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TOTAL
MARKS

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INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MAY 2025

GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I

EXAMINATION NUMBER

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Time: 3 hours

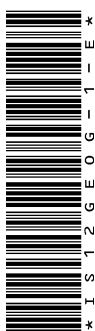
200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 44 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. Two blank pages (pages 43 and 44) 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

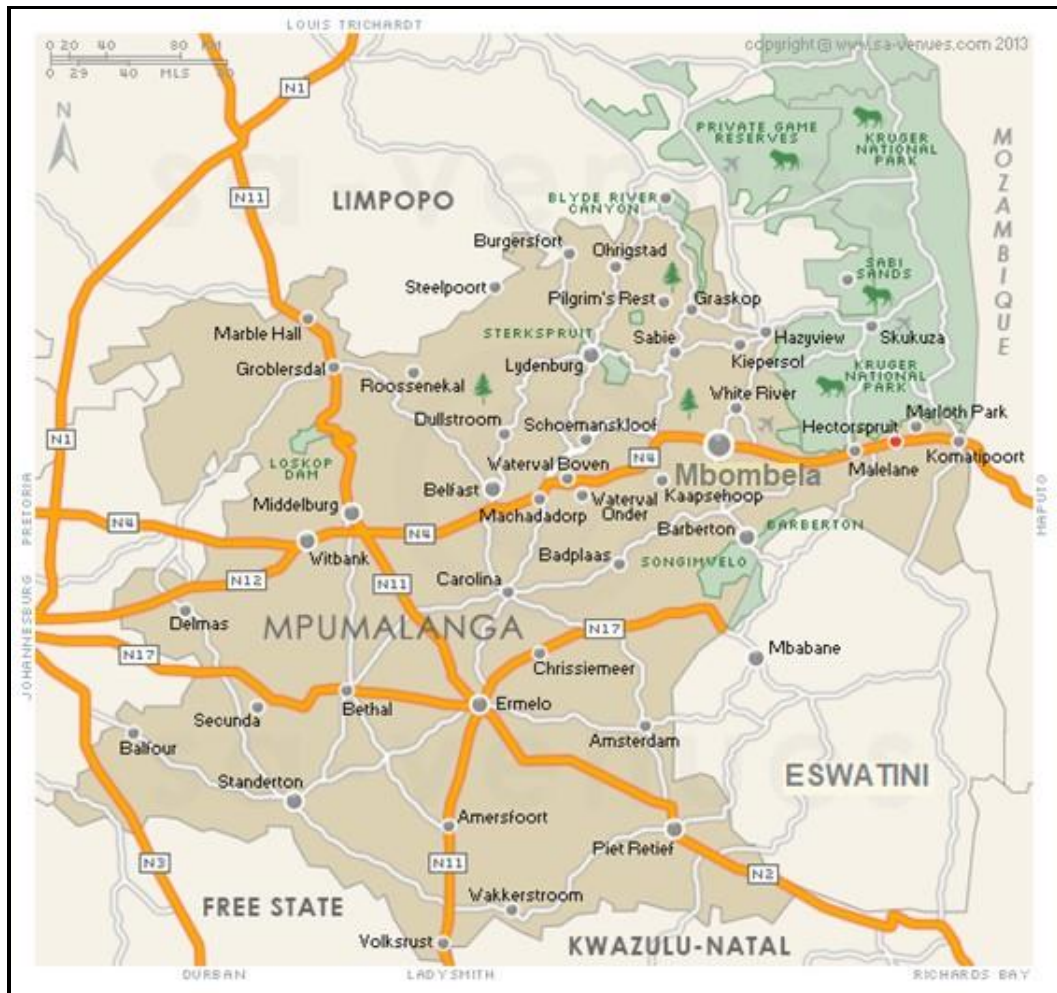
Question	1	2	3	Total
Marks	100	50	50	200
Obtained				



QUESTION 1 INTEGRATED QUESTION: MPUMALANGA, SOUTH AFRICA

Carefully study Figure 1, a map of Mpumalanga, a province of South Africa.

Figure 1 – Map of Mpumalanga, South Africa



[Source: <<https://www.sa-venues.com/>>]

1.1 Geographical Skills and Techniques

Refer to Figure 1.

1.1.1 Name the TWO countries that share a border with Mpumalanga.

(2)

1.1.2 Name the national highway that connects Pretoria and Maputo.

(1)

1.1.3 What is the direction of Ermelo from Middelburg?

(1)

- 1.1.4 Rank the following GIS vector layers from top to bottom as they would appear in a GIS. Use the table below to complete your answer.

PROVINCES / GAME RESERVES / TOWNS / TRANSPORT LINKS

Top Layer	
Bottom Layer	

(4)

1.2 Climate and Weather

Figure 1.2A shows the track of Tropical Cyclone Freddy between 22 and 27 February 2023. Figure 1.2B shows a satellite image of the cyclone.

Figure 1.2A – Track of Tropical Cyclone Freddy



Figure 1.2B – Satellite image of Tropical Cyclone Freddy



[Source adapted from: <https://www.africaninsider.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Tropical-Cyclone-Cropped_Freddy_Twitter_WxNB_.jpg>]

The SA Weather Service (SAWS) has warned that Tropical Cyclone Freddy was on course for southern Mozambique, and then north-eastern South Africa, including the Lowveld and escarpment areas of Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

Madagascar's government suspended schooling and transport in the path of tropical cyclone Freddy, which caused a storm surge, ripping roofs off houses and killing at least one person. Freddy made landfall along the eastern coastline of Madagascar, just north of Mananjary at around 19:30 on Tuesday evening.

Freddy weakened significantly due to the rugged terrain it encountered and was downgraded to an overland depression during the evening.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) designated Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre (RSMC) located at La Reunion forecasts that Freddy will continue in a west-south-westerly direction over the next few days, regaining its strength this evening as it moves into the Mozambique channel.

'Very heavy rainfall in the order of 200 to 400 mm is possible, and this may result in widespread significant flooding.' The districts in question are Vhembe and Mopani in Limpopo, and to a slightly lesser extent, Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga. This, after significant flooding occurred over the Lowveld and escarpment areas (such as the Kruger National Park) the last few weeks, may be catastrophic and cause prolonged and severe impacts,' added SAWS.

The Ministry of Education said it had suspended classes in at least 10 regions.

[Source adapted from: <<https://www.iol.co.za/capetimes/news/warning-to-south-africa-as-cyclone-freddy-expected-to-hit-limpopo-and-mpumalanga-e1815062-9f17-4fd9-bdc4-427ac9d0429c>>]

1.2.1 How many tropical cyclones preceded Freddy?

(1)

1.2.2 List the damage caused by Cyclone Freddy to:

(a) Infrastructure

(2)

(b) People

(2)

- 1.2.3 (a) Explain why the tropical cyclone strengthened between 22–24 February.

(2)

- (b) With reference to Figure 1.2B, provide evidence as to why this cyclone is located in the southern hemisphere.

(2)

- 1.2.4 Refer to Figure 1.2B, and draw an annotated cross-section through Tropical Cyclone Freddy along the line marked A–B. You must label the following elements of the cyclone on your drawing:

Eye / direction of movement / wind direction / cloud types



(6)

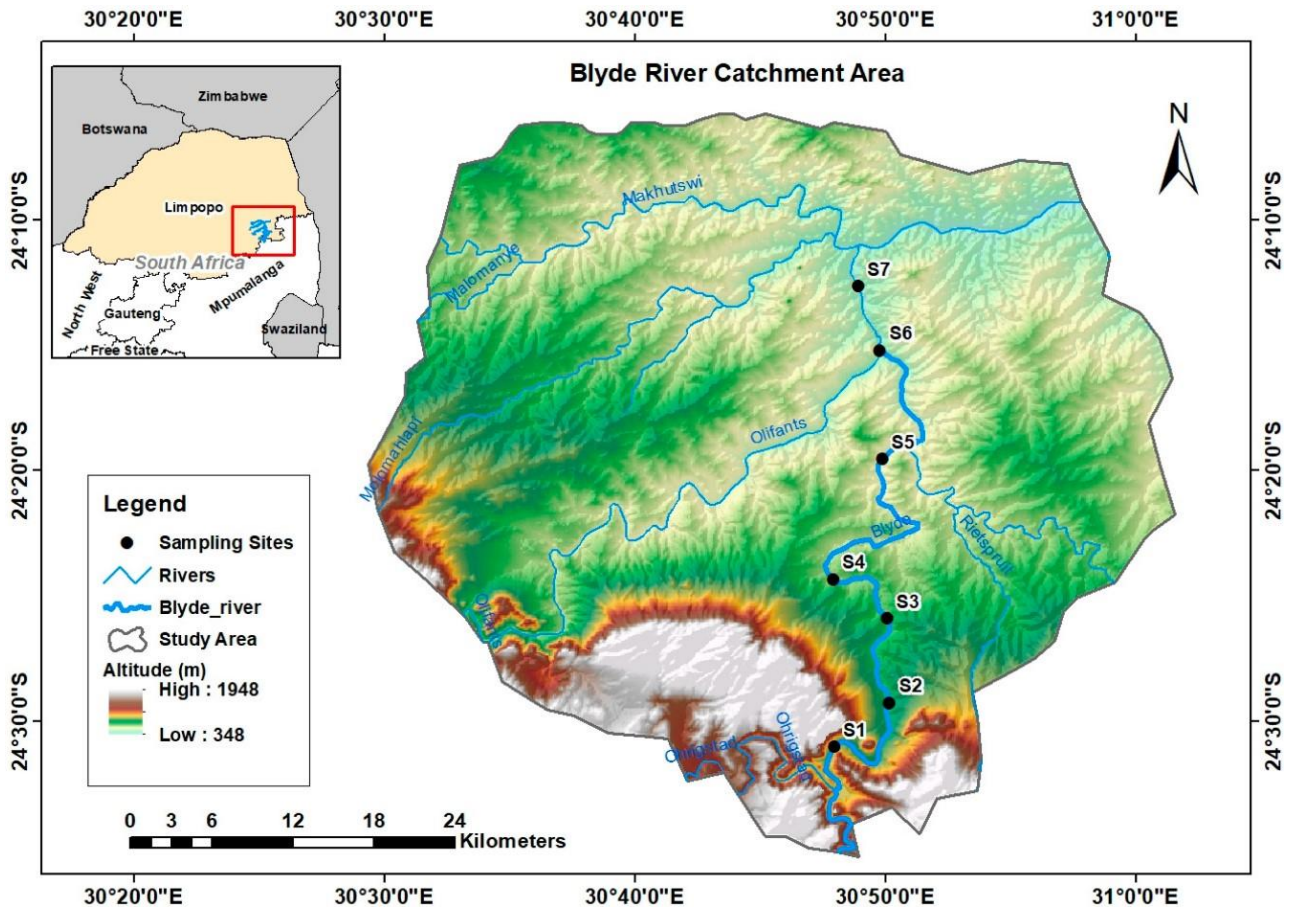
- 1.2.5 Explain why countries such as Madagascar and Mozambique may experience more damage from tropical cyclones than a country like the USA.

(2)

1.3 Geomorphology

Figure 1.3A illustrates an area of the Blyde River catchment area, Mpumalanga.

Figure 1.3A – Blyde River Catchment Area



[Source: <<https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/21/8135>>]

1.3.1 (a) Define the term *catchment area*.

(1)

(b) Name the fluvial feature at sampling site S6.

(1)

1.3.2 (a) In which general direction is the Blyde River flowing?

_____ (1)

(b) Provide ONE piece of evidence from Figure 1.3A to support your answer in Question 1.3.2 (a).

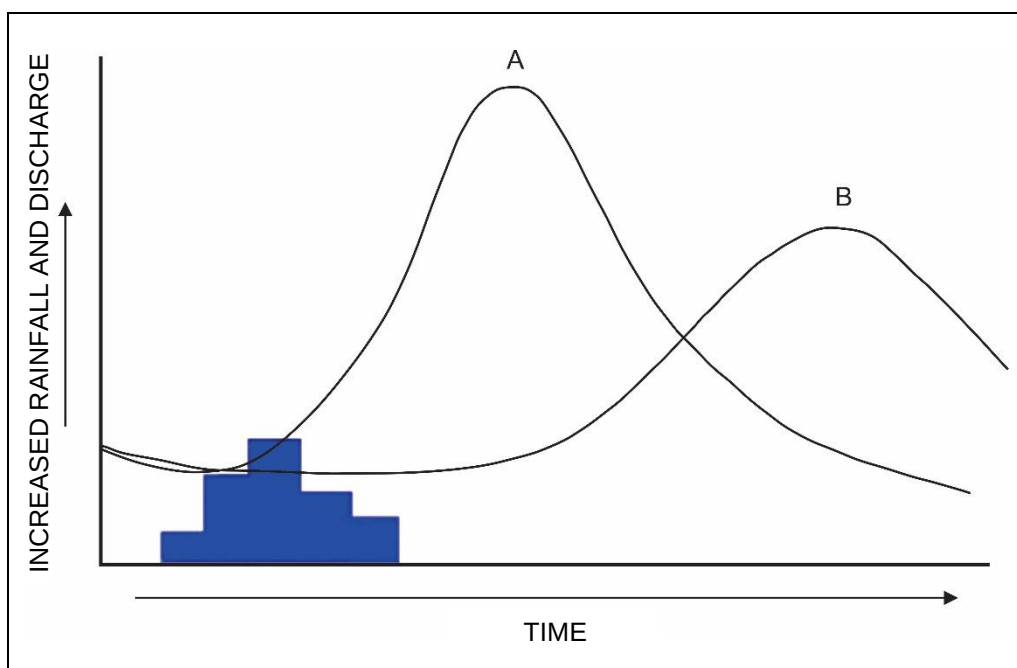
_____ (1)

(c) Name ONE tributary of the Blyde River.

_____ (1)

1.3.3 Figure 1.3B shows flow hydrographs measured along the course of the Blyde River.

Figure 1.3B – Flow Hydrographs, Blyde River



[Source: <<http://thebritishgeographer.weebly.com/hydrographs-recurrence-intervals-and-drainage-basin-responses.html>>]

(a) Identify the location of each flow hydrograph labelled A and B in Figure 1.3B by referring to the sampling sites in Figure 1.3A.

Sampling sites	Hydrograph
S3	
S7	

(2)

- (b) Provide evidence from Figure 1.3B to support your answer in Question 1.3.3 (a).

(4)

- (c) Explain how the use of flow hydrographs can assist people in managing a drainage basin area in terms of water supply and flood control.

(4)

1.3.4 Figure 1.3C shows a section of the Blyde River at Bourke's Luck.

Figure 1.3C – Bourke's Luck, Blyde River



[Source: Examiner's photograph]

- (a) Identify the fluvial erosion features shown in the photograph above (Figure 1.3C).

(1)

- (b) Select the correct word from the options in bold to make the following statement true. Write only the correct word in the space provided.

This feature was created by **erosion** / **deposition** / **laminar** / **sedimentation** processes.

(1)

- (c) Explain how the river's load influences the formation of this fluvial feature visible in Figure 1.3C.

(2)

1.4 Settlement Geography Terminology

Match the terms in Column A with their corresponding definitions in Column B. Write only the selected letter in the space provided below, e.g. 1.4.1 M.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.4.1 Ribbon development	A Area of the city that is purposely left undeveloped with natural vegetation remaining in place.
1.4.2 Urban hierarchy	B Process where the dominant function of a suburb / building changes over time.
1.4.3 Green belt	C Urban functions that grow along a main transport route.
1.4.4 Invasion and succession	D Traders who are not registered with the authorities and whose activities are unregulated.
1.4.5 Heavy industry	E Area of manufacturing utilising large volumes of bulky raw materials.
	F The ranking of urban areas according to the criteria of size, number of functions, and the degree of specialisation of the functions.
	G Area of manufacturing using raw materials that are not bulky nor dangerous.

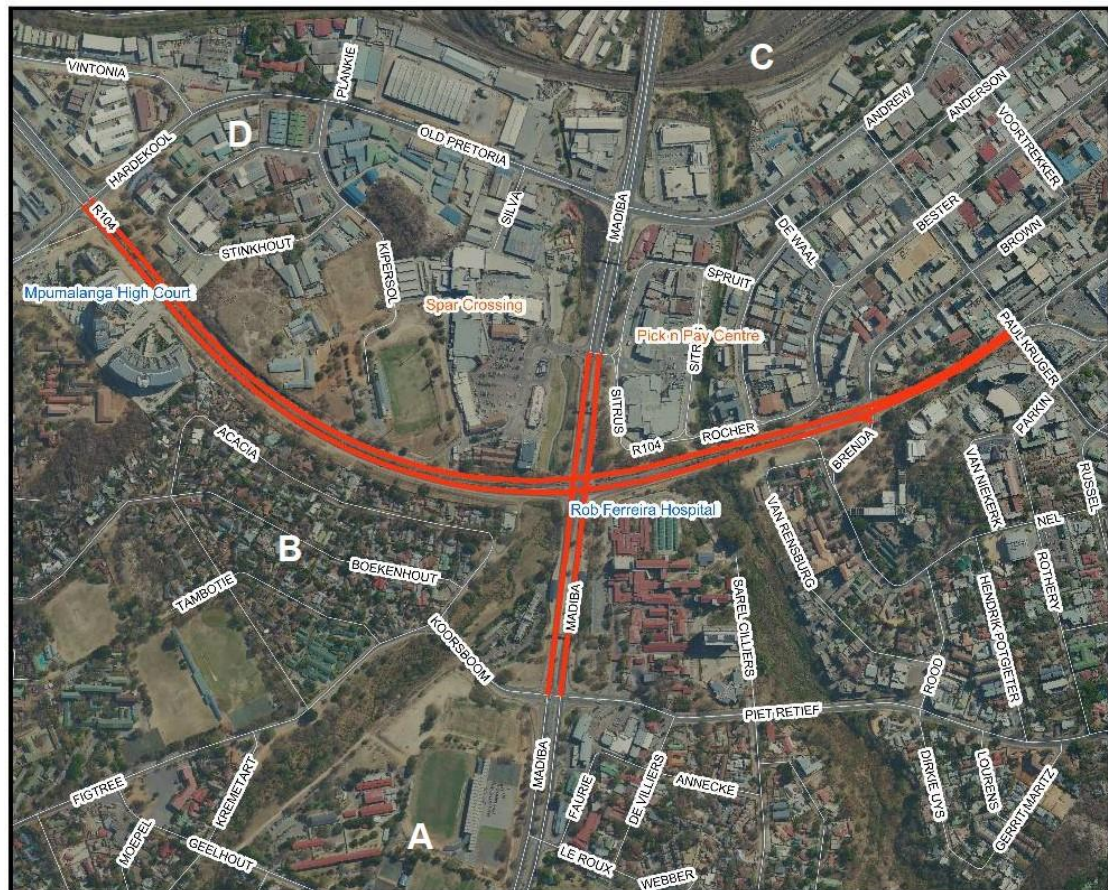
1.4.1	
1.4.2	
1.4.3	
1.4.4	
1.4.5	

(5)

1.5 Settlement Geography

Figure 1.5 shows a social media post from the City of Mbombela, Mpumalanga, South Africa.

Figure 1.5 – Facebook post, City of Mbombela



Notice is hereby issued to motorists and road users about planned temporary road closures on some parts of Mbombela CBD on Monday 21 February 2022. This is due to the Annual Armed Forces Day parade taking place along Samora Machel Drive within the city from about 09:00 to 12:00.

Motorists are further advised to use alternative routes during the parade to avoid delays and inconvenience.

The attached map indicates the roads planned for temporary closure.

City of Mbombela

[Source: <https://www.facebook.com/CityofMbombela-225461384169072/photos/4693233310725168/?paipv=0&eav=Afan_bdKbrp2KsTJIXyROaO-N_mgJ7zyNtzxa80dFxxz7HBGdfPubbDhxEWBARj0sZI&_rdr>]

1.5.1 Identify the land uses on the map marked A to D.

- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- (4)

1.5.2 (a) Explain how the Facebook post benefits the residents of Mbombela.

(2)

(b) With reference to Figure 1.5, discuss the potential difficulties the Rob Ferreira Hospital may experience on that day.

(2)

(c) Suggest how a GIS can assist the above hospital in overcoming these difficulties.

(2)

1.5.3 Discuss the advantages of the location of the Pick n Pay shopping centre on Figure 1.5.

(4)

1.6 Economic Geography

Formerly known as the Eastern Transvaal, Mpumalanga is one of South Africa's top tourist destinations. People are drawn to Mpumalanga by the magnificent scenery, by the fauna and flora, and by the saga of the 1870s gold rush era and a wealth of fascinating legends.

The entire Mpumalanga area offers exceptional opportunities for birdwatching, hiking, horse-riding and fishing. Streams once panned for gold have become the choice of keen anglers and lazy trout. Steeped in the history of pioneers, hunters, and fortune seekers, fascinating gold rush towns are found. Barberton and Pilgrim's Rest are among the most famous.

[Source adapted from: <<https://www.sa-venues.com/maps/mpumalanga/physical.php>>]

1.6.1 For each of the statements below, select the most correct option. Place an X in the square next to the answer.

- (a) People were drawn to Mpumalanga in the 1870s by the abundant hunting and gold mining. These activities fall into the following economic sector:

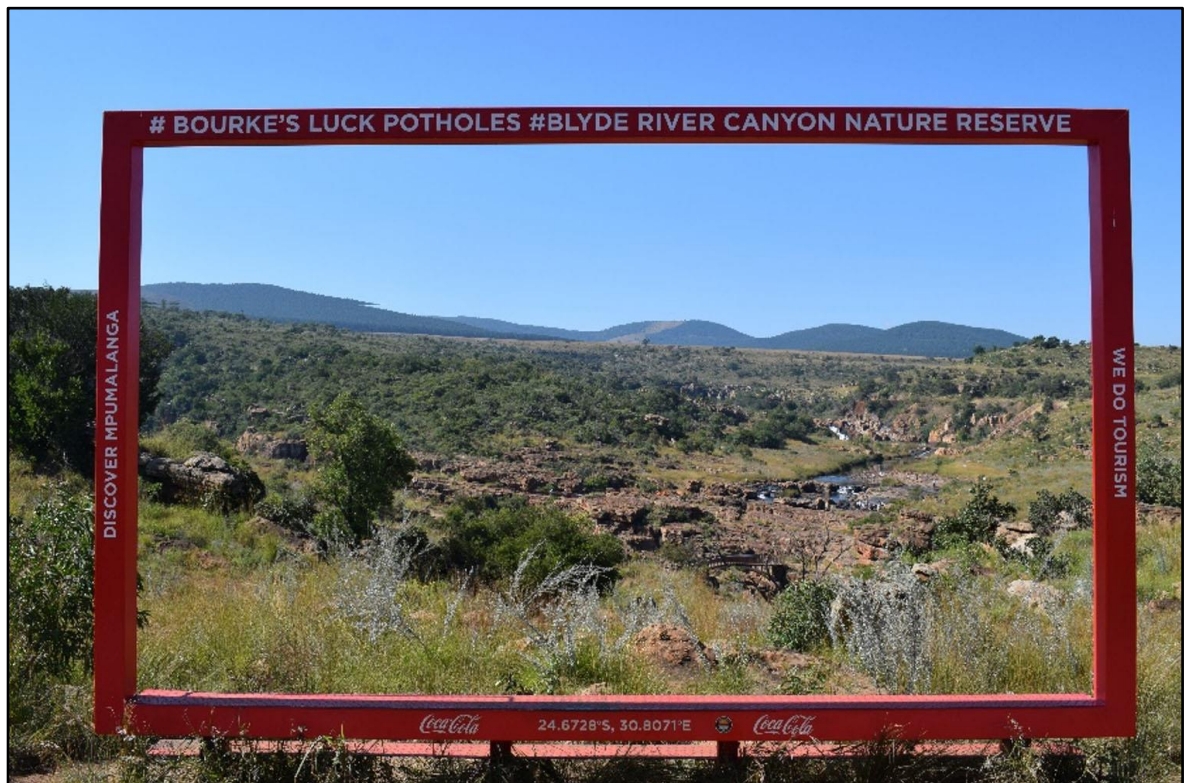
Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Quaternary	

(1)

- (b) In modern times, people are drawn to Mpumalanga for the hiking and fishing. These activities fall into the following economic sector:

Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Quaternary	

(1)

Figure 1.6.1 – Photo frame at Bourke's Luck, Mpumalanga

[Source: Examiner's photograph]

1.6.2 (a) Provide the latitude and longitude of this feature (Figure 1.6.1).

(2)

(b) Explain why this feature would be erected by Mpumalanga Tourism.

(2)

Refer to Figure 1.6.3A and Figure 1.6.3B, which show retail activity in Mpumalanga.

Figure 1.6.3A – Retail activity, Mpumalanga



[Source: Examiner's photograph]

Figure 1.6.3B – Retail activity, Mpumalanga



[Source: <<http://www.mysunnysideup.co.za/2017/06/17/pancakes-castles-graskop/>>]

1.6.3 Both photographs (Figures 1.6.3A and 1.6.3B) depict informal vendors in Mpumalanga.

- (a) Explain why these vendors are categorised as part of the informal economy.

(2)

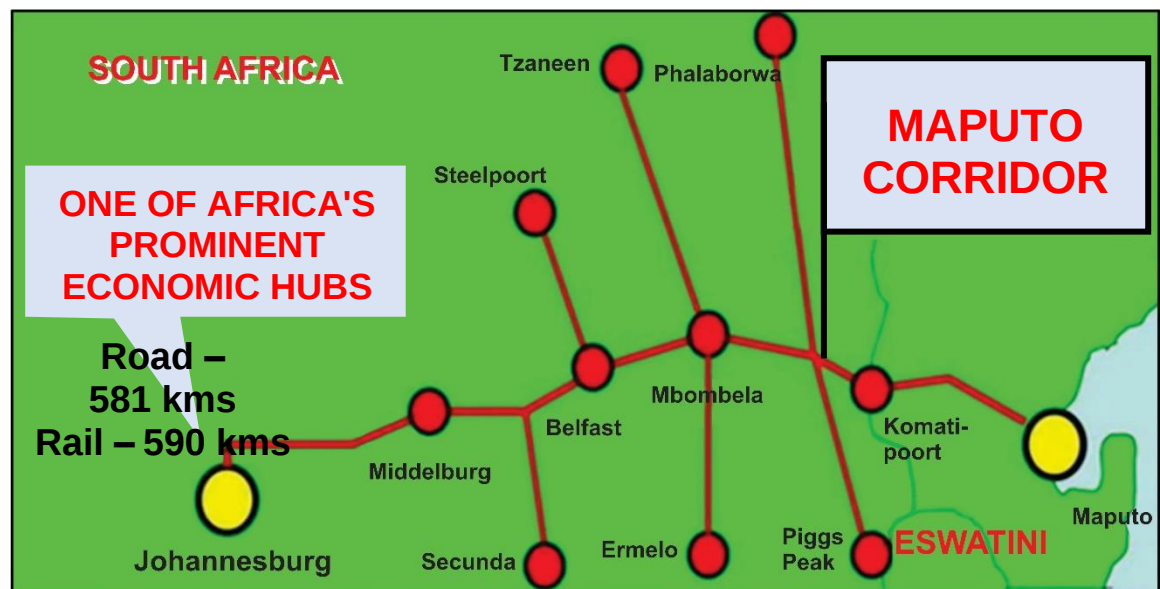
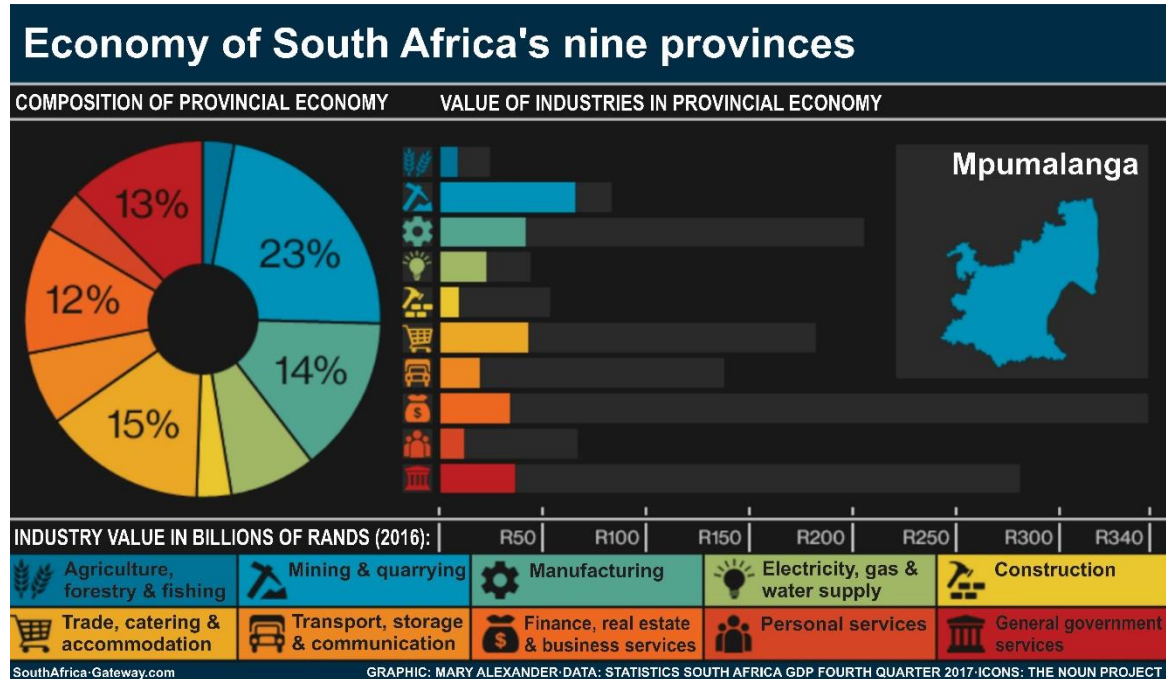
- (b) Contrast the impact of the support supplied by Mpumalanga Tourism to the vendors in each of the two images.

(4)

1.7 Economic Geography

Carefully read through the Fact File and source material below.

FACT FILE: Mpumalanga, South Africa



[Source: <https://www.slideserve.com/viveca/the-maputo-corridor-unlocking-landlocked-regions#google_vignette>]

Mpumalanga Province to Port Maputo

The lion's share of the Maputo Corridor runs through Mpumalanga, an isiTsonga word roughly meaning 'the place where the sun rises'. The province accounts for 50% of South Africa's national coal reserves, a lot of which is exported via the Matola Coal Terminal in Matola Port, Maputo. Mpumalanga's 11 coal-fired power stations, mostly located near the extensive coalfields in the west, provide the bulk of South Africa's electrical power. South Africa needs more power to drive its economy and so several of these power stations are being returned to service after a period of inactivity or are having their capacity increased. This is creating a demand for coal and resource companies are responding quickly to this need, investing in new equipment and opening new mines.

More than 80% of South Africa's coal is sourced in Mpumalanga, with the town of Witbank being the centre of the industry. Other minerals found in the province include gold, platinum, chromite, zinc, cobalt, copper, iron and manganese. Mpumalanga has a strong manufacturing sector, with internationally renowned companies such as Sasol (synthetic fuels and chemicals), Evraz (steel) and Xstrata (ferrochrome) having large operations in the province.

With its close proximity to the gas fields of the Mozambican coast and the closest port to the South African northern hinterland, Mpumalanga's importance in energy production has taken on an even greater role through the completed gas pipeline running from the Temane and Pande gasfields near Maotize in Mozambique to Sasol's plant in Secunda and the construction of liquid petrochemical pipelines along similar routes.

The province's rich agricultural produce is used by companies such as McCain, Nestlé and PepsiCo and there are also pulp and paper plants (Sappi and Mondi), fertiliser facilities and textile-manufacturing concerns. The decision by Sappi to start producing chemical cellulose at its Ngodwana Mill will significantly increase the manufacturing capacity of the province. The Nelspruit district in the Lowveld is South Africa's second biggest producer of citrus fruit, while vegetables of all sorts do well in this area too. Further east and south, sugar is the major crop. The Mpumalanga forestry sector is one of the most important in the country: 11% of the total land area of Mpumalanga is covered either by plantations or natural forests.

Further east, the Corridor passes through the Wilderness area and gorges with a modern and efficient motorway and rail track, before reaching the border town of Komatipoort, where the Lebombo / Resanno Garcia Border Posts and the Lebombo Dry Port are situated. This region's primary economic activities centre around sugarcane production and wildlife tourism with access to the country's largest national conservation area, the Kruger National Park.

[Source adapted from: <<https://www.mcli.co.za/maputo-development-corridor/>> and
<<https://www.businessinsa.com/mpumalanga/>>]

[illegible]

[illegible]

QUESTION 2 CLIMATE, WEATHER, AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**2.1 Terminology**

Select the most correct answer from the options below. Write your answer in the table provided.

2.1.1 The term 'anticyclonic' refers to air that has the following characteristics in the southern hemisphere ...

- A stable, converging and rotating clockwise.
- B unstable, converging and rotating anticlockwise.
- C unstable, diverging and rotating clockwise.
- D stable, diverging and rotating anticlockwise. (1)

2.1.2 The term 'isohyet' means a line joining places of the same ...

- A air pressure.
- B rainfall.
- C altitude.
- D temperature. (1)

2.1.3 The term which best describes a wind blowing from a consistent direction is a ...

- A gradient wind.
- B geostrophic wind.
- C prevailing wind.
- D anabatic wind. (1)

2.1.4 A tropical cyclone is associated with ...

- A heavy rainfall, high wind speeds and storm surge.
- B heavy rainfall, low wind speeds and storm surge.
- C low rainfall, low wind speeds and storm surge.
- D low rainfall, high wind speeds and storm surge. (1)

2.1.5 A katabatic wind occurs during the ...

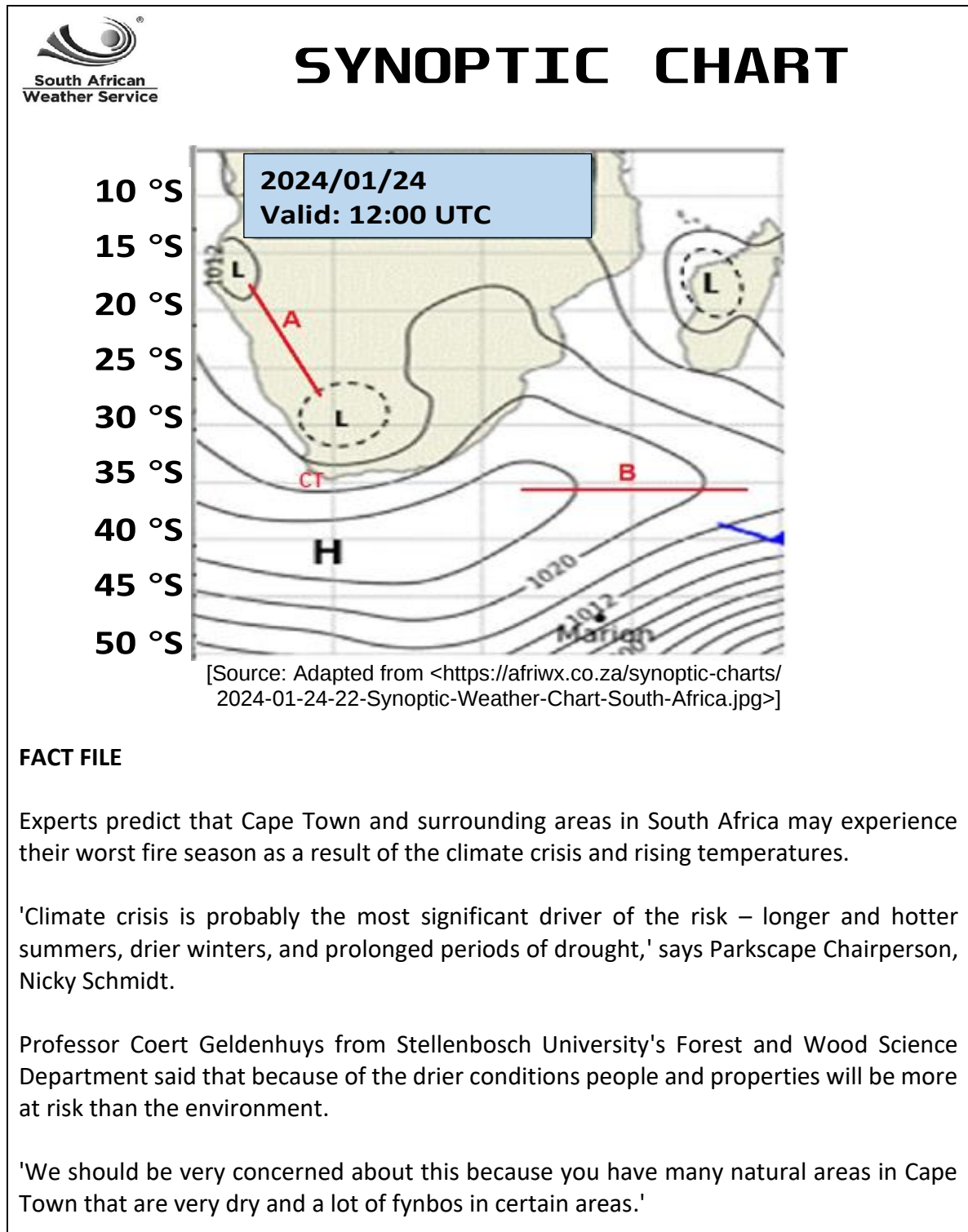
- A night and blows uphill.
- B day and blows uphill.
- C night and blows downhill.
- D day and blows downhill. (1)

2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5

2.2 Sub-tropical Anticyclones

Refer to Figure 2.2A, a synoptic chart, the Fact File, and Figure 2.2B, a satellite image.

Figure 2.2A – Synoptic chart



[Source adapted from: <<https://africa.cgtn.com/cape-town-bracing-for-worst-fire-season-ever/>>]

Figure 2.2B – Satellite image, Southwestern Cape

[Source: <<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/16022/fires-near-cape-town>>]

- (a) From the list below, select the correct label for the lines marked A and B on the synoptic chart on page 22.

RIDGE, TROUGH, TROPICAL CYCLONE, MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE

A _____

B _____

(2)

- (b) Select the correct weather conditions experienced in Cape Town at 'CT' in Figure 2.2A as a result of the sub-tropical anticyclone to the south. Circle the correct answer from the options given in the table below.

WEATHER	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
AIR MOVEMENT	STABLE, DESCENDING, CLOCKWISE	RISING, UNSTABLE, CLOCKWISE	STABLE, DESCENDING, ANTICLOCKWISE
HUMIDITY	DECREASING	REMAINS THE SAME	INCREASING
AIR TEMPERATURE	DECREASING	REMAINS THE SAME	INCREASING

(3)

- (c) Explain how the weather conditions selected in Question 2.2 (b) encourage the incidence of fires in the area.

(3)

- (d) Explain how climate change is contributing to a greater incidence of fires in the area.

(2)

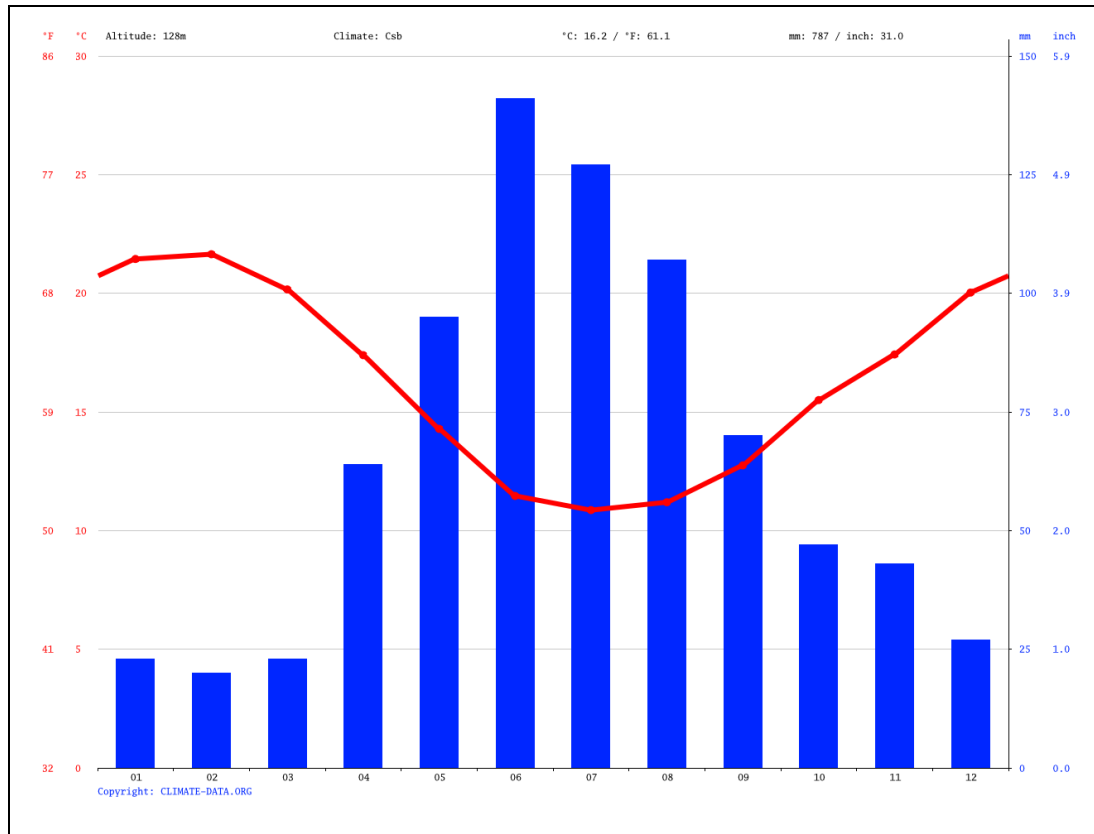
- (e) Evaluate the effectiveness of using remote sensor technology, such as the satellite image, in fighting the spread of the fires.

(4)

2.3 Valley Climates

Refer to Figure 2.3A, the climate graph for Stellenbosch, Western Cape, South Africa and Figure 2.3B, the photograph of a wine farm outside Stellenbosch.

Figure 2.3A – Climate graph for Stellenbosch, Western Cape, South Africa



[Source: <<https://en.climate-data.org/africa/south-africa/western-cape/stellenbosch-6770/>>]

Figure 2.3B – Wine farm outside Stellenbosch



[Source: <<https://www.savoredjourneys.com/stellenbosch-wine-tasting/>>]

2.3.1 In which season does Stellenbosch receive most of its annual rainfall?

(1)

2.3.2 With reference to the photograph, Figure 2.3B, name the wind that will blow during the night and early hours of the morning as indicated by the arrow.

(1)

2.3.3 What potential threat does this wind pose to the farm?

(2)

2.3.4 Suggest a possible solution a farmer can implement to protect their crop from the winds.

(2)

2.4 Fluvial Geomorphology

2.4.1 Terminology

Select the correct definition for the following terms. Write only the letter of the correct answer in the space provided below.

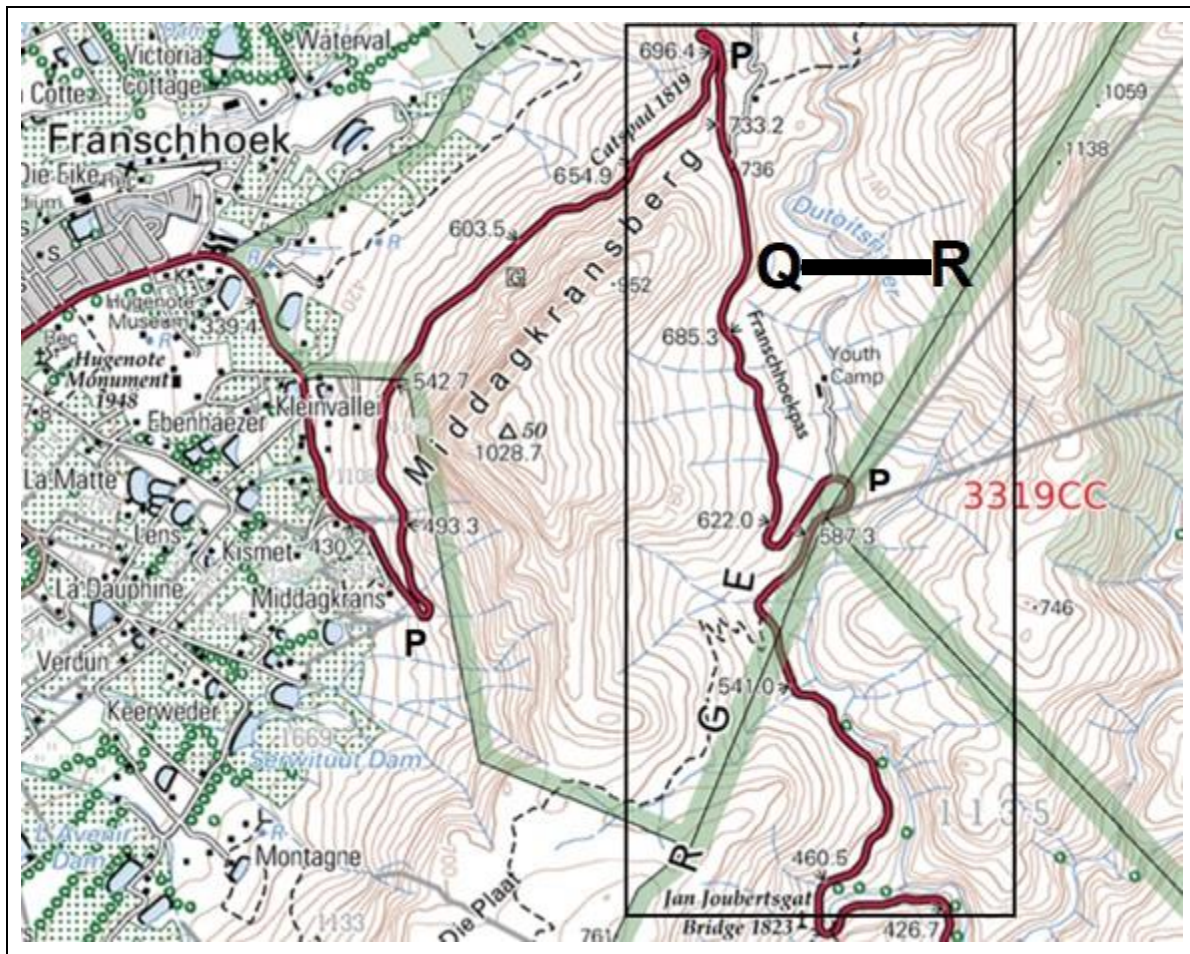
NUMBER	DEFINITION	LETTER	TERM
1.	The upper surface of underground water.	A	Rejuvenation
2.	The volume of water that passes a point on the river course in a certain time.	B	Confluence
3.	Relationship between length of stream and area of drainage basin.	C	Water table
4.	Process where a river regains energy through isostatic uplift.	D	Turbulent flow
5.	Water with many vertical and horizontal eddies caused by obstructions in the channel.	E	Discharge
		F	Drainage density
		G	Infiltration

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

(5)

2.4.2 Refer to Figure 2.4.2, the topographic map extract of the region near Franschhoek, Western Cape, South Africa.

Figure 2.4.2 – Topographic map extract



[Source adapted from: <<https://maps.sagta.org.za/>>]

- (a) Explain the hairpin bends in the road, indicated by the letter 'P'.

(2)

- (b) Describe the drainage density of the area displayed in the map (Figure 2.4.2).

(1)

- (c) Identify the stream pattern in the rectangle on Figure 2.4.2.

(1)

- (d) Account for your answer in Question 2.4.2 (c) by providing evidence from the map.

(2)

- (e) Based on your answer in Question 2.4.2 (d), describe the underlying geology of the area.

(2)

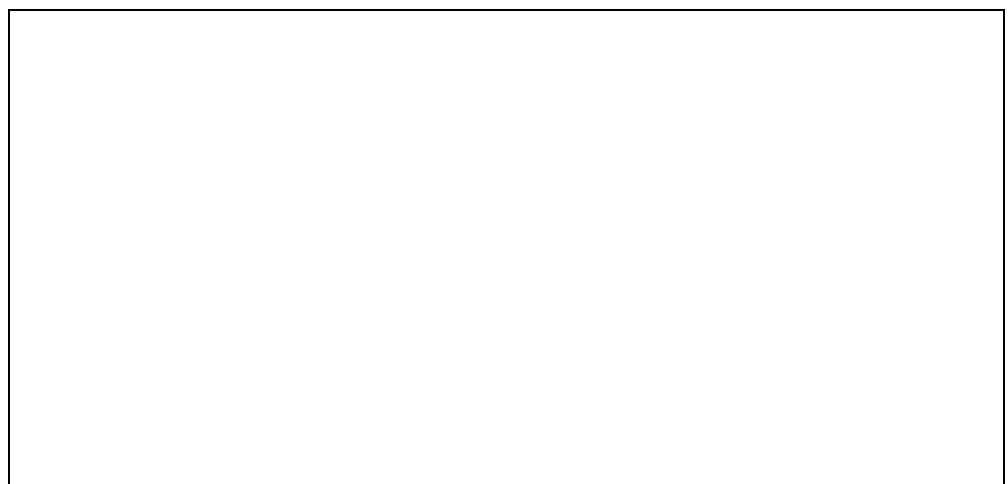
- (f) Provide TWO pieces of evidence from the map to indicate that rainfall is not all year round.

(2)

- (g) Refer to the line Q–R where it crosses the meander of the Dutoitsrivier.

- (i) In the space below, draw a sketch channel cross section from Q to R. (2)

- (ii) On your sketch's channel cross section, indicate the areas of erosion and deposition. (2)



2.4.3 Refer to Figure 2.4.3 below, which shows a section of the Limpopo River, forming the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Figure 2.4.3 – Limpopo River



[Source: <<https://propertymatcher.co.za/property/diverse-farm-on-the-limpopo-river/>>]

- (a) The photograph (Figure 2.4.3) was taken in the middle course of the river. Provide evidence from the photograph to support this statement.

(2)

- (b) With reference to the above photograph (Figure 2.4.3), suggest TWO reasons why this river is advantageous for farming.

(4)
[50]

**QUESTION 3 SETTLEMENT (RURAL AND URBAN) AND ECONOMIC
GEOGRAPHY****3.1 Settlement Terminology**

State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE in the spaces provided in the table below.

3.1.1 A dry point settlement is found in an area where water is plentiful. (1)

3.1.2 The pattern of an urban settlement is always dispersed. (1)

3.1.3 A specialist concentration is also referred to as 'functional magnetism'. (1)

3.1.4 Intensive farming is most commonly practiced in high rainfall areas. (1)

3.1.5 A settlement that services the surrounding rural area can be called a 'gap town'. (1)

3.1.1	
3.1.2	
3.1.3	
3.1.4	
3.1.5	

3.2 Rural Settlement

Refer to Figure 3.2, a photograph of a nut farm near Tzaneen, Limpopo Province, South Africa.

Figure 3.2 – Nut farm near Tzaneen



[Source: <<https://www.pamgolding.co.za/property-search/farms-for-sale-limpopo-province/1874>>]

3.2.1 Identify the settlement pattern illustrated in this photograph.

(1)

3.2.2 List TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of this settlement pattern.

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES

(4)

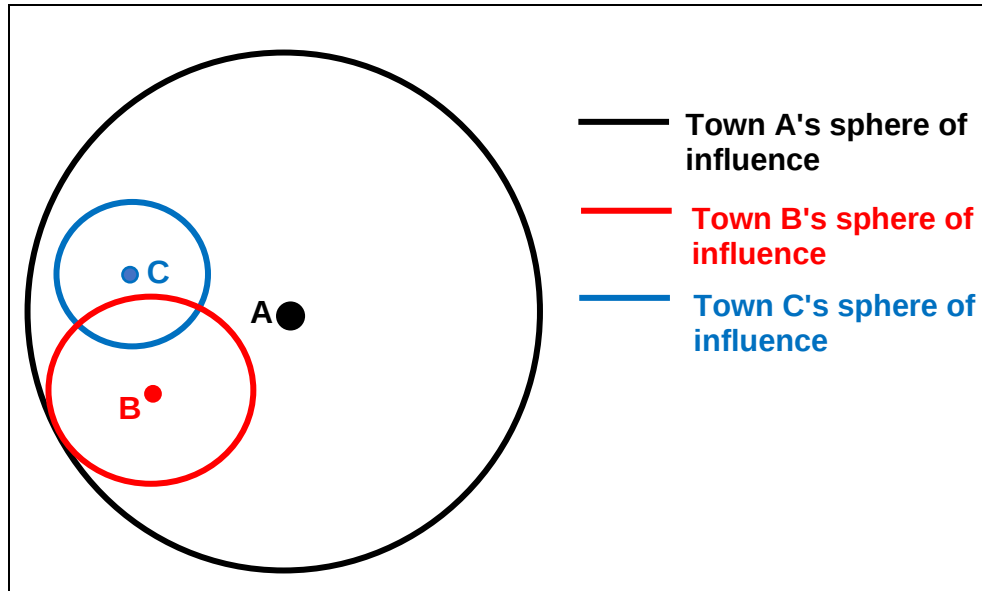
3.2.3 With reference to the photograph (Figure 3.2), explain how the topography of the land has promoted the intensive farming of nuts.

(2)

3.3 Urban Hierarchies

Refer to Figure 3.3 below, which shows the spheres of influence of three towns.

Figure 3.3 – Spheres of influence



[Source: Examiner's sketch]

3.3.1 Select the correct terms to make the following statements true. Draw a circle around the correct term.

- (a) The RANGE / THRESHOLD POPULATION / SPHERE OF INFLUENCE / INCOME refers to the distance a customer is prepared to travel to purchase a product or service. (1)
- (b) HIGH / LOW / MEDIUM / PRESTIGE order functions are frequently used and are usually at a low cost. (1)
- (c) THRESHOLD POPULATION / SPHERE OF INFLUENCE / RANGE / CENTRAL PLACE describes the minimum number of customers required for a business to operate successfully. (1)

3.3.2 Figure 3.3.2A and Figure 3.3.2B show a local and a regional shopping centre respectively.

Figure 3.3.2A – Coachman's Crossing, a local shopping centre



[Source: <<https://www.coachmanscrossing.co.za/about>>]

Figure 3.3.2B – Fourways Mall, a regional shopping centre



[Source: <<https://joburg.co.za/fourways-mall-fourways/>>]

- (a) Discuss TWO advantages of shopping at Fourways Mall (Figure 3.3.2B) in comparison to Coachman's Crossing (Figure 3.3.2A).

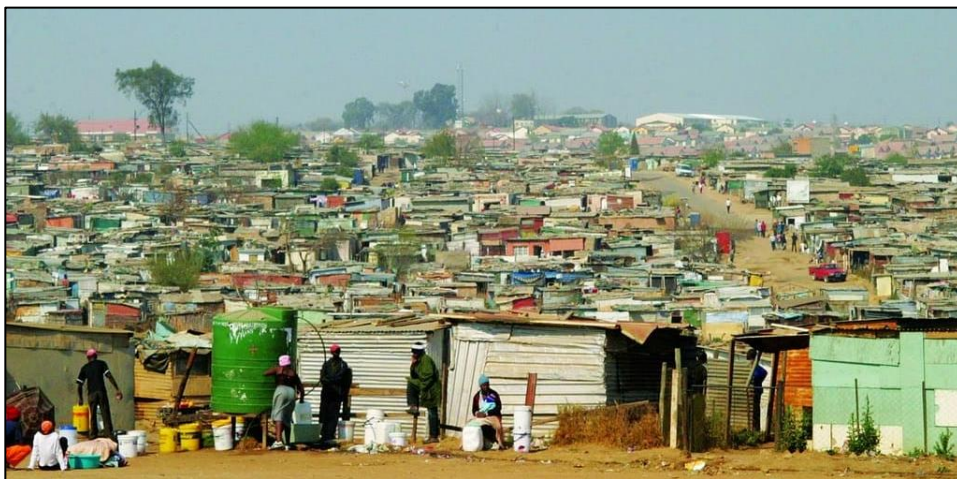
- (b) Explain why customers will still frequent the Coachman's Crossing centre (Figure 3.3.2A), despite the advantages of Fourways Mall.

(2)

3.4 Informal Settlements

Refer to Figure 3.4, which shows Diepsloot, an informal settlement on the northern outskirts of Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa.

Figure 3.4 – Diepsloot informal settlement



[Source: <<https://www.dyp.co.za/what-and-where-is-diepsloot/>>]

- 3.4.1 List TWO urban problems evident in the photograph (Figure 3.4).

(2)

- 3.4.2 Suggest ONE solution to one of the problems you identified in Question 3.4.1.

(2)

3.5 Economic Terminology

Select the correct answer from the options provided. Write the letter of your answer in the table provided.

3.5.1 Forestry is an example of a ... activity.

- A primary
 - B secondary
 - C tertiary
 - D quaternary
- (1)

3.5.2 An iron-ore smelter is classified as a/an ... industry.

- A light
 - B heavy
 - C footloose
 - D ubiquitous
- (1)

3.5.3 A break of bulk point describes the process where ...

- A minerals are refined to remove impurities.
 - B crops are processed to make food products.
 - C finished products are packaged for sale.
 - D there is a change in the mode of cargo transport.
- (1)

3.5.4 The process of a country's government taking ownership of industries or farms is known as ...

- A nationalisation.
 - B monoculture.
 - C magnetism.
 - D privatisation.
- (1)

3.5.5 Cooperative farming refers to the practice of ...

- A a government controlling agricultural activities.
 - B farmers pooling resources such as the purchase of seeds and fertilisers.
 - C production of biofuels and other sustainable energy sources.
 - D using genetically modified seeds to increase resistance to drought.
- (1)

3.5.1	
3.5.2	
3.5.3	
3.5.4	
3.5.5	

3.6 Informal Economy

Refer to Figure 3.6, an infographic of South Africa's informal economy.

Figure 3.6 – South Africa's informal economy



[Source: <<https://dailyinvestor.com/south-africa/37380/south-africas-hidden-r750-billion-economy/>>]

3.6.1 Distinguish between the formal and the informal economy.

(2)

3.6.2 From the infographic, Figure 3.6, rank the top THREE contributing sectors to the informal economy.

(3)

3.6.3 Discuss TWO advantages of the informal economy for the population of a southern African country.

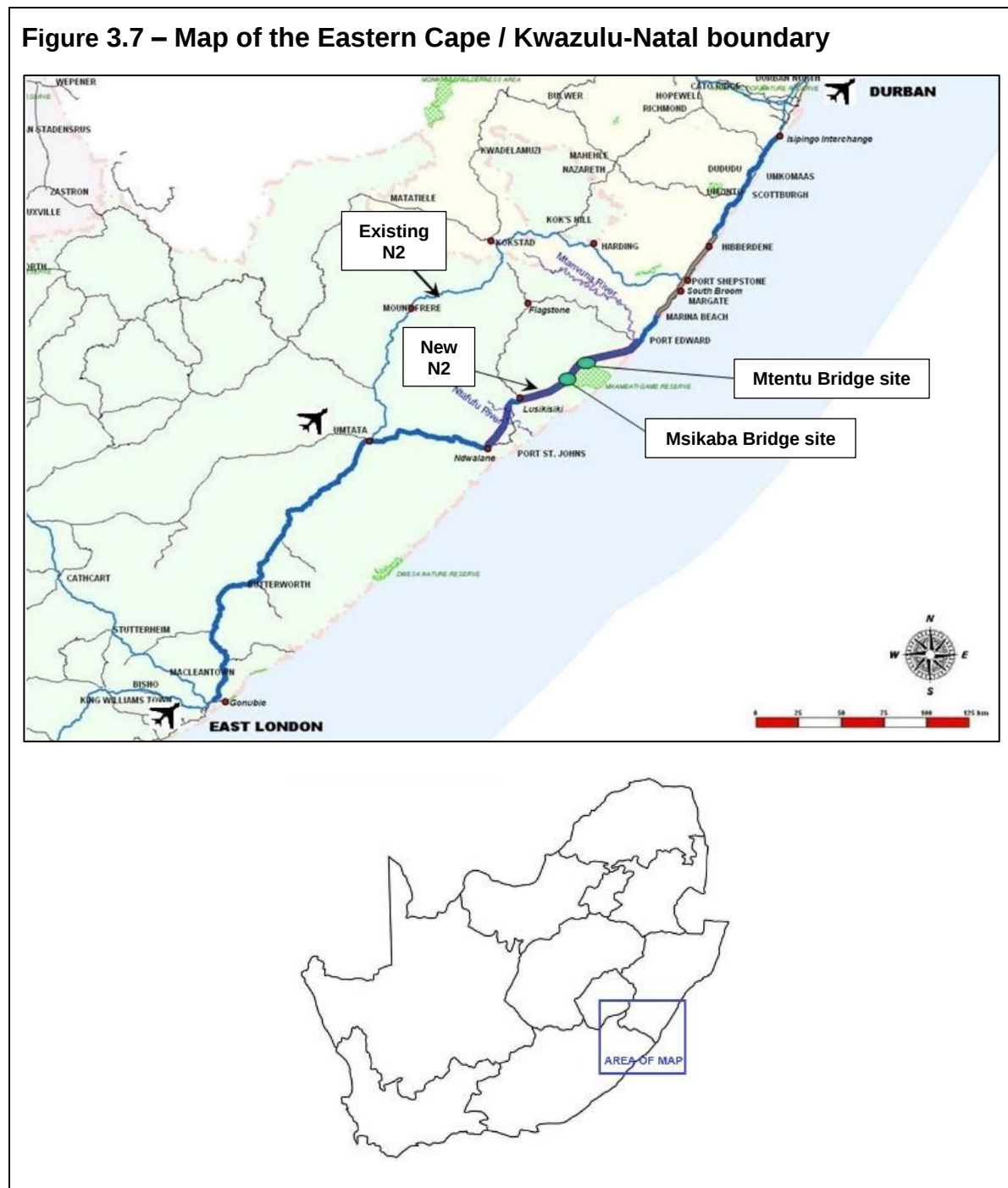
(4)

3.6.4 Explain why most governments do not restrict the growth of the informal economy, despite not gaining a direct financial benefit from this sector.

(2)

3.7 Transport Infrastructure

Refer to Figure 3.7 below, the map of the boundary between the Eastern Cape and Kwazulu-Natal and the photograph of the Msikaba Bridge.



[Source: <https://www.highestbridges.com/wiki/index.php?title=Msikaba_Bridge>]

Photograph of the Msikaba Bridge



The Msikaba Bridge – a cable-stayed steel deck structure that forms part of the N2 Wild Coast Road project – will cost R1,72 billion to build.

The bridge will span the Msikaba River, near Lusikisiki, and its purpose is to significantly reduce travel times for heavy freight vehicles travelling between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

Once completed in 2025, the route between Durban and East London will be approximately 80 km shorter, eliminating the need to travel inland via Kokstad.

'The [Msikaba Bridge] will stimulate investment and growth, initiate new economic sectors and transform the connection of rural communities to urban centres around the country,' the transport minister said.

[Source adapted from: <<https://mybroadband.co.za/news/business/505604-south-africas-r1-72-trillion-mega-bridge.html>>]

3.7.1 Why will the Msikaba Bridge make travel time between Durban and East London shorter?

(1)

3.7.2 Why does this benefit the economies of Durban and East London?

(2)

3.7.3 Predict the effect of the construction of the bridge on the economy of Kokstad.

(2)

3.7.4 The multiplier effect explains how one project can have many other socio-economic benefits for the region. Discuss how the construction of the Msikaba Bridge improves the standards of living for the surrounding communities.

[illegible]

(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]