



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2016

**GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I**

Time: 3 hours

300 marks

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**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 19 pages and a Colour Insert of 4 pages (i – iv). Detach the Colour Insert from the middle of the question paper. Please check that your question paper is complete.
  2. Read the questions carefully.
  3. **ALL THREE QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.**
  4. Credit will be awarded for the following:
    - Interpretation and explanation; and
    - Evidence of personal observations where this is appropriate to the question.
  5. You are encouraged to use sketch maps, diagrams and other explanatory drawings to support your answers wherever relevant.
  6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
  7. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
  8. There is a GLOSSARY of words on page 2 explaining what the words in **bold** used in the questions mean.
  9. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid response. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two responses.
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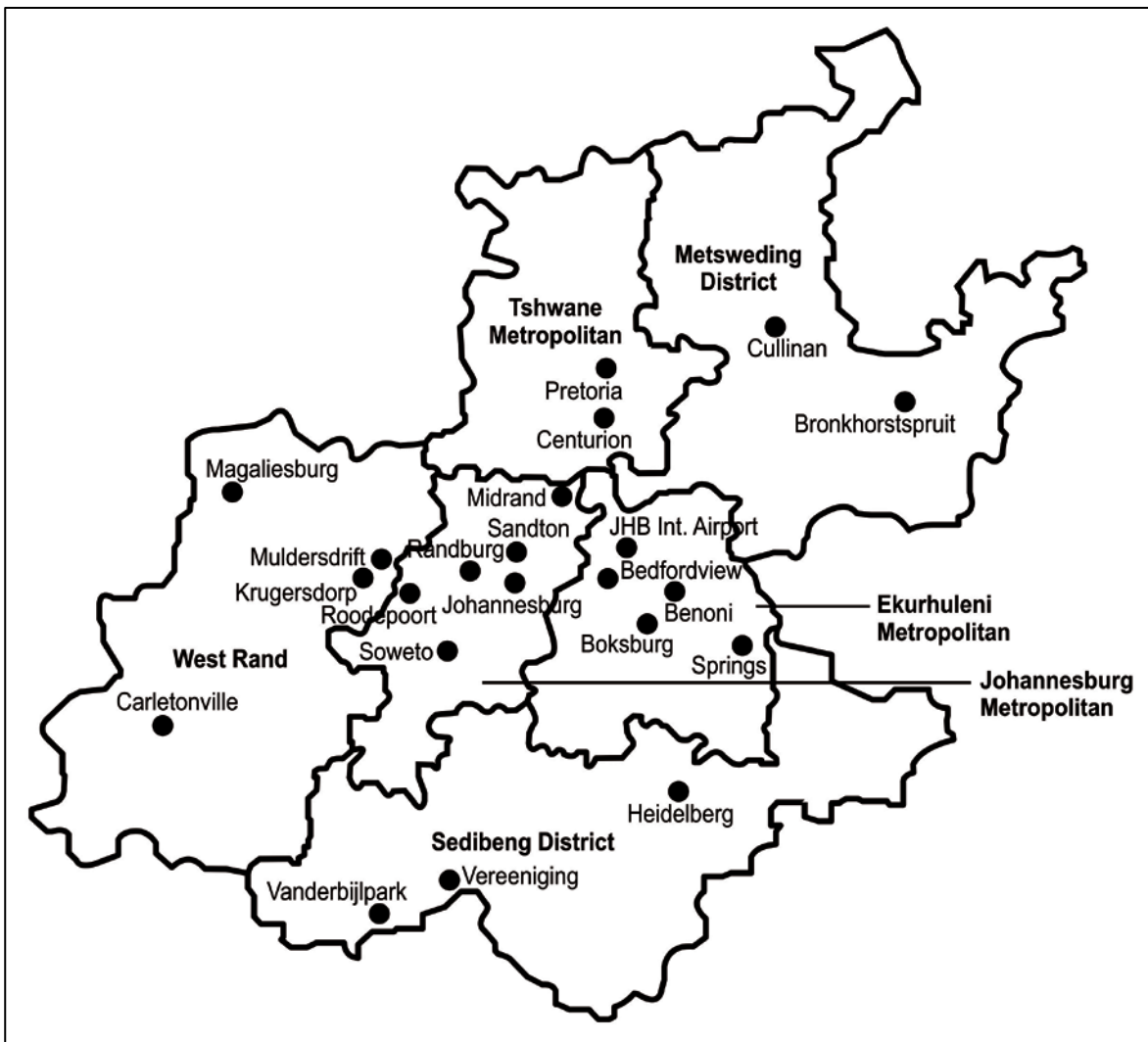
**GLOSSARY**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
<b>Account for</b>	To justify, and provide reasons for something using a short explanation.
<b>Compare</b>	To note the similarity and/ or dissimilarity between something.
<b>Comment (on)</b>	To give your opinion or make a statement about something; to write generally about.
<b>Contrast</b>	To show the differences or opposite characteristics of something.
<b>Compile</b>	To put together various pieces of information.
<b>Create</b>	To make, or produce something.
<b>Define</b>	To give the precise meaning of ...
<b>Describe</b>	To provide the main characteristics of something; to provide an account of. (Note: A diagram or map may be included as part of a description).
<b>Discuss</b>	To examine or investigate by way of an argument the various aspects of a statement.
<b>Draw (redraw)</b>	To show by means of a sketch.
<b>Evaluate</b>	To judge or determine, to provide an opinion about a particular matter.
<b>Explain</b>	To make clear or plain. To make sure the reader understands what is being said.
<b>Hinder</b>	To make difficult.
<b>Identify</b>	To give the essential characteristics of; to name.
<b>Indicate</b>	To point out or show.
<b>Label(s)</b>	To identify or name features on a diagram or map using arrows/ lines.
<b>List</b>	To write an itemised series of concise statements; to present a list of names, facts, aspects or items.
<b>Match</b>	To find the exact counterpart of another.
<b>Name</b>	To state something; to give; to mention.
<b>Outline</b>	To provide a general explanation or description of something.
<b>Provide</b>	To give.
<b>Select</b>	To choose; to pick out the correct answer from several alternatives.
<b>State</b>	To present information or details plainly, directly, and simply, without discussion.
<b>Suggest</b>	To put forward an idea, to recommend, or propose something.

**SECTION A            GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES****QUESTION 1            GEOGRAPHICAL CASE STUDY: FOCUS ON GAUTENG PROVINCE**

**Study the maps of Gauteng Province (Figures 1 and 2) and read the source material provided.**

**Figure 1: Map of Gauteng's metropolitan regions and districts**

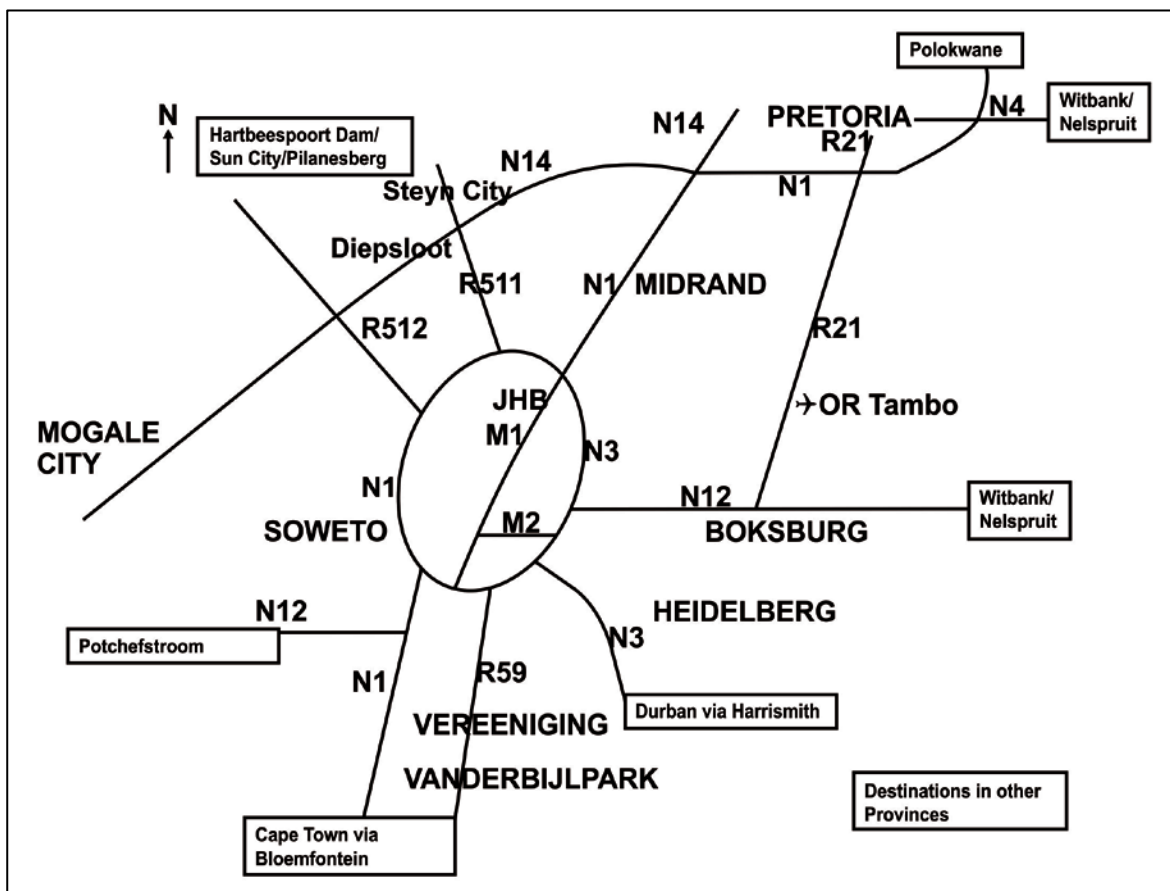


[Source: <toolsforschool.net>]

**Gauteng Province Fact File**

- Gauteng is the most populated province – 12.2 million people, comprising 23.7% of the total population of SA (Census, 2011).
- The discovery of gold in 1886 together with the rich iron ore and nearby coal deposits led to the rapid development of the region in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- With a gross domestic product (GDP) valued at R811 billion, Gauteng generates 33.9% of South Africa's GDP and 10% of the total GDP of the entire African continent.

[Adapted from: <gautengonline.gov.za>]

**Figure 2: Major road networks across Gauteng Province**

[Source: Makiti Guides and Tours]

### 1.1 Map Work Techniques, Urban Settlements and Issues

Study Figures 1 and 2 (pages 3 – 4) carefully. Answer the questions which follow.

- 1.1.1 **Name** the THREE metropolitan regions which constitute the province of Gauteng. (6)
- 1.1.2 In which metropolitan area would you find the M1 and M2 highways? (2)
- 1.1.3 Which national route links the West Rand District with the Tshwane Metropolitan region? (2)
- 1.1.4 The M1, M2 and N1 and N3 are some of the busiest and most congested road networks in Gauteng. **Account for** this statement with reference to Figures 1 and 2 and the Fact File. (4)
- 1.1.5 **Identify** and **explain** THREE strategies that would ease traffic congestion along major routes in South African cities. (6)
- 1.1.6 How could a GIS be useful in monitoring traffic across the province? **Provide** TWO suggestions. (4)

## 1.2 Urban Settlements and Issues

Refer to Photograph 1 and Photograph 2 on page (i) of the Colour Insert.

Diepsloot and Steyn City: Two settlements side by side in Gauteng.

Figure 3: Zapiro cartoon



[Source: Zapiro]

### Diepsloot Fact File

- Located between the R511 and N14, north of Sandton. (see Figure 2 on page 4)
- Densely populated low income settlement.
- Population of this settlement is estimated at 350 000.
- Unemployment rate is around 50%.
- Consists of a mixture of **government-subsidised housing**, brick houses built by landowners as well as shacks.
- Some families lack access to basic services such as running water, sewage and rubbish removal. Regions of Diepsloot often get flooded during the heavy summer rains.
- Residents use paraffin stoves and coal for cooking, and candles for light.
- Some shacks have electricity and use a prepaid meter, but this is becoming increasingly expensive and is used sparingly.

(See Photograph 1, page (i) of the Colour Insert)

[Adapted from: <Wikipedia.com>]

### Steyn City Fact File

'A master plan was drawn up to fulfil Steyn's ambitious vision of creating a 'live, work and play' **lifestyle estate** on a scale unlike anything seen in SA before'.

#### Location of development:

- 800 ha stretch of land spanning 4 km between the R511 (William Nicol Drive) to the east and Cedar Road to the west, six times the size of the Sandton CBD. (Refer to Figure 2 on page 4)

#### Economic value and investment:

- Development potentially worth R30 bn.
- Funded by South African businessman, Mr Douw Steyn, founder of Auto and General Insurance.

#### Mixed Land Use:

- The estate will eventually have 10 000 residential properties, including a retirement village, offices, and retail space. It will also be home to 2 primary schools, 2 high schools, 2 crèches, a hospital, an 18-hole golf course, clubhouse and spa.
- About half of the estate will comprise wooded parkland.

(See Photograph 2, page (i) of the Colour Insert)

[Source: *Financial Mail*, 18 September 2014]

- 1.2.1 **Match** the correct term in Column A with the most correct explanation in Column B. Write down only the question number and correct answer, e.g. 1.2.1 (a) – A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Lifestyle Estate	A	Greater numbers of people living in an urban area per km <sup>2</sup> .
(b)	Government-subsidised housing	B	An urban model which takes into consideration the influences that apartheid and racial segregation has had on urban land use.
(c)	Informal sector	C	A higher income residential area, normally enclosed by a fence with boomed access. Such areas often have recreational facilities such as parks, golf courses, etc.
(d)	South African city model	D	Uncontrolled growth and expansion of the urban area.
(e)	Densification	E	Residential areas beyond the main city boundary. Residents commute a distance each day to work and back home.
(f)	Edge City	F	People who earn an income below a certain amount will be able to receive financial support from the government in order to buy a house.
(g)	Urban sprawl	G	People earning money outside of the official economy. Businesses are rarely licenced and taxes not paid.
(h)	Rural-urban fringe	H	Settlements consisting of plywood, corrugated iron and sheets of plastic. Formal municipal services are frequently lacking or insufficient.
(i)	Dormitory town	I	An urban renewal project focussing on housing and commercial opportunities for residents.
(j)	Informal settlement	J	Decentralisation has led to the development of commercial and retail activities beyond the CBD area.
		K	This model explores land use patterns typical of the early 1900s.
		L	The outskirts of the urban area. Where urban and rural land uses mix.

(20)

- 1.2.2 Read the Fact File information for Diepsloot and Steyn City on page 5. **Compare** and **contrast** the type of settlement and living conditions of residents in Diepsloot and Steyn City. You may tabulate your answer. (8)

- 1.2.3 Study Figure 3 carefully and read the Diepsloot Fact File on page 5.

- (a) How does the cartoon link with the information provided in the Fact File? (4)
- (b) What message is the cartoon trying to communicate with readers regarding social justice issues in many informal settlements in South Africa? (4)

- 1.2.4 **Suggest** TWO strategies urban developers and city planners could implement to improve the living conditions of the community living in Diepsloot. (4)

- 1.2.5 **Evaluate** the case studies of Diepsloot and Steyn City as examples of both 'Third World' and South African city models. (4)

### 1.3 Drainage Systems and Catchment Management in Diepsloot

Study Photograph 1 on page (i) of the Colour Insert. Read the Fact File information below.

#### Diepsloot Drainage Fact File

- Diepsloot has a **seasonal drainage system** with a **highly disturbed** water course that cuts through the settlement.
- The river course and surrounding wetland forms the open space running through the settlement.
- The river has a **trellised drainage pattern** with numerous seasonal channels.
- The water course is a tributary of the Jukskei River.
- The river channels are highly disturbed by concrete roads, footpaths and illegal waste dumping.
- Channels are dry in winter resulting in many shacks being built in this drainage area.
- Diepsloot is vulnerable to flooding, especially during the summer months.

[Source: Adapted from: Ngie, A., University of Johannesburg, 2011]

1.3.1 **Provide** another geographical term for a 'seasonal drainage system'. (2)

1.3.2 According to the Fact File, the main drainage pattern in the settlement of Diepsloot is trellis. Based on this fact, **describe** the geology and relief of this settlement area. (4)

1.3.3 **Suggest** TWO ways in which humans have interfered with the natural drainage system within the area of Diepsloot. (4)

1.3.4 **Draw** a sketch graph representative of a typical storm hydrograph for Diepsloot following heavy rainfall in the summer. On the hydrograph fill in:

(a) the river discharge, and (2)

(b) the base flow. (2)

Take care to **label** the hydrograph correctly.

1.3.5 Write a paragraph in which you **discuss** THREE reasons why Diepsloot as a settlement is vulnerable to flooding in summer. Refer to the Fact File and Photograph 1 in the Colour Insert. (6)

## 1.4 Urban Climates

Large cities like Johannesburg experience unique micro-climates as illustrated by Figures 4 – 6 below.

Figure 4

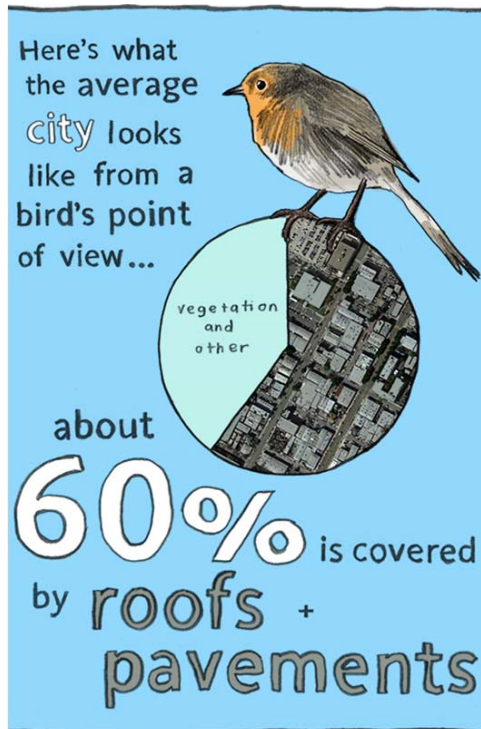


Figure 5

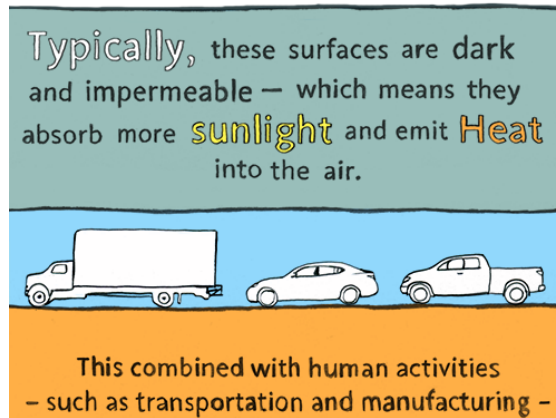
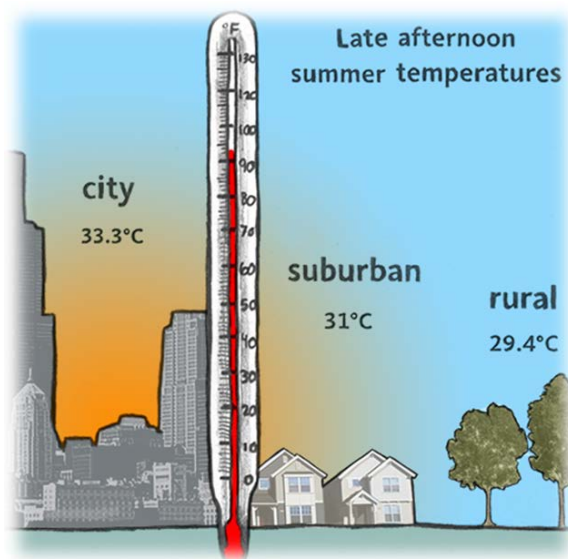


Figure 6



[Adapted from: <tumblr.com>]

- 1.4.1 Study Figures 4 – 6 above.  
What microclimatic concept are these images illustrating? (2)
- 1.4.2 **Explain** how the conditions mentioned in Figures 4 – 6 contribute to the microclimate concept referred to in the above question (Question 1.4.1). (4)
- 1.4.3 **Create** a similar cartoon/ diagram/ sketch with supporting **labels** to complete the cartoon series that looks at possible strategies to prevent or reduce the impact of this microclimate issue. (6)

100 marks



**SECTION B CLIMATE AND WEATHER, AND GEOMORPHOLOGY****QUESTION 2****2.1 Climate and Weather – Synoptic Weather Map**

Refer to the synoptic weather map, Figure 7 (page 11) and Table 1 (page 11) together with the SABC News report below.

**SABC News report****Cold, wet weather affecting several areas in Cape Town**

Saturday, 5 July 2014

Cape Town Disaster Management says almost 3 000 people have been affected by this weekend's cold and wet weather. More than 100 roads were flooded in various parts of the Cape Metro after heavy rain fell since Friday afternoon. Residents in low-lying areas of the Cape Flats are worst affected. More rain is predicted this afternoon.

More snow is expected to fall in some mountainous regions of the Western Cape this evening. Table Mountain Cableway is currently closed to the public due to the bad weather. There are reports that snow has fallen on the mountain top. Snow has also fallen in Ceres and Worcester.

Heavy rains, accompanied by gale force winds, have brought misery to thousands of people living in informal settlements on the Cape Flats.

[Source: SABC News online, 5 July 2014]

Study the synoptic weather map, Figure 7 and Table 1 on page 11. Answer the following multiple choice questions below. **Select** the most correct answer. Write down the question number and correct letter. E.g. 2.1.1 – A.

2.1.1 The correct term for the collective group of mid-latitude cyclones shown on this chart (Figure 7) is:

- A A group of anti-cyclones
  - B A family of mid-latitude cyclones
  - C A line of mid-latitude cyclones
  - D A cluster of low pressure troughs
- (2)

2.1.2 Cape Town has a high chance of rainfall on 2014-07-04 because:

- A It is overcast and cold.
  - B The air temperature is low and there is a presence of an anticyclone.
  - C The dew point and air temperature readings are close and a cold front system is approaching.
  - D A 20-knot wind is blowing and it is overcast.
- (2)

2.1.3 Port Elizabeth is likely to be experiencing berg wind conditions because of:

- A Northerly winds of 15 knots, the unusually warm air temperature, presence of the coastal low and approaching cold front from the west.
- B Northerly winds of 15 knots, the low dew point temperature and likelihood of snow falling on higher ground.
- C Northerly winds of 15 knots, the presence of the coastal low and cold sea breeze from the Indian Ocean.
- D Northerly winds of 15 knots, the low dew point temperature and cold onshore breeze. (2)

2.1.4 A on the synoptic chart (Figure 7) identifies a/ an:

- A Cold front
- B Warm front
- C Occluded front
- D Polar front (2)

2.1.5 Bloemfontein's clear, dry winter conditions reflected on this chart are due to (a):

- A The city's maritime climate, location on the plateau and cyclonic conditions.
- B Drought, clear skies and negative dew point temperature.
- C North-westerly wind, clear skies and approaching cold front from the west.
- D The city's continental climate, location on the plateau and anti-cyclonic conditions. (2)

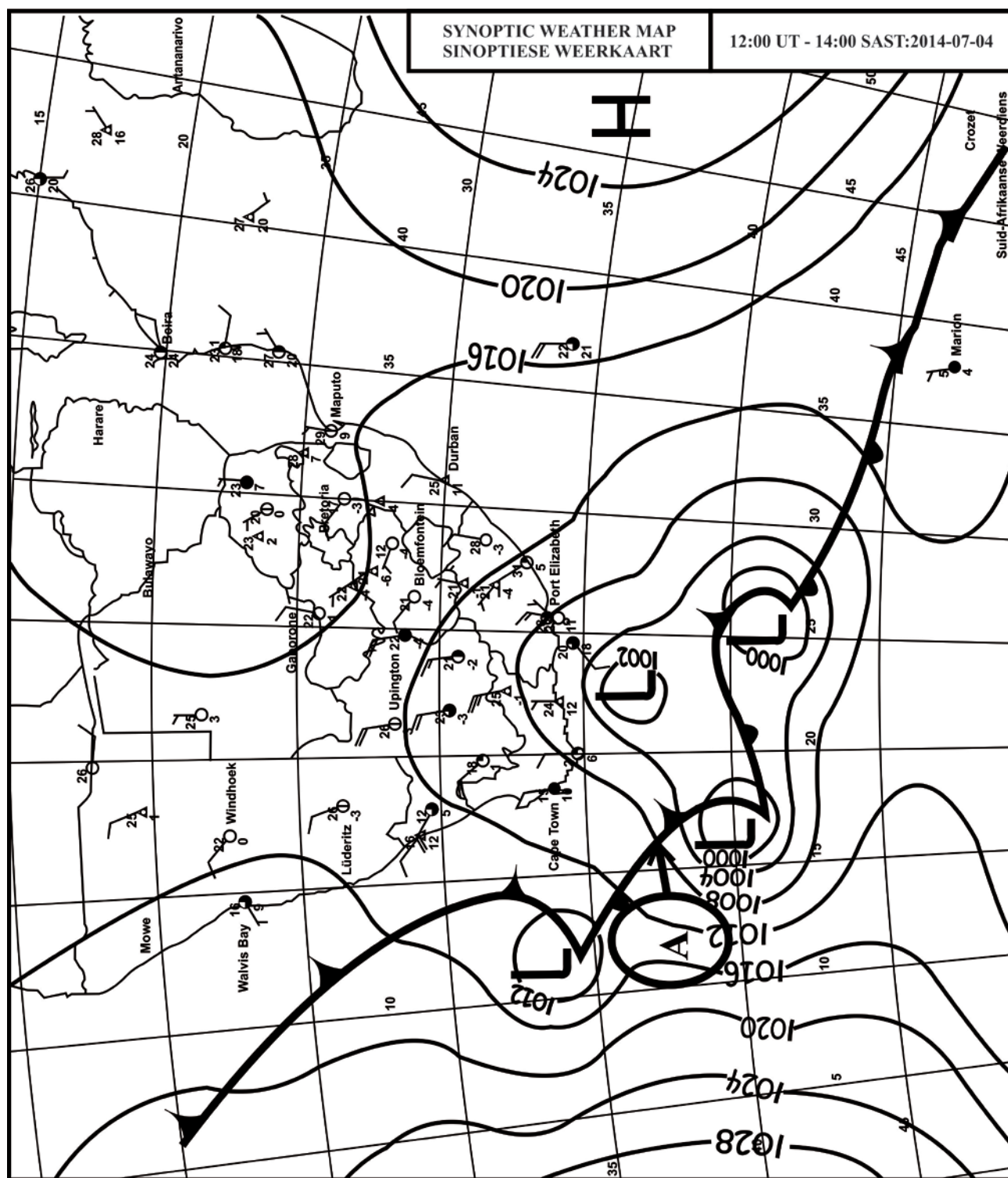
## 2.2 Cape Town's Cold, Wet Winter Weather

Refer to the SABC news report, (Saturday, 5 July 2014) page 9.

2.2.1 **List** THREE ways in which Cape Town and the surrounding regions have been negatively affected by the cold, wet weather. (6)



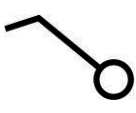
2.2.2 Why have the residents on the Cape Flats, in particular, been more severely affected by the poor weather conditions? (4)

2.2.3 The synoptic weather map, Figure 7 (page 11), illustrates weather conditions for Friday, 4 July 2014, the day preceding the SABC news report. **Explain** how the information on the synoptic weather map has been accurately reported on by SABC news the following day. (6)

**Figure 7: Synoptic weather map**

[Source: SA Weather]

**Table 1: Enlarged weather stations from Figure 7 above.**

Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	Bloemfontein
15 10 	26 11 	21 -4 
Question 2.1.2	Question 2.1.3	Question 2.1.5

### 2.3 Climate Terminology

**Match** the correct climatological term in Column A with the correct explanation in Column B. Write down only the question number and correct letter, e.g. 2.3.1 – A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.3.1	Tropical depression	A	Continual storms over a large area occurring in the summer time.
2.3.2	South Easter (wind)	B	Up-slope valley winds.
2.3.3	Line thunderstorms	C	Formative (early) stages in the development of a tropical cyclone.
2.3.4	Temperature inversion	D	Formed by the cooling of land after sunset by thermal radiation in calm conditions with a clear sky.
2.3.5	Tropical cyclone eye	E	Air that will warm adiabatically.
2.3.6	Offshore winds	F	Winds/ air formed by a trough of low pressure.
2.3.7	Tropical cyclone Irina ( <i>Indian Ocean, March 2012</i> )	G	Caused by cold air collecting at the bottom of a valley.
2.3.8	Subsiding air	H	The South Atlantic high pressure system ridges to the south of South Africa resulting in strong onshore winds.
2.3.9	Radiation fog	I	Down-slope valley wind.
2.3.10	Anabatic winds	J	Normally drier winds blowing from the land towards the coast.
		K	The 9th tropical cyclone of the season for that area.
		L	Calm conditions, which include a drop in wind, slight increase in temperature, and very low pressure.

(20)

### 2.4 Limpopo Drainage Basin

Study Figure 8 in the Colour Insert (page ii), which represents the Limpopo River drainage basin. Also refer to Figure 9, the photograph of the Limpopo River in southern Mozambique (page 13).

2.4.1 **Comment on** the overall drainage density of the Limpopo River basin shown in Figure 8 (Colour Insert, page ii). (2)

2.4.2 Figure 8 also shows the groundwater supply within the Limpopo Basin. **Explain** the following geographical terms used on Figure 8:

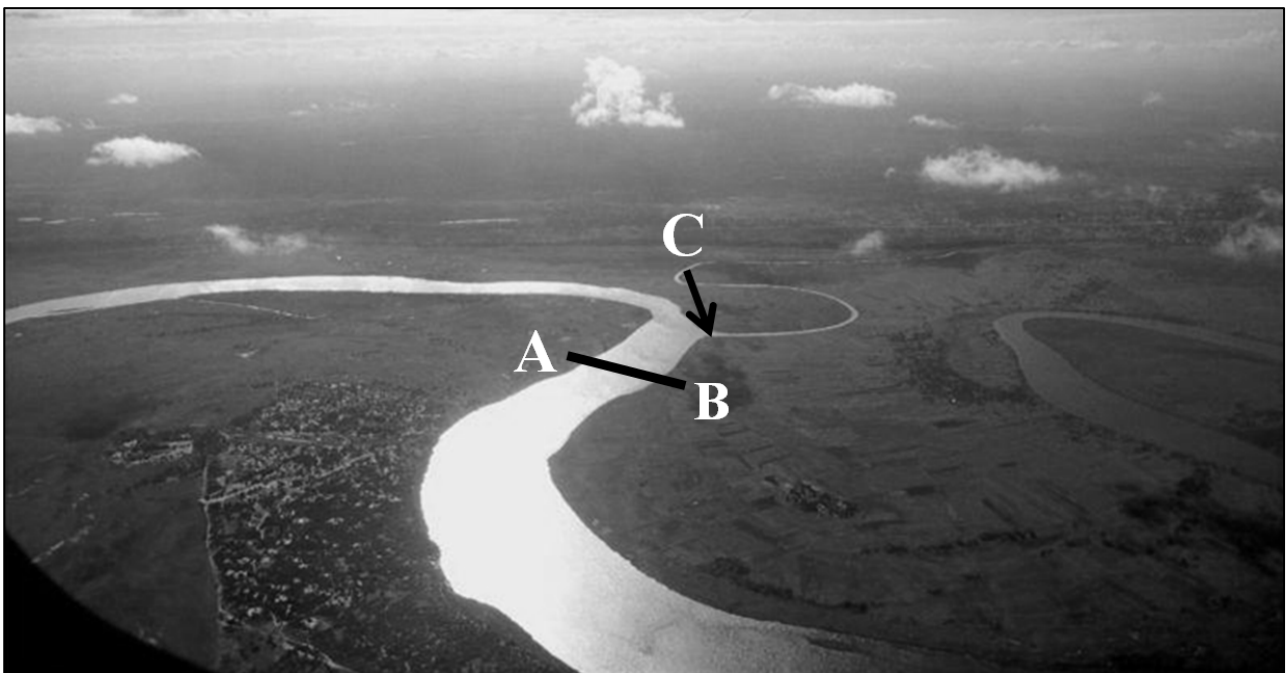
(a) Ground water (2)

(b) Watershed (2)

2.4.3 **Name** THREE southern African countries (except for South Africa) in which the Limpopo River drainage basin occurs. (6)

- 2.4.4 Although not shown on Figure 8 (Colour Insert, page ii), within the Limpopo basin there are both permanent and periodic rivers. Using diagrams and short notes, **contrast** the groundwater flow in each of these types of rivers. Take care to illustrate the seasonal change in each of these river types. (6)
- 2.4.5 **Suggest** TWO ways in which groundwater may be of benefit to rural farming communities in the Limpopo province. (4)
- 2.4.6 Refer to the photograph of the Limpopo River, Figure 9 below. **Provide** TWO pieces of evidence from the photograph that suggest this is the lower course of the Limpopo River. (4)
- 2.4.7 **Identify** the river feature indicated at C on Figure 9. (2)
- 2.4.8 (a) **Draw** and **label** a *sketch cross section* of the river channel from A – B as indicated on Figure 9. (2)
- (b) On your sketch, **label** the area of greatest flow speed. (2)
- (c) **Indicate** on your sketch whether this section of river is experiencing laminar or turbulent flow. (2)

**Figure 9: Aerial view of the Limpopo River, southern Mozambique**

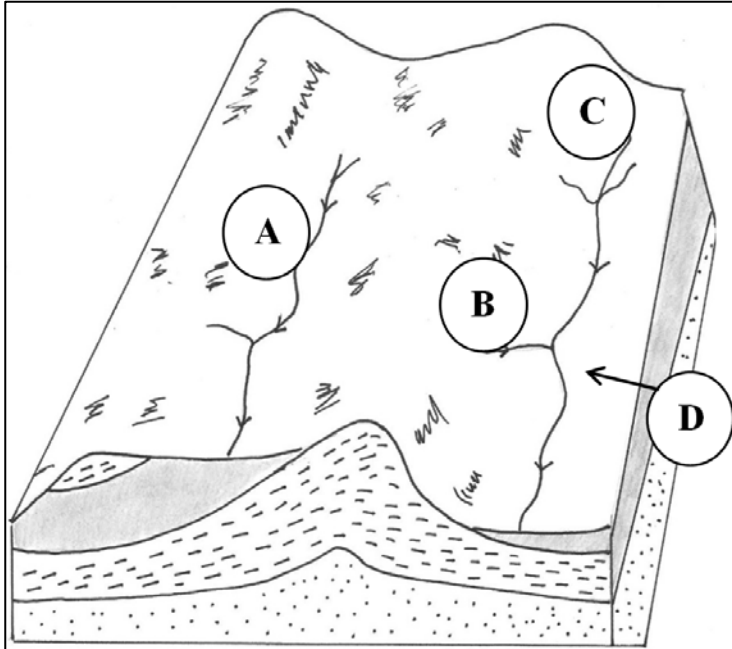


[Photographer: Helena Afonso]

## 2.5 Abstraction and River Capture

Refer to Figure 10 below.

**Figure 10: Sketch of two river basins**



- 2.5.1 **Explain** the fluvial concept of 'abstraction'. (2)
- 2.5.2 With reference to Figure 10, will abstraction occur at point A, B, C or D? **Provide** ONE reason for your answer. (4)
- 2.5.3 Which other fluvial process is likely to take place in Figure 10 as a result of abstraction? (2)
- 2.5.4 In your Answer Book, **redraw** an aerial sketch representation of Figure 10 in a *few thousand years* into the future.

On your sketch, **label** the following features:

- (a) Captor stream
  - (b) Captive stream
  - (c) Misfit stream
  - (d) Wind gap
  - (e) Watershed
- (12)

**100 marks**

## SECTION C RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND THE ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA

### QUESTION 3 RURAL SETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES, THE INFORMAL SECTOR, A CASE STUDY OF COAL MINING IN THE HLUHLUWE AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL AND GAUTENG INDUSTRIAL REGION

#### 3.1 Terminology

**Match** the concepts in Column A with the correct statement in Column B. Write ONLY the number and the correct letter, for example 3.1.1 – A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Secondary activities	A	Underdeveloped regions, which have anchor projects to attract investment (usually foreign) and around which economic activities grow.
3.1.2	GDP	B	Those parts of the economy involved in the processing of raw materials, e.g. manufacturing, construction and power generation.
3.1.3	Tertiary activities	C	Industry/ services not located at a specific place.
3.1.4	Quaternary activities	D	Grouping together of similar activities.
3.1.5	Break-of-bulk point	E	Total value of the goods and services produced within a country in a financial year.
3.1.6	Market-orientated industries	F	Area along a major transport route.
3.1.7	Ubiquitous industry	G	A lack of access to food and water. This can lead to starvation and malnutrition.
3.1.8	Agglomeration	H	Those sectors of the economy that fulfil the exchange function and that provide market availability of commodities, e.g. wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and government.
3.1.9	Food insecurity	I	Activities related to the productivity and movement of goods.
3.1.10	SDI	J	Refers to a location where cargo is broken into smaller units for further distribution. The mode of transport usually changes.
		K	Those parts of the economy concerned with research, gathering and disseminating information and administration.
		L	Industry which is located close to the market to minimise transport costs.

(20)

### 3.2 Rural Settlement and Social Justice Issues

Study Photograph 3 on page (iii) in the Colour Insert.

3.2.1 The settlement shows a rural clustered settlement pattern. **Provide** evidence from Photograph 3 to prove this statement. (4)

3.2.2 **State** the main economic function of this settlement. (2)

3.2.3 **Discuss** THREE physical factors which have influenced the site of this settlement. (6)

#### 3.2.4 Social justice issues

(a) In the area shown in Photograph 3 on page (iii) of the Colour Insert, communal land tenure is practiced. **Describe** 'communal land tenure'. (2)

(b) **Explain** how rural land reform could improve the quality of life of the inhabitants in the area. (4)

3.2.5 Refer to Table 2 below, showing statistics for the area shown in Photograph 3.

With reference to Table 2 as well as your own knowledge, **suggest** THREE reasons why the area shown in Photograph 3 has experienced rural decline. (6)

**Table 2: Employment statistics for the Mudén area, KZN**

STATISTICS	1950	2014
Number of farmers	262	50 – 60
Farm workers	4 000	400 – 500
Services	Full Post Office	Postal Agency
Unemployment	25%	50%

### 3.3 The Informal Sector

Refer to Photograph 4 and Photograph 5 on pages (iii – iv) in the Colour Insert. The photographs show two informal sector activities.

3.3.1 **State** ONE area in which each of the activities shown in Photograph 4 and Photograph 5 will be found. (4)

3.3.2 **Suggest** ONE reason why each of these activities provides an important service to their clients. (4)

3.3.3 **Compile** a table in which you **comment on** the following aspects of the informal sector activities shown in Photograph 5:

- low or high order functions,
- sphere of influence and
- threshold population. (6)

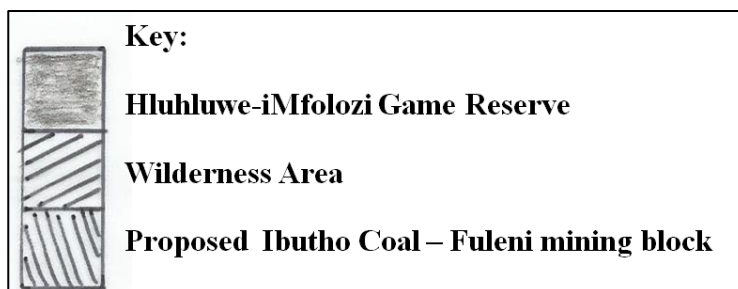
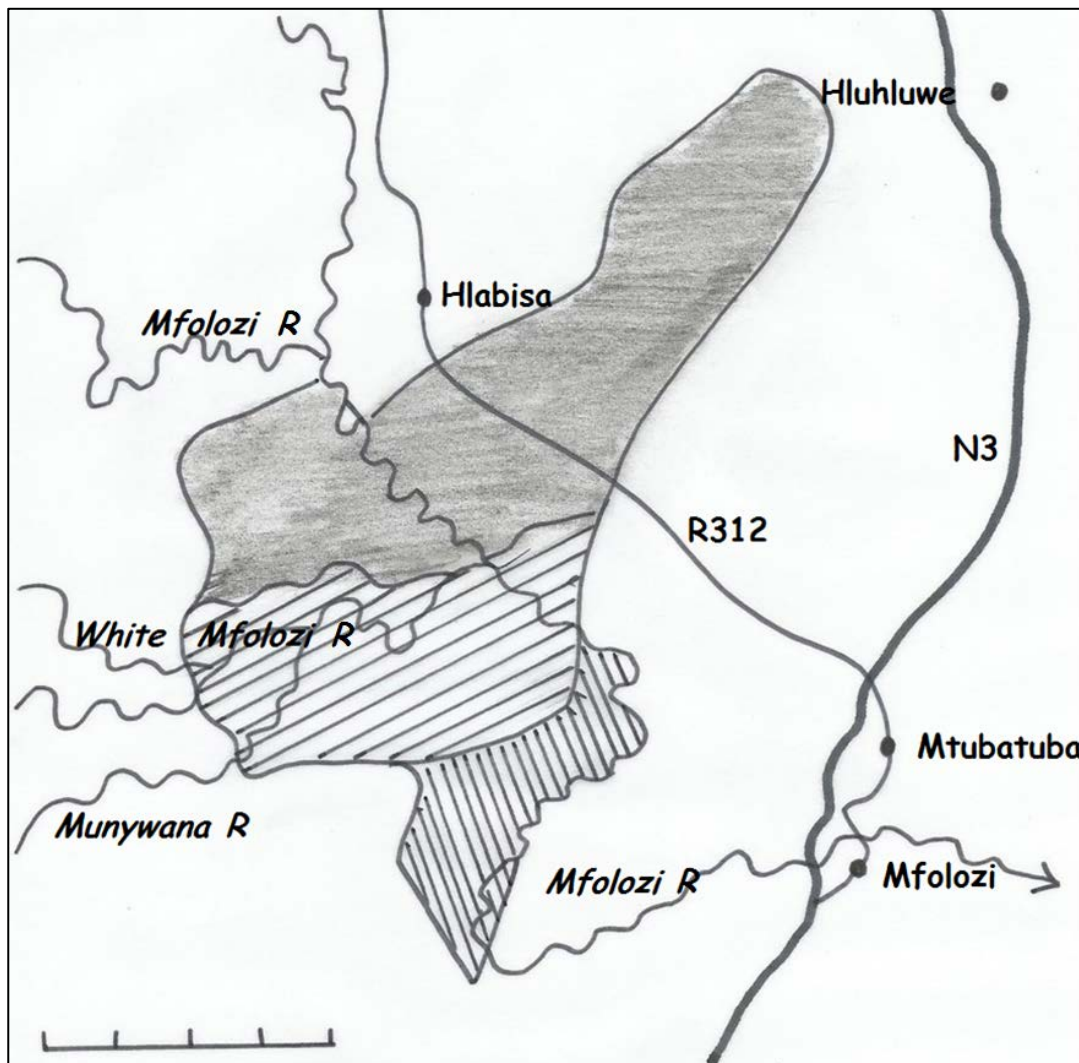


3.3.4 **Outline** ONE strategy a municipality could implement to address the challenges facing the informal sector in South African cities. Refer to either Photograph 4 or Photograph 5 on pages (iii) and (iv) in the Colour Insert. (4)

### 3.4 **Mining: A Case Study of Coal Mining in the Hluhluwe Area, KwaZulu-Natal**

Study Figure 11, a location map of the proposed mining area, the Fact File (page 18) and refer to Photograph 6 on page (iv) in the Colour Insert.

**Figure 11: Location map of the proposed mining area**



[Adapted from: Carnie, T., 2014]

**FACT FILE**

Environmentalists are concerned about the expansion of coal mining next to the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Game Reserve and wilderness area. Ibutho Coal has applied to open-pit mine within 30 – 70 m of the Game Reserve fence line, in the Fuleni area. The Mfolozi River runs through this area.

It is believed the coal will be trucked to Richards Bay Coal Terminal for export to the Far East, India, Europe and Middle East.

Some of the concerns raised are the possibility of acid mine leakage polluting rivers in the area and eventually threatening the nearby iSimangaliso (Greater St Lucia wetland system). This will impact on the scarce water supply in the area as well as the health of the community. Increased rhino poaching is also a concern.

[Carnie, T. (2014), *The Mercury*]

- 3.4.1 **State** THREE reasons why coal mining is important to the South African economy. (6)
- 3.4.2 **Suggest** TWO reasons why open-cast coal mining can be considered detrimental to the environment. (4)
- 3.4.3 A GIS specialist has been asked to create a buffer zone around the game reserve and mining operations to predict the extent of impacts of mining on the environment.
- (a) Why is the buffer zone between the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Game Reserve and the mining area important? (2)
- (b) **Identify** TWO impacts of mining that could affect the quality of life of inhabitants in the area. **Evaluate** these impacts to determine whether the proposed new mining venture is justified. (6)

### 3.5 Gauteng Industrial Region

Refer to Figure 1 (on page 3), a map of Gauteng's metropolitan regions and districts and read the extract below.

The Gauteng Industrial Development Zone (GIDZ) has been mandated to develop and operate the IDZ around the OR Tambo International Airport. This new IDZ is located in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Area. A new purpose-built, production-led, light industrial zone will be built producing export-driven products. The area will make use of world-class transport, road and infrastructure that connect the GIDZ locally and regionally.

This new jewellery manufacturing precinct will transform a resource-based economy into an export-driven economy.



[Advertorial. *Sawubona*, July 2014]

Write an essay in which you **discuss** the importance of the country's most important industrial region, Gauteng (PWV), referring to:

- Factors influencing the location of the GIDZ in the Gauteng industrial area.
- **Comment** on the trend of developing specialised, light-industry precincts in Gauteng.
- Factors which **hinder**\* the industrial sector in Gauteng.

\* hinder: to make difficult

Take care to use the following rubric to guide the planning and structure of your essay.

(20)

Criteria	
<b>Writing skills</b> Use of brief introduction and conclusion. Logical discussion and use of subheadings.	<b>5</b>
<b>Content knowledge</b> Correct use of geographical terminology. Adherence to topic and subheadings.	<b>10</b>
<b>Supporting evidence – analysis and understanding</b> Reference made to case study material/ fact file/ source material provided. If appropriate, reference must be made to familiar/ local/ other examples.	<b>5</b>

**100 marks**

**Total: 300 marks**