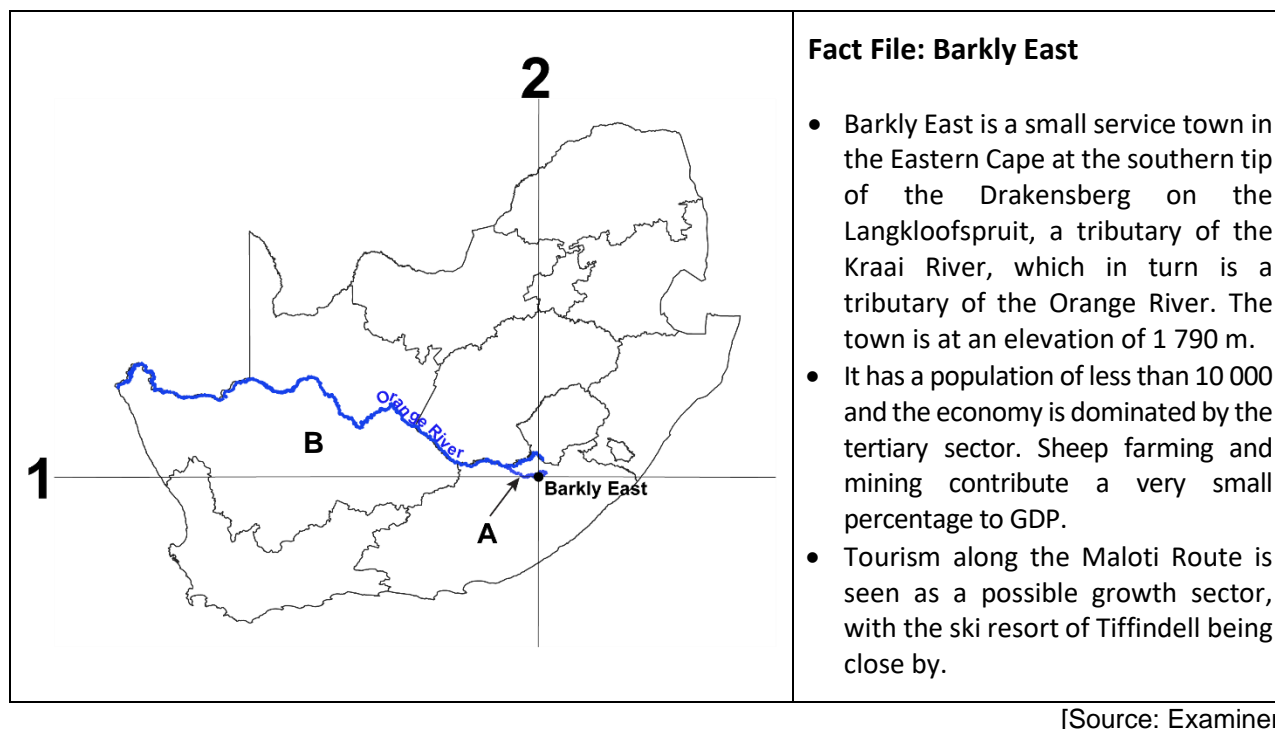
100 marks

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 26 pages, a topographic map extract, an orthophoto map extract and a yellow equipment sheet. Please check that your question paper is complete.
2. Write your examination number in the blocks provided 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 3027 DC BARKLY EAST and the orthophoto map extract. The area covered by the orthophoto map extract is marked with a pink block on the topographic map extract. **The conventional symbols are not on the map extract but included on page 23 for reference purposes.**
6. The topographic map extract has grid lines with markings A to F and 1 to 10 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 orthophoto map extract may be retained by the school for future use.
8. The yellow equipment sheet can be used in lieu of equipment not brought to the examination by the candidate. 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. Three blank pages (pages 24–26) have been included at the end of the paper. If you run out of space for an answer, use these pages. Clearly indicate the number of your answer should you use this extra space.

**FOR MARKER'S USE ONLY**

Question	1	2	3	4	Total
Marks	28	28	29	15	100
Obtained					

**QUESTION 1 FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY, MAP SKILLS****Figure 1 – Location map**

Refer to the location map above, the topographic map extract 3027 DC BARKLY EAST and the orthophoto map extract to answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Name the province labelled **B** on the location map in Figure 1.

Northern Cape	
Free State	
Eastern Cape	
KwaZulu-Natal	

(1)

1.2 The point at which the Kraai River (**A** in Figure 1) meets the Orange River is known as a ...

watershed.	
confluence.	
interfluve.	
rejuvenation.	

(1)

1.3 The Orange River is an example of a(n) ... river.

non-perennial	
periodic	
episodic	
exotic	

(1)

1.4 The Orange River drains into the (1.4.1) Ocean in a(n) (1.4.2) direction. Choose from the options below.

Indian	Atlantic	Pacific	easterly	westerly	northerly
--------	----------	---------	----------	----------	-----------

1.4.1 \_\_\_\_\_

1.4.2 \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

1.5 The Orange River forms the international border between South Africa and ...

Botswana.	
Mozambique.	
Namibia.	
Zimbabwe.	

(1)

1.6 The major watershed of the Orange River is the ...

Witteberg.	
Drakensberg.	
Magaliesberg.	
Roggeveld.	

(1)

1.7 1.7.1 The Kraai River is in its upper course. Choose THREE pieces of evidence from the topographic map extract to prove this. Circle the correct options.

waterfalls	braiding	floodplain	gorge
parallel drainage	oxbow lake	marshland	alluvial fan

(3)


1.7.2 Study the section of the Kraai River at grid block reference C/D 1/2 labelled **G–F**.

(a) Draw a simple cross profile from **G** to **F**. Identify the following:

- slip-off slope, undercut slope, slowest flow, fastest flow. (4)

One mark will be awarded for correct orientation. (1)

Cross profile **G** to **F**



(b) Provide a reason for the presence of cultivated land on this bend.

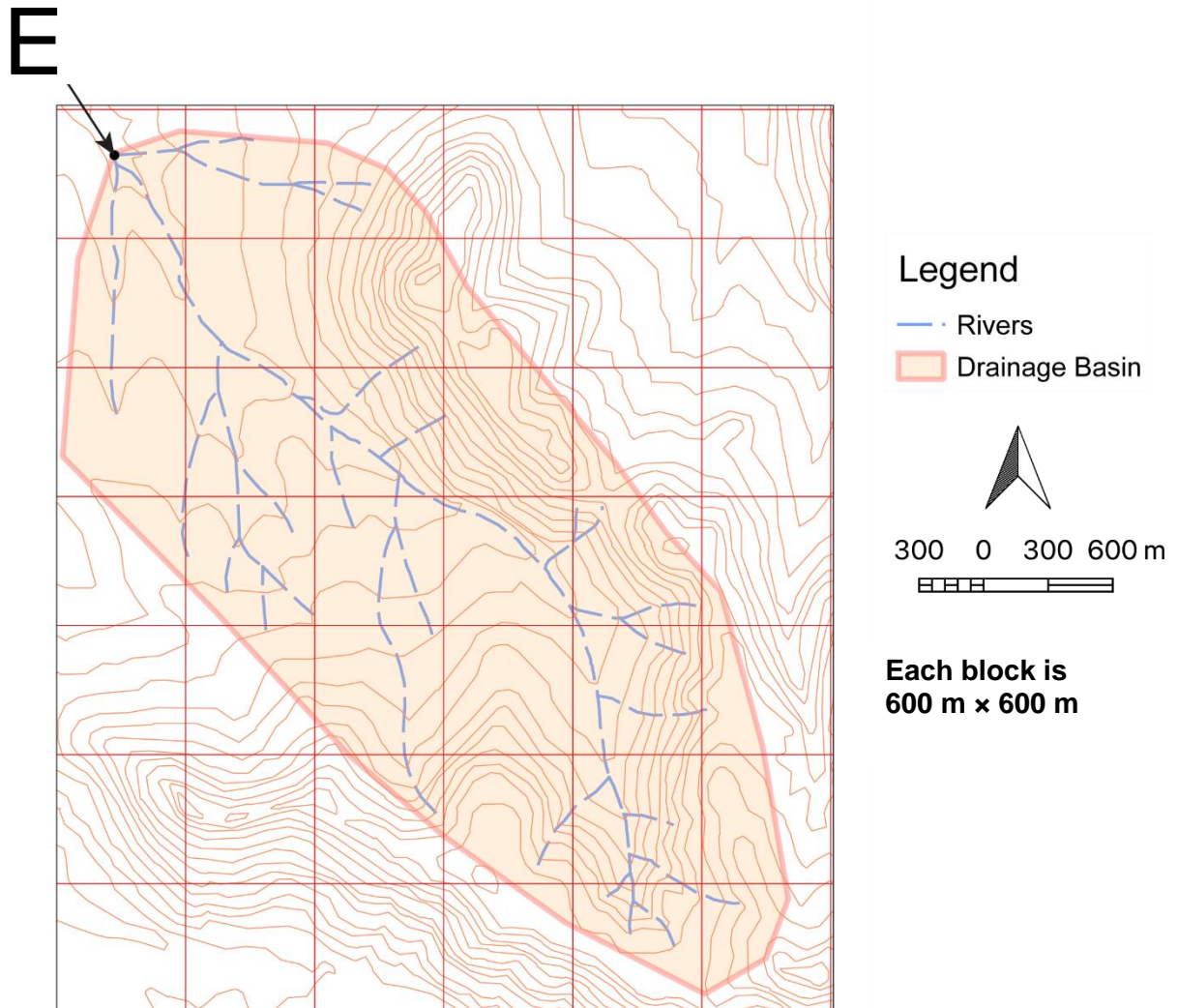
---

---

---

(2)

## 1.8 Study Figure 2.

**Figure 2 – Drainage basin of river system E (indicated by red polygon on the topographic map extract)**

1.8.1 Complete the stream-ordering table below of these rivers as they drain towards **E**.

Stream order 1	Stream order 2	Stream order 3

(3)

1.8.2 The dam is missing in Figure 2. Using the correct conventional symbol (do not worry about colour), draw the dam in the correct place on Figure 2.

(2)

**NOTE: THIS QUESTION MUST BE COMPLETED ON FIGURE 2 ABOVE.**

- 1.8.3 How could the law of stream ordering have helped the owner choose the correct location for the dam?

---



---



---

(2)

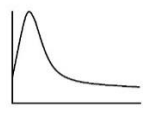
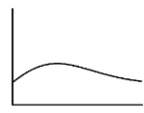

- 1.8.4 The estimated area of this drainage basin is ...

1 800 000 m <sup>2</sup>	
3 600 000 m <sup>2</sup>	
6 120 000 m <sup>2</sup>	
9 000 000 m <sup>2</sup>	

Calculations:

(2)

- 1.8.5 This drainage basin could be described as long and narrow. A gauging station records data during a summer thundershower and a flood hydrograph is produced. Choose the most appropriate hydrograph from the options below.

Option	Hydrograph	Indicate your choice below (write only 1, 2 or 3)
1		
2		
3		

(1)

- 1.8.6 Provide a possible reason for building the dam in B8.

---

(1)  
**[28]**

**Q1 subtotal**

**QUESTION 2      SETTLEMENT, MAP SKILLS****2.1      Study Photograph 1.****Photograph 1 – Farm in E5**

[Source: Examiner]

2.1.1      Name the farm found here.

---

(1)

2.1.2      This is an isolated farmstead. Provide ONE reason from the topographic map extract to support this statement.

---

---

(1)

2.1.3      Explain ONE situational factor the owners considered when establishing their farm.

---

---

(1)

2.1.4      Circle the correct option.

This farm is an **extensive / intensive** operation and would be classified as a **commercial / subsistence** farm.

(2)

- 2.1.5 This farm has a windpump as seen by the conventional symbol in E5 and in Photograph 2 below. Photograph 3 shows a sign on a road as you enter Barkly East.

**Photograph 2 – Windpump**



**Photograph 3 – Sign on road**



[Source: Examiner]

- (a) Give TWO pieces of topographic map extract evidence (other than the windpump and non-perennial water) to prove that the mapped area is generally 'water scarce'.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

- (b) How is the water that is drawn by the windpump stored?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- (c) What evidence is there on the topographic map extract (besides the indication of a windpump and a non-perennial river) that water is available here for pumping?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)



(d) Give co-ordinates of this windpump.

(i) Choose the correct latitude.

30° 57' 30" S	
30° 57' 34" S	
30° 57' 38" S	
30° 57' 42" S	

(ii) Choose the correct longitude.

27° 34' 11" E	
27° 34' 15" E	
27° 34' 19" E	
27° 34' 23" E	

(2)

2.2 Study Photograph 4 below.

**Photograph 4 – Nkululeko (E6)**



[Source: Examiner]

2.2.1 What type of settlement is evident in Photograph 4?

(1)

2.2.2 Using photographic or topographic map extract evidence, describe TWO service delivery issues people in Photograph 4 may face on a daily basis.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2)

2.2.3 Explain ONE possible reason for the location of this settlement.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

2.2.4 Study photographs 5 and 6 below.

**Photograph 5 – Road in Barkly East residential area (F6)**



**Photograph 6 – Graveyard (E7)**



[Source: Examiner]

(a) Describe the street pattern evident in this area by studying Photograph 5 and the topographic map extract (F6).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

(b) What dangers will the residents of Barkly East (F6) face if the Commonage Dam wall should fail?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- (c) The graveyard in Photograph 6 is an example of an apartheid-style buffer. Give topographic map extract evidence to justify this statement.

---



---

(1)

2.3 Study Photograph 7 below.

**Photograph 7 – Photograph taken from R56 in E4**



[Source: Examiner]

2.3.1 What is this feature labelled **F** in Photograph 7?

---

(1)

2.3.2 (a) From which position (1 or 2) along the R56 (in E4 on the topographic map extract) was Photograph 7 taken?

1	
2	

(1)

(b) Provide a reason for your answer to (a) using topographic map evidence.

---



---

(1)

- 2.3.3 (a) The approximate bearing of feature **F** from where Photograph 7 was taken is ...

30°.	
135°.	
210°.	
325°.	

(2)

- (b) The magnetic declination for 2022 is ...

26° 01' W.	
26° 12' W.	
26° 23' W.	
26° 34' W.	

Calculations:

(2)

- (c) Calculate the magnetic bearing using your answers to (a) and (b). Complete the table using the formula below.

True bearing + magnetic declination = magnetic bearing		

(2)

**[28]**

<b>Q2 subtotal</b>
--------------------

**QUESTION 3 ECONOMY, MAP SKILLS, GIS**

3.1 Study the fact file below and answer the questions that follow.

**Fact File: Tourism in the area**

- Tiffindell's state-of-the-art snowmaking equipment allows us to make snow throughout the winter season.
- In summer, spring and autumn, Tiffindell becomes one of the best off-the-beaten-track adventure lands in South Africa.
- Tiffindell Ski Resort is approximately 100 km from Barkly East on the R396. This is a potholed dirt road suitable for high-clearance vehicles.
- The Aliwal North–Barkly East railway line was arguably the most scenic route in South Africa with eight switchbacks (Photograph 8 on page 14) but was closed in 2001 after a disastrous accident claimed many lives.



**Hint: a switchback is a zigzag-shaped bend in the rail route**

[Source: <<http://www.tiffindell.co.za>>, Examiner adapted]

3.1.1 Choose the correct economic sector for each activity or place (tick the correct box).

	Economic sector			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary
Activity / Place				
Tiffindell Ski Resort				
Transport of agricultural products to urban areas and industrial commodities to rural areas, which was the main function of the old rail route.				

(2)



- 3.1.2 By studying the 'old rail route' that starts in E5 and runs north towards Aliwal North, and Photograph 8, explain TWO possible difficulties engineers building this rail route in 1903 would have faced. Use specific topographic map or photographic evidence.

**Photograph 8 – Switchbacks (A3 and A4)**



[Source: Examiner]

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

- 3.1.3 Some of the switchbacks on the old rail route are visible in A3 and A4. Tierkrans Bridge (A4/5) is shown below in Photograph 9.

**Photograph 9 – Tierkrans Bridge (A4/5)**



[Source: Examiner]

Calculate the gradient the train would have had to climb from the Tierkrans Bridge to position **X** in A3. Select an appropriate answer.

Distance from Tierkrans Bridge to position **X** (A3): 4 250 m

(a) Difference in height

80 m	
100 m	
120 m	
140 m	

(2)


(b) Gradient

1:53,1	
1:42,5	
1:35,4	
1:30,3	

(2)

Calculations:

- 3.2 Tourism is seen as an economic sector that could boost the local economy of Barkly East. Create a simple webpage for Barkly East Tourism showcasing Tiffindell.

		
<p>What makes Tiffindell so attractive to visit?</p>		<p>(2)</p>
<p>How to get there from Barkly East? (Use at least ONE piece of topographic map evidence.)</p>		<p>(1)</p>
<p>Activities on offer? (at least 3)</p>		<p>(3)</p>
<p>Possible road conditions?</p>		<p>(1)</p>

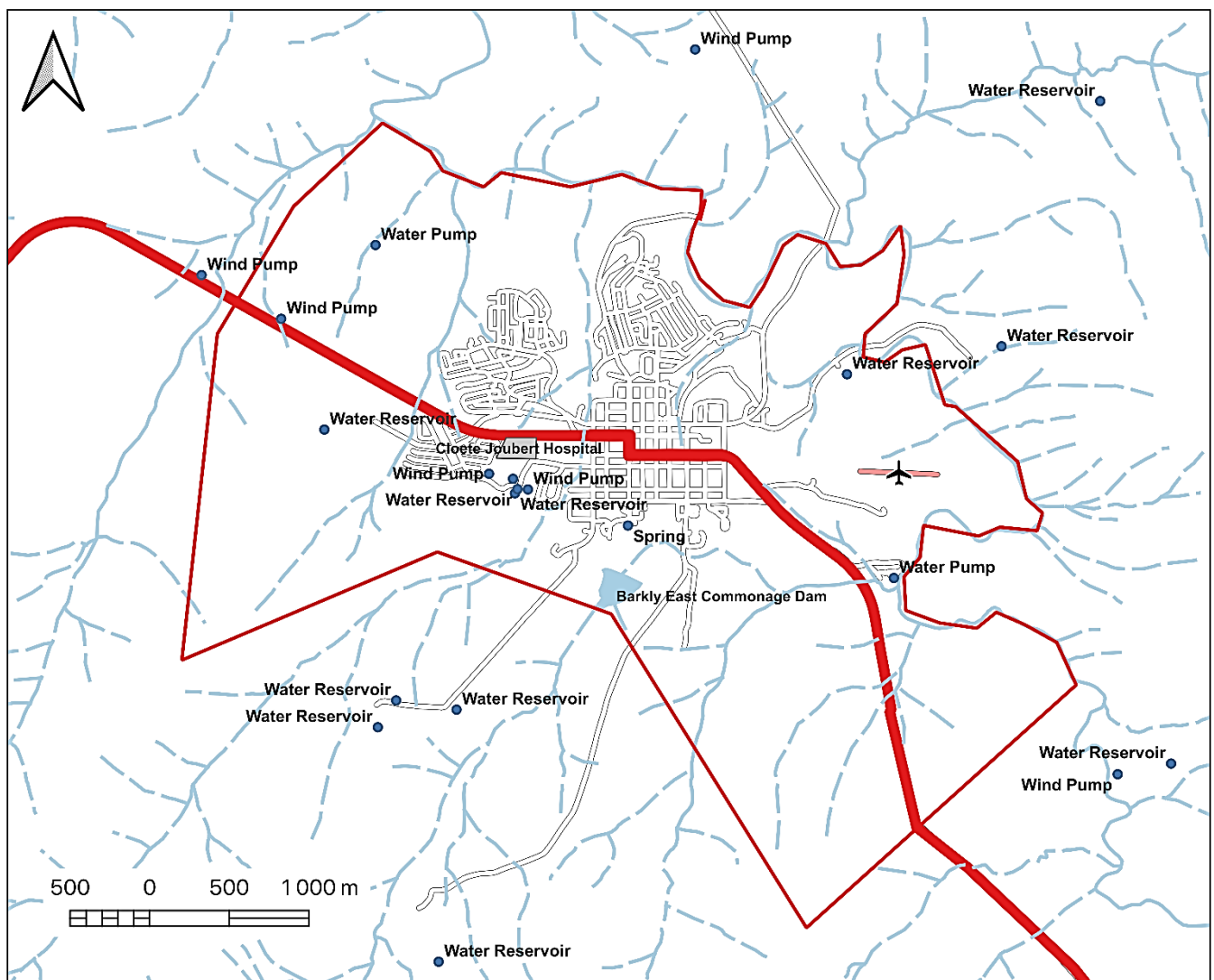


3.3 ER24 and Tiffindell Ski Resort want to build a helipad in the area to provide emergency services for road accidents and to airlift people to the Cloete Joubert Hospital (F6). A site needs to be chosen. You have been asked to suggest a suitable location. Use your GIS knowledge to do this.











The requirements for the siting of the helipad are:

1. It must **not be in** the city limits but it must be within 500 m of the limits of the city.
2. It must be located within 500 m of any source of water.
3. It must be within 250 m of a national or main/other road.
4. In addition to meeting the criteria above, it should be as close to the hospital as possible.

**Figure 3 – GIS-generated map of Barkly East**



- 3.3.1 Complete the legend for the GIS-generated map, listing all the layers shown on the map.

Legend	
	Water points
	<b>A</b>
	<b>B</b>
	<b>C</b>
Rivers	
	Non-Perennial
	Perennial
	<b>D</b>
	City Limits
	<b>E</b>
	Hospital

A – \_\_\_\_\_

B – \_\_\_\_\_

C – \_\_\_\_\_

D – \_\_\_\_\_

E – \_\_\_\_\_

(5)

- 3.3.2 Indicate on Figure 3 (page 17) the site that would satisfy all the requirements for developing the helipad. (Use the letters 'HP' to indicate the site.)

(3)

- 3.3.3 (a) What geoprocessing technique would be used if a computer had been used to determine the best site for the helipad?

Manipulation	
Buffering	
Integration	
Resolution	

(1)

- (b) The geoprocessing done in (a) above would be an example of ...

manipulating global data.	
manipulating spatial data.	
manipulating local data.	
None of the above.	

(1)

- 3.3.4 (a) The layer showing rivers has two legend entries. Filtering data in an attribute table based on specific content of a field refers to the following:

Attribute query	
Spatial query	
Locational query	
Cartographic query	

(1)

- (b) Give TWO examples of data that would be found in an attribute table containing fluvial information on the Barkly East area.

---

(2)

- 3.4 When generating this GIS map using appropriate software, the layers were arranged in the following order from top to bottom ...

line, polygon, point.	
polygon, line, point.	
point, line, polygon.	
polygon, point, line.	

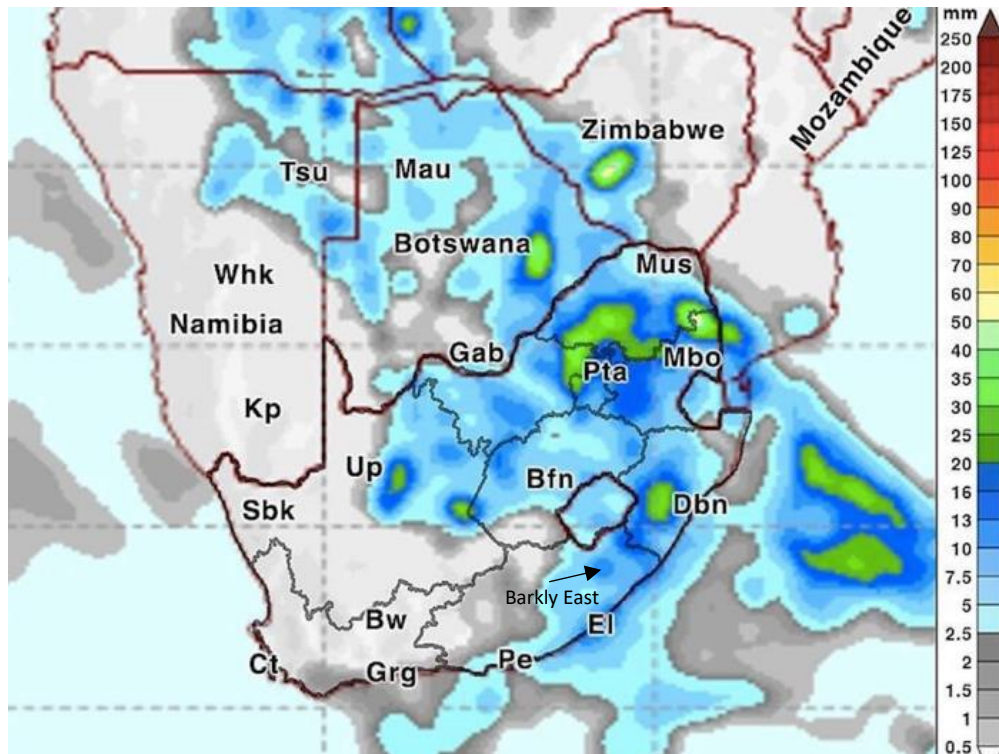
(1)  
[29]

<b>Q3 subtotal</b>
--------------------

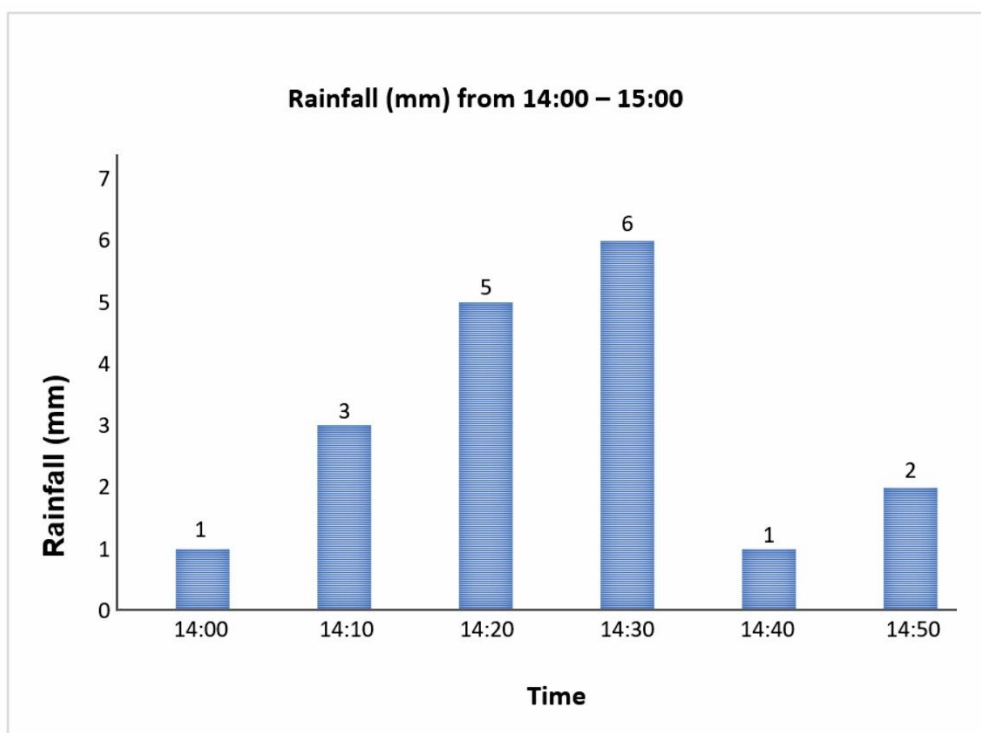
## QUESTION 4 CLIMATE

- 4.1 The Barkly East area experiences an afternoon thunderstorm. An expected rainfall map for Southern Africa is shown below as well as a rainfall graph for Barkly East.

**Figure 4 – Expected rainfall map of Southern Africa**



**Figure 5 – Thunderstorm rainfall graph**



4.1.1 Calculate the total amount of rain that fell during this storm.

\_\_\_\_\_ mm

(1)

4.1.2 How long did the storm last? Circle the correct answer.

40 minutes / 60 minutes / 70 minutes

(1)

4.1.3 Provide the names of TWO neighbouring countries where heavy rain (over 20 mm) is expected.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

4.1.4 A lot of the rain falls over the Indian Ocean on this day. Provide ONE reason for this.

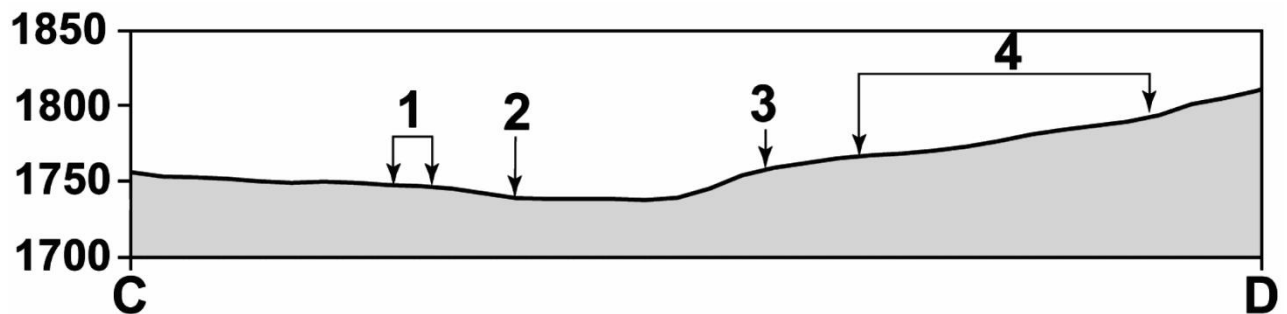
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

4.2 The orthophoto map extract shows an area in E7/8. In a field study conducted at 6 a.m. in winter, temperatures ( $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) were recorded between C and D.

**Figure 6 – Cross section from C to D**



4.2.1 Study Figure 6 and the orthophoto map extract.

Provide the land uses/features evident for 1–4 on cross section C–D.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

(4)

## 4.2.2 Complete the table below.

Recorded temperature	–2 °C	0 °C	
Position at which temperature was recorded.	2 or 3	2 or 3	(2)
Reason for position chosen (use map extract evidence).			(4)

**[15]****Q4 subtotal****Total: 100 marks**

## Conventional symbols

National Freeway; National Route.....		.....Nasionale Deurpad; Nasionale Roete
Arterial Route .....		.....Hoofverkeersroete
Main Road .....		.....Hoofpad
Secondary Road; Bench Mark.....		.....Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk
Other Road; Bridge .....		.....Ander Pad; Brug
Track and Hiking Trail.....		.....Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad
Railway; Station or Siding.....		.....Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn
Other Railway; Tunnel.....		.....Ander Spoorweg; Tonnel
Embankment; Cutting.....		.....Opvulling; Deurgrawing
Power Line.....		.....Kraglyn
Built-up Area (High, Low Density).....		.....Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)
Buildings; Ruin .....		.....Geboue; Murasie
Post Office; Police Station; Store.....		.....Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel
Place of Worship; School; Hotel .....		.....Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel
Fence; Wall .....		.....Draadheining; Muur
Windpump; Monument.....		.....Windpomp; Monument
Communication Tower.....		.....Kommunikasietoring
Wind Turbine; Wind Farm .....		.....Windturbine; Windplaas
Satellite Antenna; Solar Panel Array .....		.....Satelliet Antenna; Sonkrag Plaas
Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon.....		.....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.....		.....Bewarings Gebied
Perennial River .....		.....Standhoudende Rivier
Perennial Water.....		.....Standhoudende Water
Non-perennial River.....		.....Nie-standhoudende Rivier
Non-Perennial Water.....		.....Nie-standhoudende Water
Dry Water Course .....		.....Droë Loop
Dry Pan .....		.....Droë Pan
Marsh and Vlei .....		.....Moeras en Vlei
Pipeline (above ground).....		.....Pyplyn (bo die grond)
Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point.....		.....Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt
Coastal Rocks .....		.....Kuslynrotse
Prominent Rock Outcrop .....		.....Prominente Klipbank
Erosion; Sand .....		.....Erosie; Sand
Woodland .....		.....Beboste Gebied
Cultivated Land.....		.....Bewerkte Land
Orchard or Vineyard .....		.....Boord of Wingerd
Recreation Ground.....		.....Ontspanningsterrein
Row of Trees.....		.....Rye Bome
Mine Dump; Excavation .....		.....Mynhoop; Uitgrawing

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

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]