 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET ANSWER SHEET**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **15/06/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA** | **TERM 1****REVISION** | **√√** | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | **√√** |

**Answer sheet to worksheet 1 – Economic Geography of South Africa**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 | 1.1.1. | Exported (1)  | (1 x 1)  | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | Increased (1)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Citrus fruits (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | Manufacturing a product from a raw material makes it more valuable (2)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | South Africa close relationship with many African countries (2) High quality of agricultural products Reliability in provision Agricultural products relatively cheap (2) [ANY FOUR. ACCEPT OTHER]  | (2x2 | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.6 | It provides employment opportunities (2) It earns foreign exchange (2) Contributes to the GDP of the country (2) Promotes the establishment of infrastructure (2) Provides raw materials to the manufacturing industry(2) It leads to food security and imports will be less (2) [ANY THREE. ACCEPT OTHER] | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | The informal sector is the part of our economy thatdoes not pay tax or is not necessarily registered asa company (1) [Concept]  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.2 | There is a correlation between the unemploymentrate and the percentage of people employed asinformal traders (2) As unemployment increases, so too does the proportion of people working in the informal sector increase (2) [ANY ONE]  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.3 | Developing countries have higher populationnumbers and lower levels of available employment(2) Some people have to make a living working for themselves by selling goods informally (2) People are uneducated and less skilled (2)  Unskilled labourers cannot be absorbed into the labour force easily (2) [ANY ONE. ACCEPT OTHERS]  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.4 | More income would be created from the tax companies would need to pay (2)  More formal job creation (2) [ANY ONE]  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.5 | EMPOWERMENT OF INFORMAL TRADERS Granting the same rights and privileges of formal business (2) Loans and capital being provided to small businesses or entrepreneurs (2) Financing would facilitate business development and growth (2) Provision of facilities to informal traders could provide a more sustainable platform in which businesses can function (2) Education and training around basic business skills and financial management (2) Partnering with established businesses (2) [ANY FOUR. ACCEPT OTHER REASONABLE ANSWERS]  | (4 x 2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Small-scale (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.2 | Food Insecurity (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.3 | Nationalisation (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.4 | Secondary (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.5 | Ubiquitous (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.6 | Centralisation (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.7 | Bridge (1)  | **(7 x 1)** | **(7)**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | Mpumalanga (1)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.2 | ESKOM (1) SASOL (1)  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.3 | Land degradation (2) OR Opencast mining aeyesore (2) Air pollution from the burning of coal togenerate electricity (2) [ANY TWO – ACCEPT OTHER]  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.4 | RECTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES Land mined as open cast coal mines need to be rehabilitated (2) Re-vegetation and the restoration of local fauna in the area where mining occurred must be monitored (2) Applying the polluter pays principle and fining companies responsible for high levels of air pollution (2) Applying scrubbing and clean technology to smoke stacks (2) Offsetting carbon footprints with carbon credits (2) Planting of more trees to offset carbon emissions (2)  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | (a)2014 (1) (b) Construction (1)  | (1x1)(1x1) | (1)(1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5.2 | 1. Decrease (1)
2. 1,8% (1)
3. Negative growth rate because both the primary and secondary sectors experienced a huge (14%) negative growth rate (2) compared to the 1,1% positive growth rate of the tertiary sector (2)
 | (1 x 1)(1x1)(2x2) | (1)(1)(4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5.3 | There might have been more imports than exports (2) Exports decreased because of decrease in primary and secondary production (2) (**Any ONE**)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5.4 | Food prices will increase and will affect the poorest the most (2)Increased unemployment because of job losses directly linked to agriculture (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **[14]** |
| 1.6 | 1.6.1 | When raw materials are being transformed intofinished goods on a large scale/Add value to anarticle (1)(**Concept**)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.6.2 | Secondary sector (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Employment creation (1) Economic empowerment (1)(**Any ONE**)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.6.4 | Upgrading of skills and knowledge in the production of manufactured goods (2)More beneficiation of raw materials improving the quality of manufactured goods (2) Foreign exchange can be earned(2) Creation of higher paid employment opportunities (2)(**Any TWO**)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.6.5 | Labour supply South Africa consists of a very large unschooled labour force, with very few entrepreneurs (2)Production per worker in South Africa is very low (2) Strikes and stay away actions for higher wages and salaries hinders production (2)International competition South Africa finds it very difficult to compete against countries like China, which produces low cost products (2)South Africa in some instances has had to implement trade restrictions in order to protect local markets, which hinders trade relationships (2)(**Any FOUR**) [YOU MUST MENTION AT LEAST ONE FACT FROM LABOUR SUPPLY OR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.]  | (4 x 2) |  (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.7 | 1.7.1 | Coega (1) East London/ELIDZ (1) Richards Bay/RBIDZ (1) Dube Trade Port (DTP) (1) Saldanha Bay (1) [ANY ONE]  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.2 | To attract foreign investments and increase exports (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.3 | Provide attractive service rebates/governmentincentives (water/electricity/ transport) (2) Tax rebates/concessions (2) Provide well-developed infrastructure (2) Cheaper and open land (2) Access to labour supply (2) Access to harbours and transport links for export (2) It is closer to export markets (2) Duty free benefits on importing raw materials (2) Attracts potential investors (2) [ANY TWO]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.4 | Relieves pressure on infrastructure (2) Less pollution (2) Less pressure on services/prevents over-utilising of resources (water and electricity) (2) Less traffic congestion (2) Reduces rural-urban migration (2) Reduces overcrowding (2) [ANY TWO]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.5 |  Providing job opportunities (2) Up-skilling people (2) Lowering of crime rates (2) Poverty alleviation/better standard of living (2) Improved infrastructure (2) Improved service delivery (2)Better housing (2) Contributes to the local economy (2) Industrialists are involved in social responsibility initiatives (2) The multiplier effect/development of associated or linked industries (2) [ANY TWO]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[14]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.8 | 1.8.1 | Increased (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.2 | Decrease in rank/Dropped seven places (1)  |  (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.3 | When all the people have access to nutritious (healthy) food (2) | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.4 | Food security enables growth and health in South Africa's population (2) Enables South Africa to improve nutrition of its workforce (2) Ensures that all sectors of the population are fed constantly/no food shortage (2) Ensures higher productivity levels of inhabitants (2) To prevent hunger and famine (2) To prevent malnutrition/stunted growth/diseases (2) A healthy population reduces the burden on the government/less expenditure on healthcare (2) Increases life expectancy and labour force (2) Reduces need to import food at high cost (2) Lower food prices (2) Outflow of capital from the country is reduced (2) To prevent social uprisings (2) [ANY TWO]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.5 |  **REASONS FOR LOW FOOD SECURITY INDEX IN SOUTH AFRICA** Natural Drought conditions/natural disasters increased resulting in a drop in production levels reducing the amount of food available (2) Climate change has resulted in variable rainfall over most cultivation regions which has dramatically reduced production levels (2) Pests and diseases decrease crops (2) Soil erosion resulting in thin and poor soils/large areas have infertile oils (2)**Social/Services** Electricity supply is compromised and increased costs affects food production and food storage (2) Lack of access to water supplies for irrigation (2) Increased health risks/reduced life expectancy (HIV/AIDS) decreases the ability to produce food (2) Poor transport facilities in rural areas make food less accessible (2) Poor use of technology or research/poor farming methods/lack of skills (2) Uncertainty because of land reform/failed land reform programmes result in land not being cultivated (2) Population demand for food is greater than food supply (2) Increase in farm murders drive farmers of their land (2) Economical Economic decline and foreign ratings creates an increasing inflation rate which increase the cost of food (2) Increased rural-urban migration reduces food production (2) High cost of food (2) Lack of employment/poverty to buy expensive food (2) Fluctuating food prices (2) High production costs e.g. purchasing fertilisers (2) Subsistence farming has a low productivity (2) Lack of access to loans/lack of capital to invest in farming activities (2) Not enough commercial farmers (2) Farmers produce for the export market and not for the local market (trade policies) (2) Misappropriation of funds for the development of farmers (2) Processed food (e.g. tinning of food) is expensive (2) [ANY FOUR]  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[16]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.9 | 1.9.1 | Spatial Development Initiatives (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.2 | Industrial Development Zone (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.3 | Growth points (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.4 | Reconstruction and Development Program (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.5 | Centralisation (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.6 | Deconcentration points (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.7 | Maputo corridor (1)  | **(7 x 1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.10 | 1.10.1 | It involves the extraction of resources from nature (1) (CONCEPT)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.2 | Lowest – October 2012 (1) Highest – March 2015 (1)  | (2 x 1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.3 | (a) From March to June 2016 there is an increase (1) Then a decrease from June 2016 to December 2016 (1) An increase from December 2016 to March 2017 (1) (Any TWO) 1. This is to maintain the same monetary output when exporting (2)
2. Climatic conditions (2)

Strikes in the mining sector (2) Interrupted water and electricity supply (2) (Any TWO)  | (2x1)(1x2)(2x2) | (2)(2)(4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.4 | A lot of unskilled labour results in lower labour wages (2) Semi-skilled and skilled labourers reduce maintenance costs of equipment (2) Highly skilled labour force improves the quality of beneficiation, with higher price value of products (2) (Any TWO)  |  (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.11 | 1.11.1 | Growth, Employment and Redistribution (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.2 | Privatisation (1) Removal of exchange controls (1) | (2 x 1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.3 | During apartheid only the minority gained from economic profits and policies (2) There was a high number of unemployment amongst most non-whites in South Africa (2) Most South Africans had a lack of basic services and facilities (Any TWO)  |  (2 x 2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.4 | **Goals** Reducing of fiscal deficits (2) Lowering inflation (2) Maintaining exchange rate stability (2) Liberalising capital flow (2)  Failures Job creation was poor (2) Very low GDP growth (2) Very little private investment (2) It did not bring about a reduction in poverty (2) (Any FOUR – BOTH GOALS AND FAILURES MUST BE MENTIONED)  | (4 x 2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.12 | 1.12.1 |  GDP (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.2 | Extensive (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.3 | Economy (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.4 | Home (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.5 | Market (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.6 | Small (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.7 | Break-of-bulk (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.8 |  Economically active (1)  | **(8 x 1)** | **(8)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.13 | 1.13.1 | Brazil (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|  |  |   |  |  |
|  | 1.13.2 | South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first timeꞌ(1) |  (1 x 1) | (1)  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.3 | 1. Make less money as poor-quality beef does not

fetch high prices (1)  Countries buy less because of poor quality (1)  **[ANY ONE]**  (b) Improved breeding programmes/research will increase the quality of the beef (2) Prevent overstocking/Do not exceed carrying capacity (2)Industrial beef cattle farming (2) Regular vaccination to prevent diseases (2)Regular health checks of cattle (2) Free range farming improves quality of beef (2) Genetically modified species/scientific methods to improve stock yields (2) Increase education and skills of farmers/research and development (2) More agricultural officers to educate small scale and new farmers (2) Access to funding to improve mechanisation and technology (2) Government subsidies and grants will improve processing techniques (2) Accelerate the process of land reform (2) Improved pasturage and feeding will result in healthier cattle (2) production costs (2) **[ANY TWO]**  | (1 x 1)(2x2) | (1) (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.4 |  Water shortages reduces stock numbers (2)  Regular droughts reduce the amount and quality of stock for export markets (2) Small-scale (subsistence or commercial) farming can result in less production for markets (2) Commercial farmers abandon their farms and beef production decreases (2) A huge demand for beef within South Africa decreases exports (2) Low government subsidies push up prices (2) Large distances to overseas markets increase the costs of exportation (2) Expensive to refrigerate beef products during transportation (2) Cattle diseases e.g. foot and mouth/mad cow disease reduces meat availability for export markets (2) Low quality of natural grazing reduces the amount of stock (2) Unclear land reform policies slows down beef production while outcomes are awaiting (2) Stock theft reduces the amount of stock (2) Increased cost of fodder during drought/winter results in beef farmers reducing stock numbers (2) Veld fires reduce natural grazing and therefore stock (2) Medication against diseases expensive and increase farming costs (2) Poor exchange rate reduces profits for beef farmers (2) Price fluctuations reduce profit (2) Increase in production costs (machinery/labour) reduces stock numbers and profits (2) Trade barriers discourage cattle farming (2) Youth do not pursue farming/Loss of skilled farmers therefore beef production is low (2) Lack of scientific breeding methods keeps beef production low (2) Limited beef processing plants limits the export of beef products (2) Traditionally cattle is regarded as a symbol of wealth and subsistence farmers are reluctant to sell their cattle (2) Small-scale farmers cannot access loans from banks and cannot afford the increasing[ANY FOUR]  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.14 | 1.14.1 | Gauteng (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.2 |  West Wits Operations (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.3 | Anglo Gold Ashanti (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.4 | China (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.5 | 7th (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.6 | 140 + 90 = 230mt (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.7 | 2014 (1)  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.8 | Decreasing (1)  | **(8 x 1)** | **(8)** |