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**TOTAL
MARKS**

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INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I

EXAMINATION NUMBER

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Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 40 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. **ALL THREE QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.**
4. **Answer ALL the questions on the question paper and hand this in at the end of the examination. Remember to write your examination number in the blocks above.**
5. Credit will be awarded for the following:
 - interpretation;
 - explanation; and
 - evidence of personal observations where this is appropriate to the question.
6. You are encouraged to use sketch maps, diagrams and other explanatory drawings to support your answers wherever relevant.
7. Pay attention to the mark allocation.
8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
9. **THREE** blank pages (page 38–40) 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.

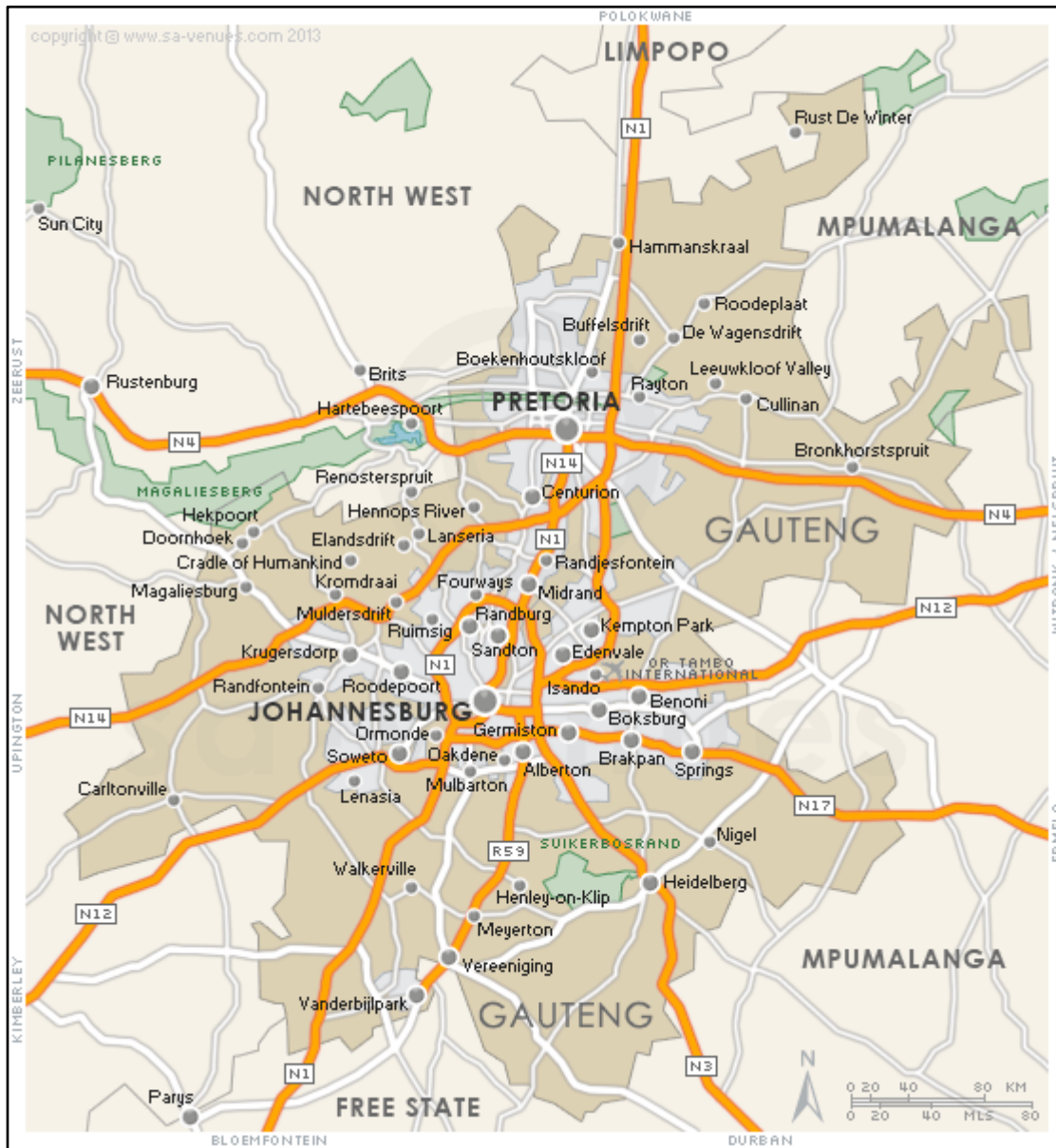
FOR MARKERS' USE ONLY

Question	1	2	3	Total
Marks	100	50	50	200
Obtained				

QUESTION 1 INTEGRATED QUESTION: GAUTENG, SOUTH AFRICA

Carefully study Figure 1, a map of Gauteng, a province of South Africa, and Figure 2, a map illustrating the Cradle of Humankind in Gauteng.

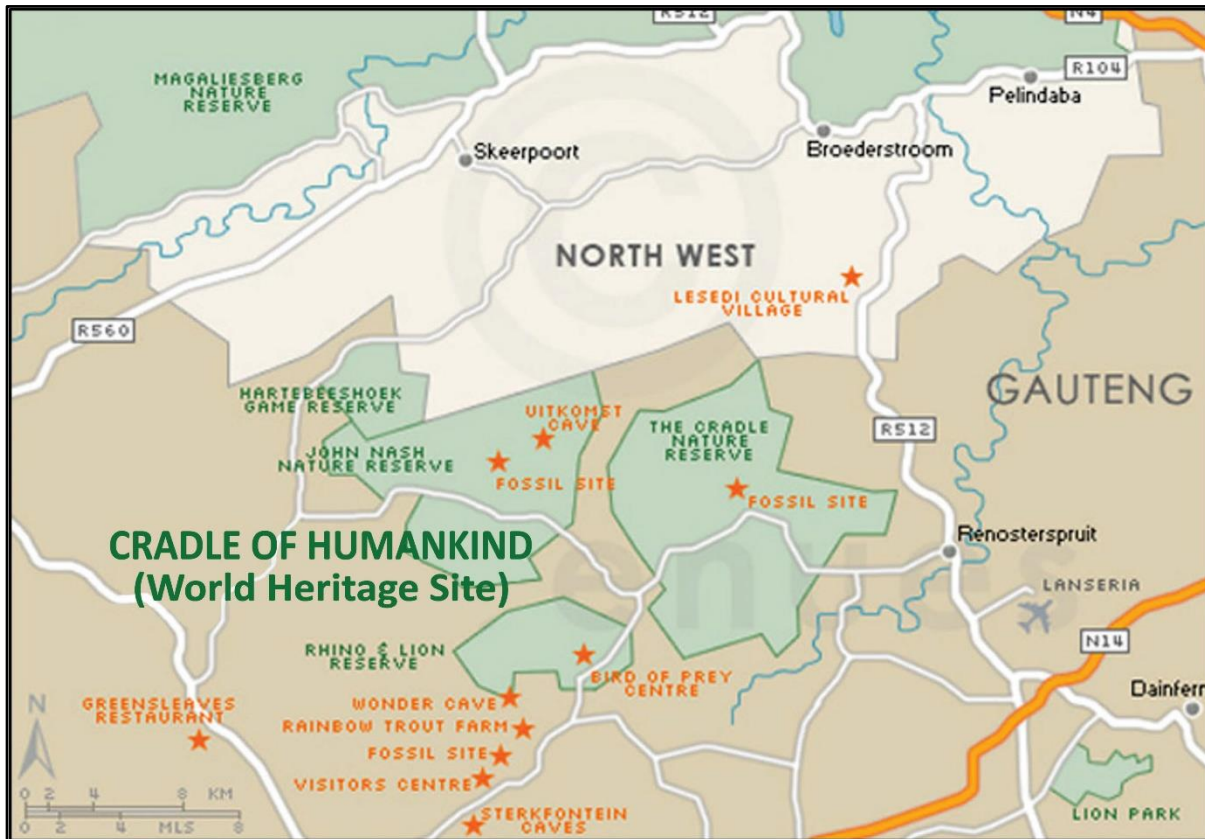
Figure 1: Map of Gauteng, South Africa



[Source:<SA-Venues.com>]

Figure 2: Map of the Cradle of Humankind, Gauteng

The Cradle of Humankind is a World Heritage Site, 47 000 hectares in extent and comprising a series of dolomitic limestone caves. It is the world's largest concentration of human ancestral remains and a popular tourist destination.



[Source: <SA-Venues.com>]

1.1 Geographical Skills and Techniques

Refer to Figure 1.

1.1.1 Name the capital of Gauteng.

(1)

1.1.2 Name the large international airport located in Gauteng.

(1)

1.1.3 Name the neighbouring province SW of Heidelberg.

(1)

- 1.1.4 What is the distance (km) along the N1 from the N1 / N4 intersection east of Pretoria to Hammanskraal?

(2)

- 1.1.5 What true bearing would a motorist follow driving from the N1 / N4 intersection east of Pretoria along the N1 towards Hammanskraal?

(2)

Refer to Figure 2 on page 3.

- 1.1.6 The GPS coordinates for three places on Figure 2 are given below:

Place A: 25° 56' 16" S; 27° 55' 35" E

Place B: 25° 58' 02" S; 27° 39' 45" E

Place C: 25° 48' 07" S; 27° 52' 34" E

By carefully studying these GPS coordinates, indicate below which place is Broederstroom, which one is Lanseria Airport, and which one is the Visitors' Centre (Cradle of Humankind).

Place A: _____

Place B: _____

Place C: _____ (3)

- 1.1.7 Give an example of each of the following GIS vector data formats found in Figure 2:

(a) point: _____

(b) line (natural): _____

(c) line (human-made): _____

(d) polygon: _____

(4)

- 1.1.8 The altitude of the Cradle of Humankind is 1 480 m. Classify the altitude of a place according to the type of GIS data.

(1)

1.2 Climate and Weather

Read the sources below.

Severe thunderstorms, heavy rain and hail to persist in coming days.



A vehicle partially submerged in Soweto, after it was swept away by flash floods after heavy rains overnight. Persistent rain affected various parts of Johannesburg.

Severe thunderstorms, hail, heavy rain and lightning are expected to persist in the coming days in most parts of the country, the South African Weather Service (SAWS) has warned. 'Most of the country can expect rains over the coming days, with the risk of flash flooding in some places,' the weather service warned. According to the weather service, the ground in many of these places remains saturated, and rivers and streams are running full, which is a recipe for disaster as flash floods could be triggered quite easily. 'The latest severe weather event will be due to a cut-off low-pressure system, developing west of the country, and is expected to intensify from Saturday (10 December 2022) as it moves closer.'

[Adapted: *The Citizen*, 9 December 2022]

ORANGE LEVEL 5 WARNING

@WeatherServic
@SAWeatherServic

**WEATHER TYPE****SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS****WARNING KEY**

Likelihood	High	2	3	4	5
	Medium	1	2	3	4
	Low	1	2	3	4
	Very Low	1	2	3	4
		Minimal	Minor	Significant	Severe
		Impact			

Valid from 12/12/2022 at 14:00 SAST until 12/12/2022 at 23:59 SAST

DISCUSSION

A. Orange Level 5 warning: severe thunderstorm with possible strong damaging winds, large amounts of small hail and heavy downpours expected over southern Gauteng.

AFFECTED AREA: GAUTENG**IMPACTS**

- Flooding of low susceptible formal / informal settlements and roads.
- Large amounts of small hail, and excessive lightning causing damage to property.
- Strong damaging winds.
- Damage to infrastructure, settlements, properties and vehicles.

Please visit our website www.weathersa.co.za/home/warnings for instructions and more information

#thunderstorms#SAWS#Staysafe

[SA Weather Services, 12 December 2022]

- 1.2.1 List THREE conditions favourable for the formation of thunderstorms over the interior of southern Africa in December.

(3)

- 1.2.2 Explain what 'flash flooding' is and what causes it to occur.

(4)

- 1.2.3 Explain why saturated ground is 'a recipe for disaster as flash floods could be triggered quite easily'.

(4)

- 1.2.4 Elaborate on why a cut-off low-pressure system is associated with severe weather.

(6)

- 1.2.5 Suggest why both formal and informal settlements experienced flooding in December 2022.

(4)

1.3 Geomorphology

Study Figure 3 showing the relief and drainage of Gauteng.

Figure 3: Relief and drainage of Gauteng



[Source adapted: <FreeWorldMaps>]

- 1.3.1 The Witwatersrand (ridge running east-west through Johannesburg) is an example of a major watershed or *continental divide*. Verify and explain this statement using map evidence from Figure 3.

(4)

1.3.2 Name ONE tributary of the Vaal River.

(1)

1.3.3 What is the fluvial term describing the place where two rivers converge and unite, as shown at Vereeniging in Figure 3?

(1)

1.3.4 Explain the impact a large urban area (e.g. the Johannesburg–Pretoria conurbation) will have on:

(a) Surface run-off.

(2)

(b) Ground water.

(2)

1.3.5 Read the following statement from the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO):

The consequence of Gauteng being positioned on a watershed is that water flows out of Gauteng rather than into it, and the closest significant water source is the Vaal River and Dam, which sit on the southern provincial boundary. The Gauteng City Region is one of the largest urban areas in the world without a major water source nearby. Today, water is brought from as far as Lesotho to sustain the Gauteng City Region. High and growing demands for water to meet urban and economic needs mean that water security is a key strategic consideration.

[Source: GCRO]

(a) Define the term *water security*.

(1)

- (b) Name the large dam in Lesotho from which Gauteng receives water.

(1)

- (c) Comment on the disadvantages that arise due to the fact that 'water flows out of Gauteng rather than into it'.

(4)

- (d) Elaborate on the importance and significance of the Vaal Dam for the economy and population of Gauteng.

(6)

1.4 Economic Geography

1.4.1 For each of the statements below, select the most correct option. Write your answer in the space provided, e.g. 1.4.1 (a) F.

- (a) The economic sectors contributing the most to Gauteng's economy are finance (23%), government services (19%) and manufacturing (14%). These activities fall into the following economic sectors ...

- A primary and tertiary.
- B secondary, primary and tertiary.
- C tertiary and secondary.
- D secondary and primary.

1.4.1 (a)	
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(1)

- (b) The first recorded discovery of gold in Johannesburg was in 1884. Gold mining is an example of a ... economic activity.

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

1.4.1 (b)	
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(1)

- (c) The Gauteng Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) aims to ...

- A establish a more equal society through reconstruction and development as well as strengthening democracy for all South Africans.
- B generate investment projects in key economic sectors in specific areas of the country thereby increasing employment in these sectors and areas.
- C develop the economy through growth, employment and redistribution.
- D promote the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector at a purpose-built industrial estate that is linked to an international airport.

1.4.1 (c)	
-----------	--

(1)

- (d) An industry located in Gauteng that involves large-scale undertakings, big equipment, large areas of land, high costs, and high pollution is an example of a/an ... industry.

- A ubiquitous
- B heavy
- C raw-material-orientated
- D market-orientated

1.4.1 (d)	
-----------	--

(1)

- (e) Beneficiation refers to the ...

- A transformation of a mineral, or a combination of minerals, into a higher-value product, which can either be consumed locally or be exported.
- B mass production of manufactured goods for the local market only.
- C economic support offered by government, e.g. subsidies and tax rebates.
- D tax imposed on pollution-emitting industries in order to reduce carbon emissions.

1.4.1 (e)	
-----------	--

(1)

1.4.2 Read the extract below on the economy of Gauteng.

The Gauteng City-Region contributes a significant proportion of South Africa's economic output; focused on mining, manufacturing, financial and business services, innovation or trade, working together to constitute a functionally integrated urban economy and a single labour market. This region is the country's centre of trade with southern Africa and beyond. Gauteng produced 34% of the national GDP. The broader Gauteng City-Region is estimated to have contributed about 45% of South Africa's total economic output.

[Source: GCRO]

- (a) As a business owner, elaborate on THREE factors that would influence your decision to choose to locate your business in Gauteng, or in another country (i.e. not in South Africa). You must make it clear in your answer what your decision is. If you decide on another country, you must name the country.

My business is located in:

Justification:

(6)

- (b) South Africa's most polluted air is found in and around Johannesburg and Tshwane (Pretoria). Gauteng's air quality poses serious health risks.

Complete the table below:

Economic activity causing air pollution	Solution to reduce high air pollution levels
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

(6)

1.5 Settlements

Carefully read through the Fact File and source material below.

Fact File: Gauteng, South Africa

- Population: 16,1 million (estimated) – most populated province in South Africa.
- Area: 18 178 km² (smallest of South Africa's provinces – only 1,5% of total land area).
- Population density: 785 people/km² (highest in South Africa).
- Johannesburg – South Africa's largest city – population of greater metro over 6 million. The Gauteng City Region is an integrated cluster of cities, towns and urban nodes that together make up the economic heartland of South Africa. Gauteng includes the cities of Johannesburg, once the world's most important centre of gold production and today South Africa's financial capital, and Tshwane (Pretoria), the country's administrative capital. It also includes commercial, industrial and mining centres such as Germiston, Springs, Alberton, Boksburg, Benoni, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria. This urban agglomeration makes it one of the 100 largest urban areas in the world.

[Source: Examiner's notes; GCRO]

Gauteng is adding 'a Soweto every 5 years' as millions more people migrate.

Johannesburg, also known as Joburg, Jozi, Egoli or the 'City of gold'.

Gauteng is currently grappling with an influx of migrants from neighbouring areas that has led to a rapid increase in its population. The City of Johannesburg's draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) shows that the province grew by 1,7 million people between 2012 and 2017 – which is the equivalent of adding the population of Soweto every five years. 'Rapid urbanisation, if not accounted for, puts a strain on urban infrastructure and often leads to unplanned expansion, densification and development, like slums or informal settlements within cities,' it said. Johannesburg and the surroundings are expected to bear the brunt of this migration as more people move to the city in search of jobs, housing, healthcare and education. 'It is expected that as the economic heart of South Africa, Johannesburg will continue to attract people from rural areas – including from elsewhere in Africa. The city needs to be proactive in its preparations for such, especially within the context of low growth and rising unemployment nationally.' Additionally, it is important to understand that in-migration is also an opportunity, which results in cosmopolitan urban centres, the potential for agglomeration, and cultural and trade linkages furthering our country's development path, the city said. The current population of the city of Johannesburg is estimated to be slightly over six million, making it the biggest metro by population size in South Africa. Most people who come to Johannesburg move to the city from other parts of Gauteng (55%). A further 36% are born in South Africa but in another province, and 9% are from another country. 'The expected growth in the number of households within Joburg in the next five years will require careful planning for housing, social services, and infrastructure,' the city said.

[Source adapted: *BusinessTech*, 13 April 2022]

Write a geographical essay in which you review the processes and spatial issues of Gauteng's current and future urban settlements.

Use the following subheadings in your essay:

- Gauteng's urban settlements classified according to size, complexity, pattern and function.
- Urbanisation, urban growth, urban expansion, level and rate of urbanisation in Gauteng.
- Current urban issues and problems experienced in Gauteng.
- Possible future sustainable strategies and solutions to manage expanding urban centres in Gauteng.

You may draw on your geographical knowledge of local and familiar places, however, specific reference must be made to Gauteng where required.

Your essay will be assessed according to the rubric below:

CRITERIA	MARKS
Writing skills • Take into consideration structure and presentation. • Use of brief introduction and conclusion. • Logical discussion and use of subheadings.	5
Content knowledge • Correct use of geographical terminology and concepts. • Adherence to topic and subheadings. • Guide to mark allocation of content knowledge: – Classification of urban settlements (3) – Urbanisation (4) – Urban problems (4) – Strategies and solutions (4)	15
Supporting evidence – analysis and understanding • The ability to analyse and evaluate the topic is assessed in this category. • Reference made to case study material / fact file / source material. • If appropriate, reference must be made to familiar / local or other examples.	5

[illegible]

[illegible]

(25)
[100]

QUESTION 2 CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**2.1 Tropical Cyclones**

Read the extract below carefully.

Recent strong and deadly cyclones in the southern Indian Ocean

In 2019, Cyclone Idai made headlines as one of the most severe storms to have made landfall in Mozambique. An estimated 1000 people died. Cyclone Kenneth, a Category 4 tropical cyclone made landfall over the border of Mozambique and Tanzania six weeks after Idai. It occurred very late in the season and was the first to make landfall in Tanzania.

More recently, Cyclone Batsirai intensified to a Category 4 storm and, after weakening to a Category 3 storm, made landfall in Mozambique on 5 February 2022. And tropical cyclone Gombe, a Category 3 storm, made landfall on the Mozambique coastline on 11 March 2022.

Warmer ocean temperatures allow stronger storms to form and the south Indian Ocean is warming rapidly. But two other factors are important to consider when looking at the devastation that has occurred. Lower-lying, relatively flat coastal areas are more prone to flooding than higher-elevation regions or those with rugged topography. The population density of the area of landfall means more people are at threat of losing their lives, their homes and livelihoods.

[Source: Adapted from article by Prof Jennifer Fitchett <<https://theconversation.com/why-the-indian-ocean-is-spawning-strong-and-deadly-tropical-cyclones-116559>>]

2.1.1 For each of the statements below, select the most correct option. Write your answer in the space provided, e.g. 2.1.1 (a) F.

(a) The intensity of a tropical cyclone is measured using the ... scale.

- A Mercalli
- B Beaufort Wind
- C Saffir-Simpson
- D Richter

2.1.1 (a)

(1)

(b) Tropical cyclones typically occur in the southern Indian Ocean during ...

- A autumn.
- B late summer.
- C spring.
- D the months August to November.

2.1.1 (b)

(1)

(c) Tropical cyclones form and intensify due to ...

- A warm sea surface temperatures.
- B high humidity levels.
- C atmospheric instability.
- D All of the above.

2.1.1 (c)	
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(1)

(d) A storm surge is caused by ...

- A an abnormal rise in the level of the sea along a coast caused by onshore winds.
- B a spring tide.
- C a tsunami.
- D an ocean swell.

2.1.1 (d)	
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(1)

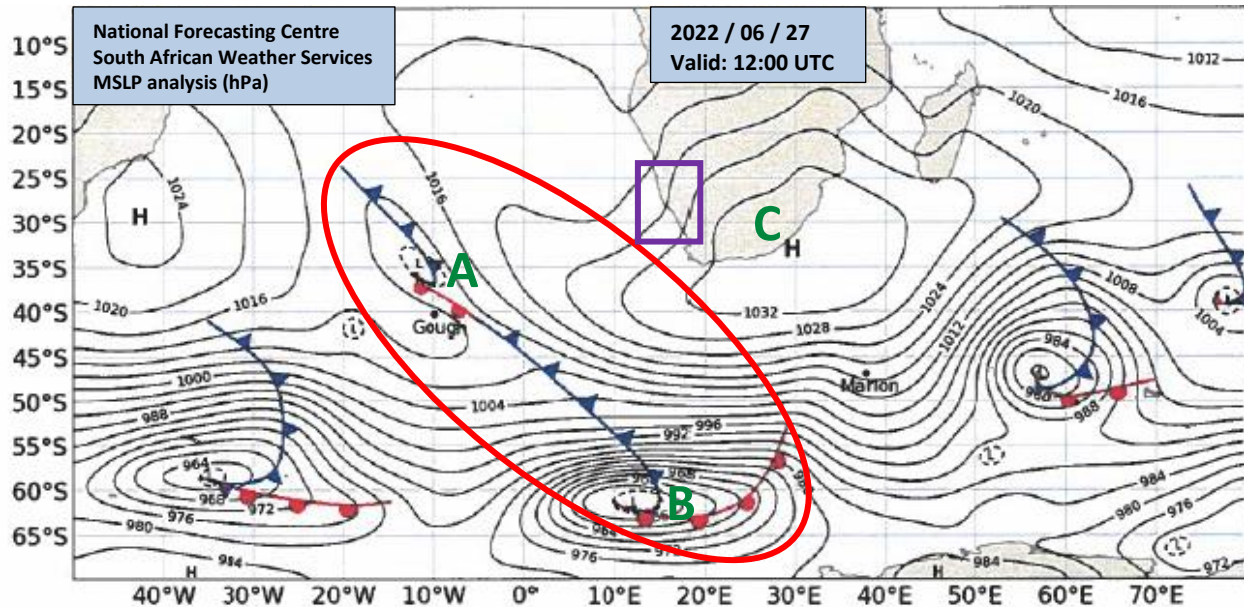
2.1.2 With reference to the extract on page 19, discuss why it is important for countries such as Mozambique and Tanzania to be better prepared to warn and evacuate people to prevent or minimise the loss of life during such storms.

(4)

2.2 Synoptic Weather Maps and Satellite Images

Study Figure 4 to answer the questions that follow.

Figure 4: Synoptic weather map



[Source: SAWS]

- 2.2.1 (a) What are the weather systems **A** and **B**, circled in red on Figure 4, collectively known as?

(1)

- (b) Identify the stage of development these weather systems (**A** and **B**) have reached on 2022 / 06 / 27.

(1)

- (c) Which weather system, **A** or **B**, is older? Give a reason to support your answer.

(2)

- (d) Select the correct answer and write the letter in the space provided.

The typical characteristics that are associated with the dominant high-pressure cell over southern Africa at **C** on Figure 4 are ...

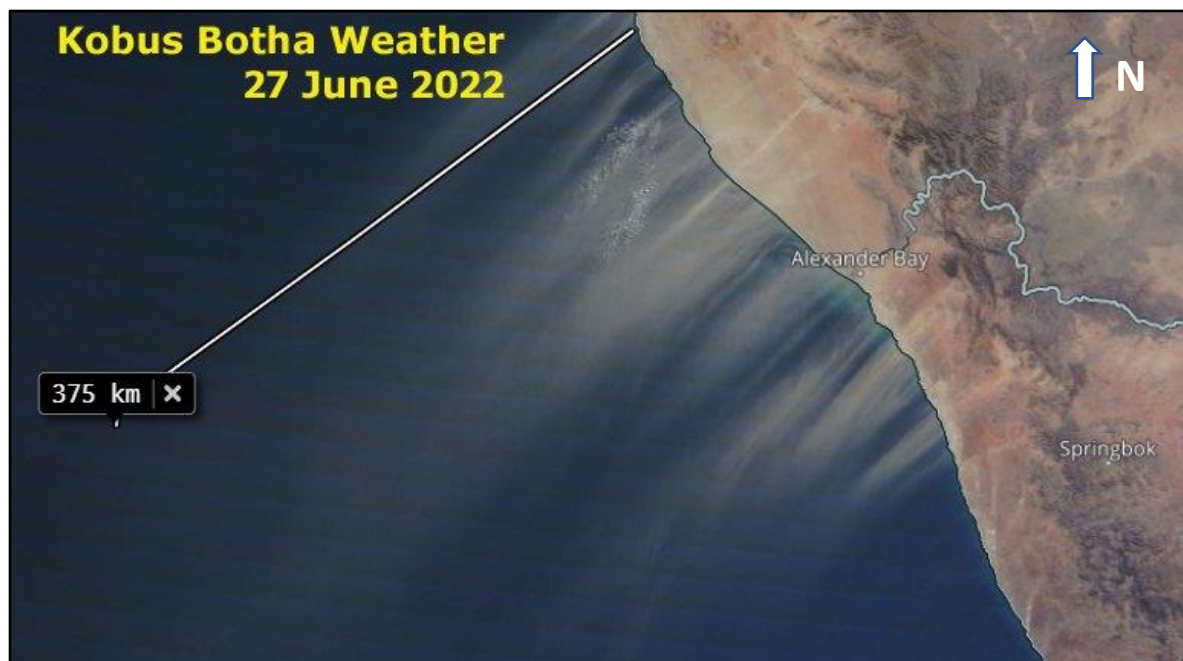
- A subsiding and rising air.
- B cyclonic and stable air.
- C stable and subsiding air.
- D anticyclonic circulation and 80% chance of rain.

2.2.1 (d)	
-----------	--

(1)

- 2.2.2 Refer to Figure 5 as well as Figure 4 on page 21. The approximate area in Figure 5 is shown by a purple box on Figure 4.

Figure 5: Satellite image of the West Coast of southern Africa



[Source: <<https://www.facebook.com/kobusbothaweather>>]

- (a) Identify the natural hazard / event shown in the image (Figure 5).

(1)

- (b) Name the winds that are causing the phenomenon shown in Figure 5.

(1)

- 2.2.4 Evaluate the impact the natural hazard / event identified in Question 2.2.2 (a) will have on the environment and tourism in the area.

(4)

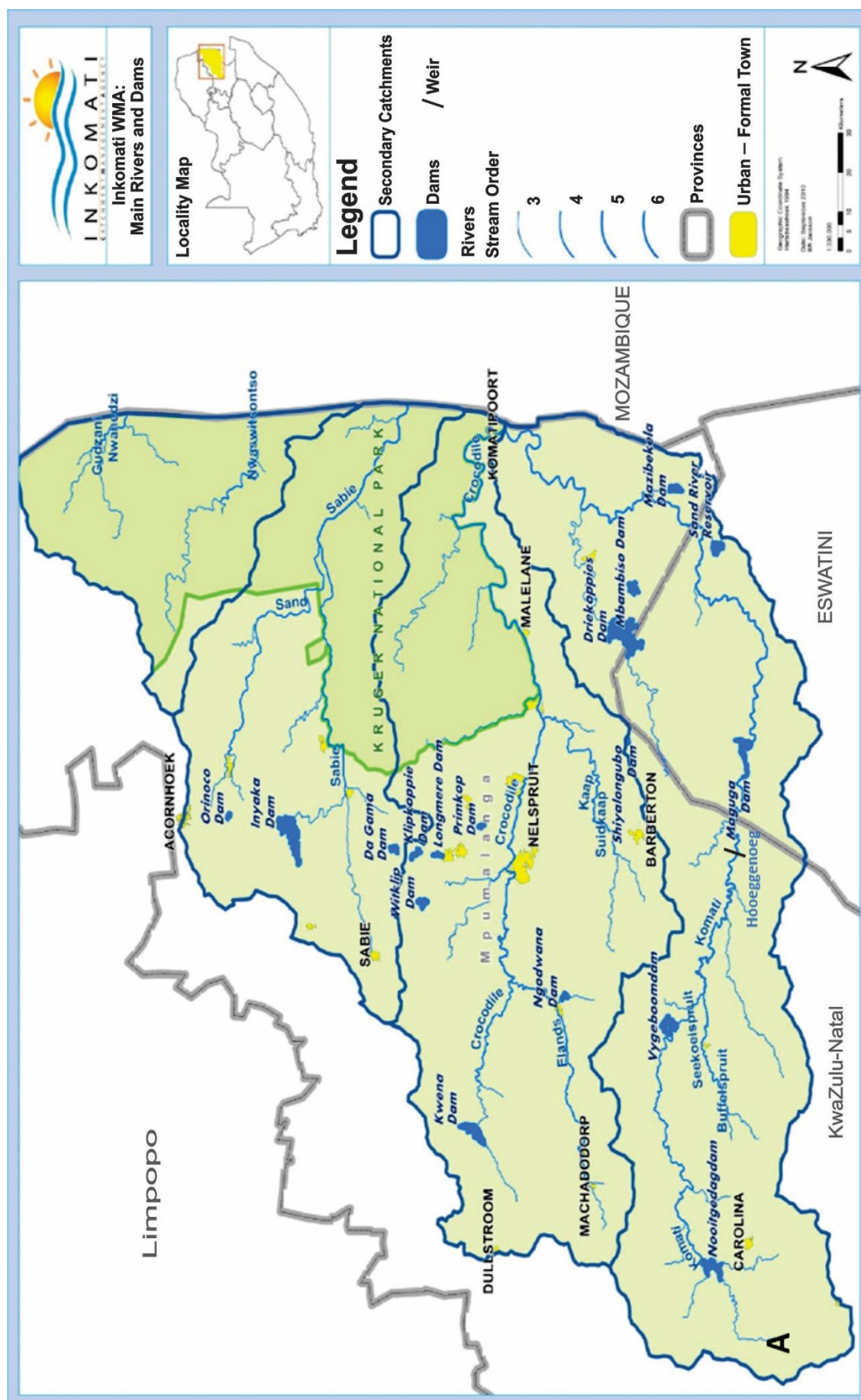
2.3 The Komati River Basin

Refer to Figure 6 on page 25, which shows the Komati River Basin.

- 2.3.1 Select the correct word(s) from those shown in bold to make the statement TRUE. Write only the correct word(s) for each question in the answer grid below.

- (a) The general flow of the Komati River is **southerly / westerly / easterly / northerly**. (1)
- (b) The Maguga Dam is in **Mpumalanga / Eswatini / Mozambique / KwaZulu-Natal**. (1)
- (c) The Komati River and its tributaries form a **trellis / dendritic / rectangular / radial** drainage pattern. (1)
- (d) The Komati River cuts through an *ancient igneous* gabbro intrusion at Komatipoort resulting in an **antecedent / superimposed / deranged / annular** drainage pattern. (1)

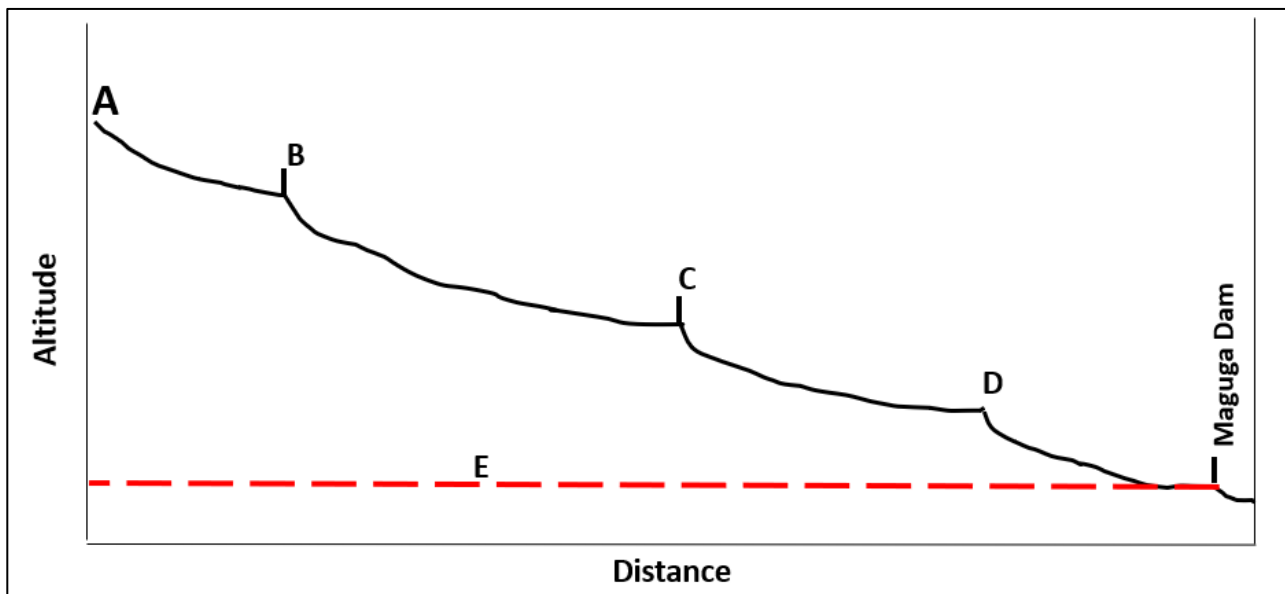
2.3.1 (a)	
2.3.1 (b)	
2.3.1 (c)	
2.3.1 (d)	

Figure 6: The Komati River Basin

[Source: <https://www.dws.gov.za/iwqs/rhp/state_of_rivers/Komati_River_Report_2014_Final.pdf>]

2.3.2 Study Figure 7 below showing a longitudinal profile of the Komati River from point **A** to the **Maguga Dam** (Figure 6 on page 25).

Figure 7: Longitudinal profile of a section of the Komati River



- (a) Identify the constructed knickpoints **B** and **D**.

B: _____

D: _____

(2)

- (b) The longitudinal river profile from **A** to the Maguga Dam shows a concave / multi-concave / graded / convex profile.

- (i) Select the correct underlined word and write your answer below.

(1)

- (ii) Substantiate your answer to Question 2.3.2 (b) (i).

(2)

- (c) Identify the fluvial concept represented by the line **E** on the longitudinal profile (Figure 7). Explain the meaning of this concept.

(2)

- 2.3.3 With reference to Figure 6 (on page 25) and Figure 7 discuss the importance of having a sound river management system in the upper catchment of any river system.

(4)

2.4 Fluvial Features

Read the Fact File below and study Photographs 1 and 2.

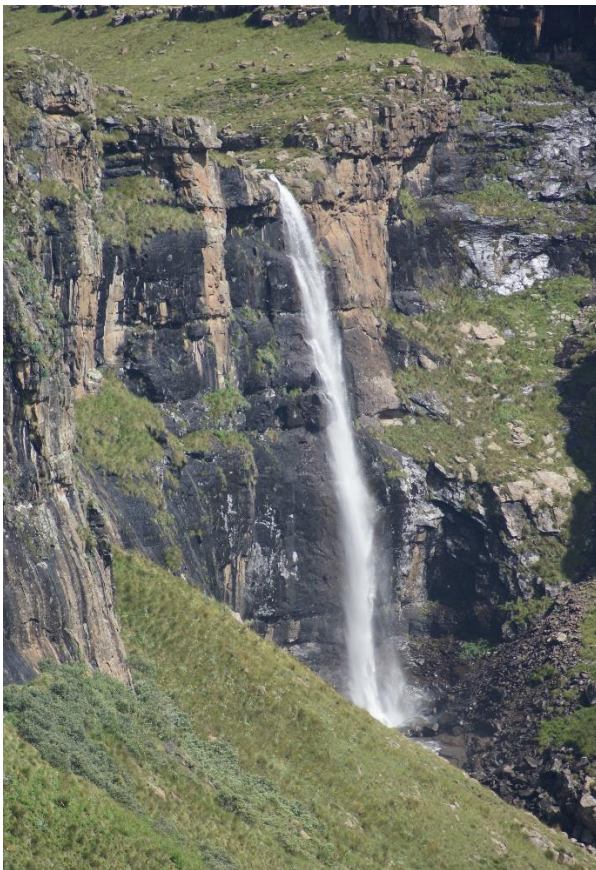
Fact File

Lepaqa Falls in Lesotho, which is located on the Bokong River, tumbles over a 60-metre cliff of basalt and sandstone. The waterfall is located in the Bokong Nature Reserve that is along the Mafika Lisiu Pass on the A25 as it runs between Leribe and the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP).

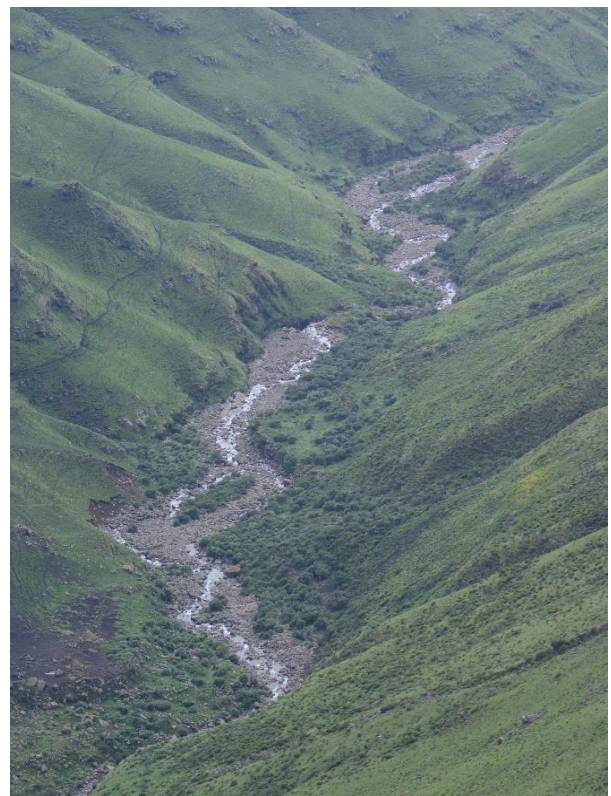
The Bokong River joins with the Malibamatso River that flows into the Katse Dam.

[Source: Examiner's notes and adapted information from <<https://www.opulentroutes.com/services/national-parks-reserves-in-lesotho/>>]

Photograph 1: Lepaqa Falls



Photograph 2: Bokong River Gorge below Lepaqa Falls looking towards the south-east.



[Examiner's photographs]

Refer to Photograph 1.

2.4.1 The Lepaqa Falls are formed as the Bokong River wears back through the resistant layer of igneous basalt.

(a) Name the type of erosion occurring at the top of the waterfall.

(1)

- (b) Explain why the waterfall will retreat over time.

(2)

Refer to Photograph 2.

2.4.2 The Bokong River is flowing away from the photographer.

- (a) In which direction is the river flowing?

(1)

- (b) Using evidence from Photograph 2, identify TWO features of rejuvenation.

(2)

2.4.3 The Lepaqa Falls and Bokong Nature Reserve are of importance to the people of Lesotho. Evaluate the economic importance of this river catchment area to Lesotho.

(4)
[50]

QUESTION 3 SETTLEMENT (RURAL AND URBAN) AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

3.1 Settlement Geography

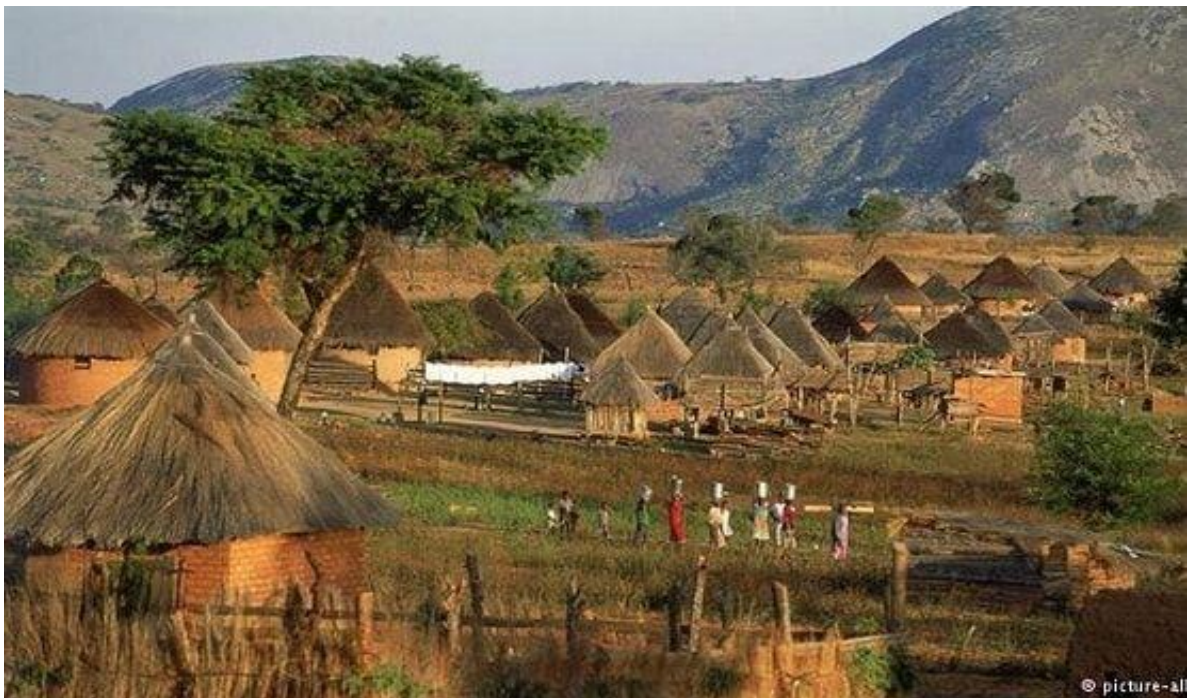
3.1.1 Study Figures 8 and 9 showing settlements in different countries in southern Africa.

Figure 8: Settlement A



[Source: <Freepik>]

Figure 9: Settlement B



[Source: <dw.com>]

Select appropriate words from the box below that apply to Settlement A or Settlement B to complete the table below.

Note: Select only one response for each point; do not use a response more than once.

• country town	• isolated farmstead	• village
• dispersed	• nucleated	• urban
• break of bulk settlement	• lower settlement density	• linear
• higher settlement density	• secondary activities	• circular

Settlement A	Settlement B
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

(6)

3.1.2 Describe TWO factors that have influenced the site of Settlement B (Figure 9).

(2)

3.1.3 Some residents living in Settlement B (Figure 9) have decided to leave the settlement.

(a) What is the geographical term for this trend?

(1)

(b) Suggest THREE reasons why people might decide to leave Settlement B.

(3)

- (c) Suggest and elaborate on TWO sustainable rural development strategies that could be implemented in order to reverse the trend named in Question 3.1.3 (a).

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(6)

3.2 Changing Urban Centres

Read the source below and answer the questions that follow.

Old PwC* office building in Johannesburg has been turned into a massive 700 apartment development.

*PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers) is a global accounting firm.



Africrest Properties, a property company specialising in converting office buildings to apartments, says that its flagship development, The Apollo, is completed and fully let. The Apollo is the result of the conversion of the 30 000 m² ex-PwC office building in Sunninghill into 700 apartments for middle-income earners. Sunninghill is a commercial and residential suburb of Johannesburg in Sandton. Features of the Apollo apartment complex include:

- Unlimited free fibre Wi-Fi; fully equipped gym.
- Braai, chill and garden areas; resort-style swimming pool.
- Yoga studio; games room; café and lounge.
- Private dining room; business centre and zoom pods.
- Sports theatre; car wash bay; laundromat.
- 24-Hour security; access control and CCTV; on-site property manager.

[Source: *Businesstech*, August 2022]

3.2.1 What is the geographical term used to describe the change in the original purpose of a building?

(1)

3.2.2 Suggest a reason why the PwC building was converted into 700 apartments.

(1)

3.2.3 Explain why Harris and Ullman's urban model of land-use zones is compatible with this new urban development and surrounding area.

(2)

3.2.4 Justify why the contemporary urban phrase '*live, work, play*' would attract people to live in The Apollo apartments.

(4)

3.3 Economic Geography Terminology

Match the correct definition in Column B to each term in Column A. Write only the selected letter in the space provided, e.g. 3.3.1 J.

Column A	Column B
3.3.1 Infrastructure	A Geographically designated areas set aside for specifically targeted economic activities to promote national economic growth and exports using support measures to attract foreign and domestic investments.
3.3.2 Special Economic Zone	B Decline in the economic output of a country's economy accompanied by a decrease in income and job creation.
3.3.3 Communal tenure	C The difference in value between a country's imports and exports over a year.
3.3.4 Subsidy	D Penalties levied against a country, its officials or private citizens, either as punishment or in an effort to provide disincentives for the targeted policies and actions, e.g. export restrictions and trade embargoes.
3.3.5 Recession	E Systems that combine individual/family rights to land and natural resources with group oversight and rules to keep land within the group.
3.3.6 Economic sanctions	F The basic physical systems of a business, region, or country, e.g. transportation systems, communication networks, sewage, water, energy.
	G A direct or indirect payment to stimulate or supplement economic activities in order to achieve greater economic success.
	H The manufacturing of large quantities of identical products by a standardised mechanised process.

3.3.1	
3.3.2	
3.3.3	
3.3.4	
3.3.5	
3.3.6	

(6)

3.4 Power Cuts

Several countries in southern Africa experienced power cuts (sometimes termed '*loadshedding*') during 2022 / 2023. Predict ONE positive and ONE negative impact of power cuts on the formal economy of a country.

(4)

3.5 Informal Economic Sector

Figure 10: Waste pickers – waste entrepreneurs



[Source: Cape Argus, IOL, 24 November 2022]

3.5.1 Why is waste picking / waste entrepreneurship classified under the informal economy of a country?

(2)

- 3.5.2 Explain how waste pickers / waste entrepreneurs contribute to recycling material and sustainability.

(4)

- 3.5.3 Commenting on the role of waste pickers / waste entrepreneurs, the article Figure 10 was sourced from states, '*It is an alternative to conventional waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions*' (Cape Argus, 24 November 2022). Explain how waste pickers / waste entrepreneurs contribute to lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

(4)

- 3.5.4 Global multinational companies are partnering with waste pickers / waste entrepreneurs to improve the rights of people in the informal waste sector. Suggest TWO areas that could improve the livelihoods of waste pickers / waste entrepreneurs.

(4)

[50]

Total: 200 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.**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]