



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2011**

**GEOGRAPHY P1**  
**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 300**

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This memorandum consists of 15 pages.

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## SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: CLIMATE AND WEATHER, FLUVIAL PROCESSES AND STRUCTURAL LANDFORMS

### QUESTION 1: [LO1.2 – LO1.5] [LO2.1 – LO2.4] [LO3.1 – LO3.2]

- 1.1    1.1.1    Northern Hemisphere ✓✓  
       1.1.2    X ✓✓  
       1.1.3    Oranges ✓✓  
       1.1.4    R to S ✓✓  
       1.1.5    Y ✓✓ (5 x 2)    (10)
- 1.2    1.2.1    B ✓✓  
       1.2.2    C ✓✓  
       1.2.3    A ✓✓  
       1.2.4    D ✓✓  
       1.2.5    C ✓✓ (5 x 2)    (10)
- 1.3    1.3.1    Subtropical high ✓✓  
       Area at 30° north and south of the equator are characterised by  
       constant descending air. ✓✓ (2 x 2)    (4)
- 1.3.2    Westerly winds ✓✓  
       Polar winds ✓✓ (2 x 2)    (4)
- 1.3.3    WINTER  
       Pressure belts more northwards ✓✓  
       Cold fronts bring heavy rain and cold weather ✓✓  
       Farmers must implement flood restriction measures ✓✓  
       Less irrigation ✓✓ (Any 2)
- SUMMER  
       Pressure belts further southwards ✓✓  
       Dry conditions are experienced ✓✓  
       Irrigation must be implemented ✓✓  
       Building of small dams is a necessity ✓✓ (Any 2)
- (NOTE – both seasons must be explained.) (4 x 2)    (8)
- 1.4    1.4.1    South Atlantic high migrated further north. ✓✓  
       There is a cold front which is about to influence the country. ✓✓  
       Clear skies over the interior ✓✓ – dominated by the influence of the  
       Kalahari high. ✓✓  
       Low temperatures over the interior. ✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 2)    (4)
- 1.4.2    M are situated in the warm sector of the mid-latitude cyclone. ✓✓  
       N are influenced by the cold air behind the cold front. ✓✓ (2 x 2)    (4)
- 1.4.3    Cloudless conditions ✓✓  
       No rainfall ✓✓  
       High temperatures ✓✓  
       Descending air ✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 2)    (4)

1.4.4 Synoptic weather map indications

High air temperature (29 °C) – Hot

Low dew point temperature (5 °C) – Dry

Clear skies

Wind direction is NW – Windy

Warm air moves from high pressure over the interior towards low pressure over the sea.

Air is being heated adiabatically as it descends down the escarpment

Impact of veldfires under dangerous conditions

Flame length will be 1,2 – 1,8 meters

Poor visibility

Burning will be uncontrolled if assisted by winds

Deaths may occur, especially animals and plants

Dangerous for buildings and farmsteads in the area

Vegetation and soil will be dried out

Ideas on how to reduce risks

Pay attention to the fire index boards

Be well equipped and check if equipment is ready

Do not attempt to burn firebreaks

Do not start fires on hot windy days

Listen to warnings

**(Any reasonable answer – All THREE aspects must be discussed. FOUR marks per aspect.****If LISTING occurs learners must only get ONE mark per fact.)**

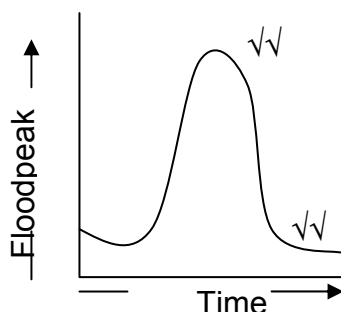
(6 x 2) (12)

- |     |       |   |                 |     |
|-----|-------|---|-----------------|-----|
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | Massive igneous rocks ✓✓  | (1 x 2)         | (2) |
|     | 1.5.2 | Paarl ✓✓  | (1 x 2)         | (2) |
|     | 1.5.3 | B – intrusion form that is shaped like a saucer ✓✓<br>C – intrusion form that is shaped like a mushroom ✓✓  | (2 x 2)         | (4) |
|     | 1.5.4 | I – Radial pattern – rivers radiate from the central point at the dome shaped mountains ✓✓<br>II – The sill are horizontally layered and developed cracks and joints ✓✓                           | (2 x 2)         | (4) |
|     | 1.5.5 | Dams can be built. ✓✓<br>Low laying areas usually consists of fertile soil and can be used for the planting of crops. ✓✓<br>Popular tourist attractions. ✓✓<br>Landforms are rich in minerals. ✓✓ | (Any 3) (3 x 2) | (6) |

1.6 1.6.1 It rained in the whole area drained by the Buffels River and its tributaries. ✓✓ (Concept) (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.2 Witberg mountains ✓✓/  
Klein Roggeveld mountains ✓✓ /  
Komberg mountains ✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.3



(2 x 2) (4)

1.6.4 Physical factors

Three days of continuous rain because of SE-wind and cold front. ✓✓

Cold fronts in January are unusual. ✓✓

Whole catchment area of the Buffels River received rainfall ✓✓

Round drainage basin with high flood peak ✓✓

Few natural vegetation – Karoo scrubs – a lot of runoff is the Result. ✓✓

Narrow opening between mountain restricted the flow of the river ✓✓

Human factors

Overgrazing reduced the vegetation cover. ✓✓

Run-off water accumulated a lot of soil which lead to mudstreams. ✓✓

Railway bridge at the gap blocked water and mud. ✓✓

Settlement on the floodplain restricted the flow of floodwater. ✓✓

Dam has been built stream down. ✓✓

Possible solutions

Environmental preservation practices to avoid overgrazing. ✓✓

Reduce settlements on the floodplain. ✓✓

Build a dam stream up to control floodwater. ✓✓

Building of artificial levees to help cope with larger volumes of water. ✓✓

The river can be channelled in its lower course. ✓✓

**(Any Reasonable answers – All THREE aspects must be discussed. - FOUR marks per aspect.) If listing occurs learners must only be awarded ONE mark be fact.**

(6 x 2) (12)  
[100]

**QUESTION 2: [LO1.2 – LO1.5] [LO2.1 – LO2.4] [LO3.1 – LO3.2]**

- |       |  |  |         |      |
|-------|--|--|---------|------|
| 2.1   | 2.1.1  | B ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.1.2  | D ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.1.3  | A ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.1.4  | C ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.1.5  | D ✓✓   | (5 x 2) | (10) |
|       |  |  |         |      |
| 2.2   | 2.2.1  | H ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.2.2  | C / E ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.2.3  | B ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.2.4  | A ✓✓   |         |      |
|       | 2.2.5  | G ✓✓   | (5 x 2) | (10) |
|       |  |  |         |      |
| 2.3   | 2.3.1  | Stop global warming ✓✓<br>Reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases ✓✓ (Any 1)  | (1 x 2) | (2)  |
|       |  |  |         |      |
|       | 2.3.2  | (a) These two countries are responsible for 30% of the greenhouse gas pollution in the world. ✓✓   | (1 x 2) | (2)  |
|       |  |  |         |      |
|       |  | (b) Feel is unfair for developing nations not to sign. ✓✓<br>Economy is based on industries or manufacturing. ✓✓<br>Use of less power will reduce productivity. ✓✓<br>Leads to unemployment and decrease of the countries' total economy output. ✓✓<br>Very expensive to develop more environmental friendlier power. ✓✓ (Any reasonable answer) | (2 x 2) | (4)  |
|       |  |  |         |      |
|       |  | (c) 900 million of tonnes of oil equivalent ✓✓   | (1 x 2) | (2)  |
|       |  |  |         |      |
| 2.3.3 | <b>FAIR</b><br>Too poor to produce less products. ✓✓<br>Import more manufactured products. ✓✓<br>Economy is mainly based on primary products. ✓✓<br>Very few factories; therefore the burning of greenhouse gases are very little. ✓✓<br>(Any relevant answer.)  |  |         |      |
|       |  |  |         |      |
|       | <b>OR</b>  |  |         |      |
|       | <b>UNFAIR</b><br>Deforestation mainly occur in these countries. ✓✓<br>Methane is being manufactured because of farming. ✓✓<br>Forces developed countries to produce more because they import the manufactured goods. ✓✓<br>(Any relevant answer.)<br>Learners have to argue ONE of the points – not both.) |  |         |      |
|       |  |  | (2 x 2) | (4)  |

### 2.3.4 CAUSES OF GLOBAL WARMING

Deforestation leads to the increase of carbon dioxide levels which leads to more heat being absorbed. √√

Demand for greater energy supplies leads to burning of more fossil fuels. √√

Cars and power station produce nitrous oxide. √√

CFCs are being used in spray cans and in the cooling system of refrigerators. √√

The burning of forests and veldfires releases carbon dioxide. √√

### IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Higher temperatures and drought increases desertification and creates food shortages. √√

Increased sea levels as ice bergs and glaciers melt. √√

The destruction of sensitive marine ecosystems. √√

Increase in climate hazards such as tropical cyclones, tornadoes, thunderstorms, droughts, etc. √√

Greater risk of veldfires. √√

### MEASURES BY LOCAL INHABITANTS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASSES

Decrease the usage of electricity, like turning of the lights, TV, electrical appliances, etc, when not in use. √√

Use public transport instead of private transport.

Use unleaded petrol √√

Develop more environmental friendly power, like the use of solar energy, wind and tidal energy, etc. √√

Smoke free zones. √√

**(Any relevant answer – all THREE aspects must be discussed – FOUR marks per aspect)**

**If listing occur, the learners must only get ONE mark per fact.**

(6 x 2) (12)

- |     |       |  |         |     |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 2.4 | 2.4.1 | Higher √√  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 2.4.2 | It is a region of higher temperatures in the urban area surrounded by lower rural temperatures. √√ (Concept)   | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 2.4.3 | Sunrays are trapped and deflected between buildings. √√<br>Temperatures stay for longer near the earth's surface. √√<br>Glass also reflects temperatures and increase the temperatures. √√ (Any 2)   | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|     | 2.4.4 | During the day the sunrays causes convection streams which 'cleans' the air as it rises. √√<br>At night there is mainly descending of air and the pollution dome is being forced nearer to the surface. √√<br>People experience the worst pollution during the night although most activities occur during the day. √√ | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|     | 2.4.5 | Rain √√<br>Wind √√ (Any 1)   | (1 x 2) | (2) |

2.5	2.5.1	River capture √√	(1 x 2)	(2)	
	2.5.2	Pirated stream/Misfit stream/Beheaded stream √√	(1 x 2)	(2)	
	2.5.3	1 – Waterfall √√ 2 – Valley with no stream √√	(2 x 2)	(4)	
	2.5.4	Increase in erosive power of the river. √√ Greater volume of water because of river capture gives the river more energy. √√ (Concept)	(2 x 2)	(4)	
	2.5.5	Incised meanders √√ Valley in a valley √√ (Any 1)	(1 x 2)	(2)	
	2.5.6	More energy because of rivercapture causes the river not to maintain its course. √√ The river will therefore superimpose itself on other older strata or rocks. √√	(2 x 2)	(4)	
2.6	2.6.1	Non graded √	(1 x 1)	(1)	
	2.6.2	Upper course √√	(1 x 2)	(2)	
	2.6.3	Downwards √	(1 x 1)	(1)	
	2.6.4	Upper areas of the waterfall are gentle √√ / river flow slower √√ / reached its lowest level of erosion√√ (Any 2)	(2 x 2)	(4)	
	2.6.5	The hard, horizontally layered strata caused a blockage in the cause of the river. √√	(1 x 2)	(2)	
	2.6.6	<b>AREA A</b> The speed of the river is being retarded. √√ More water available for agriculture, especially cropfarming. √√ Soil is naturally fertilized – floods. √√ Flood management measures must be implemented – could be very costly. √√ <b>AREA B</b> Tourism will flourish. √√ New businesses will originate as settlements develop. √√ Generating of hydroelectricity – power supply for new businesses. √√ <b>AREA C</b> Decrease in run-off. √√ Irrigation must be applied – erection of canals, furrows and pipelines – costs involved. √√ Less prone to flooding – fewer expenses. √√ <b>(Any relevant answer – all THREE areas must be discussed – FOUR marks per area)</b> <b>If listing occur, the learners must only get mark per fact</b> (6 x 2)			(12)

## SECTION B: PEOPLE AND PLACES, PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS, WATER AND FOOD SECURITY

### QUESTION 3: [LO1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO3.1 – LO3.2]

- 3.1    3.1.1    C ✓✓  
       3.1.2    D ✓✓  
       3.1.3    F ✓✓  
       3.1.4    A ✓✓  
       3.1.5    H ✓✓ (5 x 2) (10)
- 3.2    3.2.1    False ✓✓  
       3.2.2    True ✓✓  
       3.2.3    False ✓✓  
       3.2.4    False ✓✓  
       3.2.5    True ✓✓ (5 x 2) (10)
- 3.3    3.3.1    Linear ✓✓/ T-shaped ✓✓ (Any 1) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2    A – Unifunctional ✓✓ / primary activities dominate ✓✓  
       B – Multifunctional ✓✓/ secondary and tertiary activities  
               dominate. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3    Near water source and river crossing. ✓✓  
       Fertile land for farming. ✓✓  
       Woodland for fuel and building material. ✓✓ (Any 1) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4    Golf course ✓✓  
       Pony trekking and trout ponds will attract tourist and higher income  
       as well as job opportunities will be generated ✓✓  
       Improvements to roads ✓✓  
       Easier access for farmers to the market and tourists will reach the  
       area quicker – improvement in income ✓✓  
       Bigger farms ✓✓  
       More modern and commercialised/bigger yields and job  
       opportunities ✓✓  
       (Any ONE improvement, with elaboration.) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.5    (i) **CHANGES**  
       The farms have been consolidated. ✓✓  
       The forests have been removed ✓✓  
       Marshes drained for agriculture/forestry ✓✓  
       Roads widened and crossroads built ✓✓  
       Village has grown – school was built ✓✓  
       The river has been dammed for fishing ponds ✓✓  
       A golf course and pony trekking centre has been built. ✓✓

**(ii) IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

Natural vegetation removed – habitats of small animals lost. ✓✓

River's natural flow hindered; aquatic plants could be lost. ✓✓

The removing of wetlands/marshes interferes with the groundwater ✓✓ and this can also increase the affect of floods. ✓✓

Use of pesticides will poison the water. ✓✓

**(Any relevant answer – THREE facts per heading)**

**If LISTING occur – learners only get ONE mark per fact. (6 x 2) (12)**

3.4	3.4.1	Maputo corridor/initiative ✓✓ Rustenburg initiative ✓✓ (Any 1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.4.2	Johannesburg ✓✓	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.4.3	Chemical factory – SASOL ✓✓ Iron and Steel factory – ISCOR ✓✓	(2 x 2)	(4)
	3.4.4	Discovery of gold – people all over the world and country flocked to this area. ✓✓ Enough flat land and ample space for expansion. ✓✓ Well developed road and rail network with the OR International Airport in the region. ✓✓ Large labour force of skilled and semi-skilled workers – centrally located for remote rural areas. ✓✓ Large population which serves as a market for the manufactured products. ✓✓ Availability of water from the Vaal dam which is supplemented by the TUGVA and the Lesotho-highland schemes. ✓✓ The area is near the power stations in Mpumalanga therefore near the headquarters of Eskom. ✓✓ The availability of large reserves of metals and minerals in close proximity meant that the manufacturing industry has developed to process these raw materials. ✓✓ (Any 2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.5	3.5.1	Tertiary sector ✓✓	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.5.2	Finance ✓ Trade ✓ Transport ✓ Communications ✓ Accommodation ✓ Real estate ✓ Tourism ✓ Government ✓ (Any 2)	(2 x 1)	(2)

- 3.5.3 Provides most of our food. ✓✓  
 Provides many of the raw materials used in our factories ✓✓  
 Provides the coal to our power stations and therefore electricity ✓✓  
 Very valuable export commodity ✓✓  
 Provides employment ✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Manufacturing of own raw materials which increase the value of primary products. ✓✓  
 Higher income from exports. ✓✓  
 Jobs with higher salaries are provided – more skilled labour. ✓✓  
 More professional labourers and working force. ✓✓  
 Growth in tourism and the provision of services. ✓✓  
 (Any relevant answer – Any 2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Fewer exports ✓✓  
 People buy more import products which is cheaper ✓✓  
 Local products are more expensive ✓✓  
 Leads to unemployment as less income is generated by companies ✓✓ (Any relevant answers) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.6 Inadequate subsidies for black education restricted the development of skills.  
 Sanctions against South Africa during these years prohibited global participation.  
 No infrastructure developed in urban areas as well as in the previous homelands. (Any relevant answer) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6 3.6.1 Tertiary sector ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.2 Water Services Act ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.3 **FARMING ACTIVITIES**  
 Use of insecticides contaminates ground water and rivers. ✓✓  
 Misuse of ground water – lowers the water table. ✓✓  
 Inefficient water usage because of poor irrigation methods. ✓✓  
 (Any relevant answer)
- URBAN AREAS**  
 Leaking sewers and polluted storm water runoff causes bacterial contamination. ✓✓  
 Effluent from factories. ✓✓  
 Poor sanitation at informal settlements. ✓✓  
 Population growth causes an increase in water demand. ✓✓  
 (Any relevant answer) (2 + 2) (4)

- 3.6.4 Alien vegetation is plants which are not from the area and have been brought in from another country or region. ✓✓  
Alien plants use large amounts of water in the catchment area and reduce the runoff. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 **WATERING THE GARDEN**

**1. Individual**

- Recycling of water ✓✓
- Use times when evaporation is the lowest ✓✓
- Avoid alien plants ✓✓

**2. Local Municipality**

- Ban the use of hosepipes. ✓✓
- Regular regulating of areas – establishment of a local monitoring committee. ✓✓

**TOILET AND BATH**

**1. Individual**

- Report or fix leaking pipes and taps ✓✓
- Rather shower instead of bathing ✓✓
- Use the toilet only when needed to ✓✓

**2. Local Municipality**

- Help with the repair of leaking taps and pipes ✓✓
- Slower water outlet which regulates the water that leads to taps. ✓✓

**COOKING**

**1. Individual**

- Use food products which use less water ✓✓
- Use the microwave instead of the stove ✓✓

**WASHING**

**1. Individual**

- Wash clothing once a week ✓✓
- Use a bucket instead of the washing machine ✓✓

**OTHER GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS**

- Increase the tariffs of water usage ✓✓
- Fines misuse after quotas are provided ✓✓

**(Any relevant answer with reference to the individual and local municipalities)**

**If LISTING occur, only ONE mark per fact must be awarded.**

(6 x 2)

(12)

**[100]**

**QUESTION 4: [LO1.2 – LO 1.5] [LO 2.1 – LO 2.4] [LO 3.1 – LO 3.2]**

- |     |       |  |         |      |
|-----|-------|--|---------|------|
| 4.1 | 4.1.1 | A ✓✓   |         |      |
|     | 4.1.2 | Associate professor of geography /<br>Specialist Neurosurgeon ✓✓ ( Any 1)  |         |      |
|     | 4.1.3 | Y ✓✓   |         |      |
|     | 4.1.4 | P ✓✓   |         |      |
|     | 4.1.5 | Major Country towns ✓✓   | (5 x 2) | (10) |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 | tertiary sector ✓✓   |         |      |
|     | 4.2.2 | balance of trade ✓✓  |         |      |
|     | 4.2.3 | value-added manufacturing ✓✓   |         |      |
|     | 4.2.4 | GEAR ✓✓  |         |      |
|     | 4.2.5 | Rustenburg ✓✓  | (5 x 2) | (10) |
| 4.3 | 4.3.1 | A low cost settlement, ✓✓ with poor infrastructure and houses built<br>of any available material. ✓✓ (Concept)   | (2 x 2) | (4)  |
|     | 4.3.2 | Unemployment ✓✓<br>Housing shortages ✓✓<br>Poverty ✓✓<br>Natural disasters causing a decrease in yield ✓✓<br>(Any reasonable answers)  | (2 x 2) | (4)  |
|     | 4.3.3 | Improvement of infrastructure. ✓✓<br>Provision or improvement of basic services. ✓✓<br>Implementing of land reform policies ✓✓<br>Provision of job opportunities ✓✓<br>Help with the establishment of new investments ✓✓<br>Provide rebates on transport ✓✓<br>Implementation of local Agenda 21 ✓✓<br>(Any reasonable answer) | (3 x 2) | (6)  |
| 4.4 | 4.4.1 | A ✓✓   | (1 x 2) | (2)  |
|     | 4.4.2 | Land values are too high, which in turn increases the retail prices –<br>people buy somewhere else. ✓✓<br>Pollution – noise- and air pollution. ✓✓<br>Traffic congestion ✓✓<br>High accident zone – dangerous for everybody. ✓✓<br>Parking space limited ✓✓ (Any 2)  | (2 x 2) | (4)  |
|     | 4.4.3 | Greenbelt ✓✓<br>Wider and cleaner roads ✓✓<br>Parking space are improved ✓✓ (Any 2)  | (2 x 2) | (4)  |
|     | 4.4.4 | Urban decay ✓✓   | (1 x 2) | (2)  |
|     | 4.4.5 | Poor inhabitants that cannot afford the expensive maintenance<br>costs. ✓✓   | (1 x 2) | (2)  |

- 4.4.6 Buildings are restored and renewed. ✓✓  
Transformed into luxurious flats, for more wealthier young adults who wants to be near the offices in the CBD, which is usually their workplace. ✓✓  
This increases the value of the property and also “cleans” the place. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5 4.5.1 51% ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.2 X – Boland scheme ✓✓  
Y – Orange-Fish scheme ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.3 X – Grapes, Apples, Wheat, Pears (Any 1) ✓✓  
Y – Oranges ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.4 **Distance to markets** ✓✓  
Major markets of Europe, North America and Japan which have a population with a high purchasing power are thousands of kilometres away. ✓✓  
The cost of exporting goods increases making it difficult for local industries to compete with foreign countries that are in close proximity to these large markets. ✓✓
- Unskilled labour force** ✓✓  
The apartheid policies prevented the development of proper infrastructures in the former homelands. ✓✓  
The lack of funding to uplift educational standards amongst certain racial groups has also negatively impacted on skills development ✓✓
- Limited local markets**  
The majority of people in the country have a low purchasing power. ✓✓
- Labour costs and strikes** ✓✓  
Often workers resort to strike action if their demands for better wages and working conditions are not met. Production delays and high labour costs cause small businesses to close down. ✓✓
- The value of the rand**  
When the rand decreases in value against the American dollar (and other currencies), petroleum and other imported materials become more expensive. ✓✓  
**(Any ONE heading with discussion.)** (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 **REASONS**

People seeking job opportunities

Better salaries

Rural-urban migration

**ADVANTAGES**

Centralised areas become highly developed industrialised areas

The same industries are being attracted towards one another

Advantages of a ripple-effect

Very good infrastructure and service delivery structure develop

Transference of knowledge and skills is easier

**DISADVANTAGES**

Rural and other areas are poorly developed

Environmental deterioration occur

Urban problems of decay and blight

Housing problems

Social problems

Pressure on resources like transport, electricity, water etc.

**(Any relevant answers – If LISTING occurs only ONE mark per fact.)**

(6 x 2) (12)

- 4.6 4.6.1 South Africa's balance of trade toward African countries is positive but negative towards the rest of the world. ✓✓  
 There is a growth of 3% in exports to African countries, but a decrease towards the rest of the world. ✓✓  
 The imports show the same trend – less imports from African countries but more from the rest of the world. ✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.2 Earn foreign exchange ✓✓  
 Exports pay for imports ✓✓  
 Provide job opportunities ✓✓  
 Exchange industries lower imports ✓✓ (Any 2 relevant answers) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.3 Self manufacturing ✓✓  
 Import replacement ✓✓  
 Less imports and more exports ✓✓  
 More trade relationships with African countries ✓✓  
 Improve the value of primary goods ✓✓ (Any 1) (1 x 2) (2)

**4.6.4 DEVELOPMENT WORLDWIDE**

People can move faster and easier between national and international boundaries in search of better opportunities like employment, tourism, etc.

Trade relations between countries become stronger because it is easier to exchange goods.

Communication between countries has improved because of better networks, sharing of knowledge and relationships.

Transnational and multinational corporations can operate globally

Globalisation has stimulated production, trade and economic growth. This caused most countries to expand their economies.

Per capita income in the poorest countries has doubled over the past 30 years. Illiteracy rates and child mortality have decreased.

**NEGATIVE INFLUENCES OF GLOBALISATION**

Leads to loss of family ties and loss of a country's identity.

Living conditions deteriorate because of unemployment, low wages and worsening environmental conditions.

Globalisation has enabled diseases such as HIV/Aids, SARS and SWINE FLU to spread quicker over a wider area.

Trade is still controlled by quotas, duties and tariffs, usually benefiting wealthy countries.

**(Any relevant answer – If LISTING occurs only ONE mark per fact must be awarded.)**

(6 x 2) (12)

**[100]**

**GRAND TOTAL: 300**