basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2013

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 300

This memorandum consists of 17 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 Trade winds/Tropical easterlies (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.1.2 Low pressure belt (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.1.3 Polar front (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.1.4 Subtropical high/Horse latitudes (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.1.5 Equatorial low/Doldrums (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.2.1 Y (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.2.2 X (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.2.3 Y (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.2.4 X (2) 1 x 2 (2)
1.2.5 X (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.3.1 4°C (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.3.2 Geometric shapes of buildings increases surface area for heating (2)
Building density traps heat (2)
Steel and concrete surfaces that absorb heat (2)
Multiple reflection of heat (2)
Heat generating activities e.g. cars, air conditioners (2)
Less plants/vegetation in city centre to reduce heat (2)
Pollutants above city trap/prevent heat from escaping (2)
Tall buildings prevent circulation (2)
Less evaporation because of fewer water surfaces (2)
[ALSO ACCEPT ANSWERS FROM OPPOSITE PERSPECTIVE: RURAL AREAS/FARMLAND/FORESTS]
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

1.3.3 Heat island/heat dome/thermal dome (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.3.4 Most pronounced/developed at night because air is subsiding (2)
High temperatures during the day lead to rising convection currents (2)
and therefore has a greater vertical dimension (2)
Colder air subsides at night time therefore lies lower at night (2)
Fewer urban activities (or examples of) at night time that releases heat over the city centre therefore the pollution dome subside (2)
Inversion close to earth surface at night time (2)
[Any TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

1.3.5 Heat released from urban areas/presence of rising convection currents (2)
Temperatures are high/35°C (2)
Vertical extent/height/ of pollution dome is higher than the tallest buildings (2)
[ANY ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

1.4.1 Nine (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.4.2 Circular band of clouds (2)
Cyclone is named (2)
Large diameter of system (2)
Indicated as a tropical cyclone on satellite image (2)
The date (2)
The eye (2)
It is on north east coast of South Africa (2)
Clockwise rotation (2)
[ANY ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

1.4 3 Cumulonimbus/cb (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.4.4 Forms between 5º and 25º N/S where the Coriolis force is strong enough to promote the formation of the vortex (2)
Unstable atmospheric conditions necessary for convection and release of latent heat (2)
Sea surface temperatures of 26.5° C or higher and over which promotes high evaporation rates (2)
Several days of calm conditions are needed for the convergence of air (2)
Upper air divergence to maintain a low pressure on the surface and to promote surface convergence (2)
Less friction over the sea (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

1.4.5 Unusual for KZN to be affected directly by tropical cyclones (2)
KZN is too far south/out of the 25ºS latitude (2)
Oceans are too cool (2)
Poorly constructed infrastructure & buildings will be affected (2)
Warning did not include evacuation procedures (2)
The area is underdeveloped (2)
Lack of communication for pre-warning (2)
Limited technologies as tropical cyclones are not common in this area (2)
Warning was for Monday and did not include Sunday (2)
Late summer (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

1.4.6 IMPACT ON ECONOMY
Damage to infrastructure which is costly to repair (2)
Damage to beachfront properties which would negatively affect tourism and the economy (2)
Loss of crops which leads to food shortages, higher prices and food imports (2)
Loss of fertile soil leads to increase in production costs and rise in food prices (2)
Less income generated by farms (2)
Loss of life (2)
Industries that depend on the primary sector for a supply of raw materials are adversely/negatively affected and have to close temporarily (2)
Disruption to water and electricity supply due to damaged cables and burst pipes (2)
Increase in health care costs due to outbreak of diseases (2)
Increase in insurance claims and cost as a result of storm damage (2)
Job losses (2)

IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT
[ALSO ACCEPT HUMAN MADE ENVIRONMENT]
Loss of valuable topsoil (2)
Disruption of biodiversity (2)
Coastal wetlands are destroyed (2)
Food chains are disrupted (2)
Pesticides and insecticides used on farms are washed into rivers and dams (2)
Destruction of aquatic systems (2)
Natural vegetation destroyed (2)
Flood water creates new streams/increases drainage density (2)
Waste material washed into oceans (2)
[ALSO ACCEPT POSITIVE IMPACTS]
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Must refer at least ONCE to both] 6 x 2 (12)

1.5.1 Area drained by a river and its tributaries (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

1.5.2 A **side view** of a river from the source to the mouth (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

1.5.3 Smooth concave profile/smooth/no obstacles/no temporary base levels visible (2)
1 x 2 (2)

1.5.4 Horizontal sedimentary rocks/massive igneous rocks or metamorphic rocks (2)
Rocks that are uniform in resistance to erosion (2) 2 x 2 (4)

1.5.5 2nd order (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.5.6 Gradient is less steep (2)
Flows on flatter land so deposition begins (2)
Gradient changes causing the river to slow down (2)
The river has an increased volume (2)
[ANY ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

1.5.7 UPPER COURSE:
Turbulent flow (2) results in rough river channel (2)
Vertical erosion dominant because of down cutting (2) forming steep slopes and V shaped valleys (2)
Rapids, waterfalls and plunge pools (2) result from uneven river bed and downward erosion (2)
Headward erosion therefore the stream gets longer (2)
LOWER COURSE:
Laminar flow (2) results in smooth river channel (2)
Lateral erosion dominates (2) forming wide, open valleys (2)
Gradual gradient (2) results in the formation of meanders and oxbow lakes (2)
Deposition of eroded material (2) forms flood plains, sand banks, braided streams and deltas (2)
[ANY SIX. Must refer to both river courses] 6 x 2 (12)

1.6.1 Dome-shaped/rounded (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.6.2 Radial/centrifugal (2) 1 x 2 (2)

1.6.3 Dome forms high lying centre (2)
Water will flow away from dome to lower ground (2)
Streams will therefore radiate outwards/away from dome (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

1.6.4 Igneous material cools at different rates below the Earth's surface (2)
Cracks and joints develop (2)
Water seeps into the vertical and horizontal joints of igneous rocks (2)
Chemical and mechanical weathering takes place (2)
The mass of igneous rocks is broken down into rectangular blocks of rock (2)
The joints are widened by freezing and melting of water (2)
Weathered material removed by erosion processes (2)
Core stones remain behind (2)
[ANY THREE] 3 x 2 (6)

[100]

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 Sea breeze (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.1.2 Night (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.1.3 Low (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.1.4 Cooling (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.1.5 Subsiding (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.2.1 Horizontal (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.2.2 Shale (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.2.3 Inclined/tilted (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.2.4 Cuestas/Homoclinal ridges/Hogback ridges (2) 1 x 2 (2)
2.2.5 Scarp slope (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.3.1 Coastal low (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.3.2 Between 1028 and1032 millibar/hectoPascals/high (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.3.3 Berg wind conditions (2)
Cold front over the land (2)
Low temperatures over interior/low humidity (2)
Generally clear skies over interior (2)
Presence of Kalahari/Continental High over interior (2)
South Atlantic/St Helena High further north than expected (2)
South Atlantic High hugs the land (2)
Midlatitude cyclones are moving further north/ over the land (2)
[ANY ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

2.3.4 Cold front (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.3.5 Rapid drop in temperature (2)
Strong, gusty winds that backs (2)
Steep rise in air pressure (2)
Decrease in humidity (2)
Cloud formation (2)
Thunderstorms/heavy rain and hail (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

2.3.6 <u>WHY PE IS EXPERIENCING UNUSUALLY HIGH TEMPERATURES:</u>
<u>BERGWINDS</u>
Presence of a coastal low and Kalahari high (2) to result in berg wind conditions (2)
As air descends down the escarpment it heats at the DALR (1°C/100m) (2)
Hot winds raise the temperature at Port Elizabeth (2)
<u>IMPACT OF THE WARM WEATHER:</u>
[ALSO ACCEPT POSITIVE IMPACT IF APPLICABLE]
Cause fires to spread rapidly (2)
Destroying valuable pastures, cultivated lands and forests (2)
Decreasing humidity levels which cause respiratory problems (2)
Livestock death due to unbearable temperature for animals (2)
Productivity decreases because workers become tired (2)
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Must refer to both aspects]

OR

WHY PE IS EXPERIENCING UNUSUALLY HIGH TEMPERATURES:
WARM SECTOR
Port Elizabeth is situated in the warm sector of the mid-latitude cyclone (2)
Temperatures raised by the warm sector (2)
IMPACT OF THE WARM WEATHER:
[ALSO ACCEPT POSITIVE IMPACT IF APPLICABLE]
Approaching cold front result in rising air and condensation (2)
Possible flooding could occur (2)
Destroying valuable pastures, cultivated lands and forests (2)
Livestock death due to unbearable temperature for animals (2)
Loss of income (2)
Destruction of infrastructure (2)
Costly reparations to be done (2)
Productivity decreases because workers become tired (2)
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Must refer to both aspects] 6 x 2 (12)

2.4.1 Higher than normal temperatures being experienced on the earth's surface (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

2.4.2 No one wants to take the blame (2)
They have different view points on global warming (2)
[Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

2.4.3 Because of global warming/rapid increase in temperature (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.4.4 Greenhouse gases (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.4.5 No real commitment from ALL participating countries to reduce emissions (2)
COP 17 was thus a mere talk shop with no real action (2)
COP-OUT means no real participation or to give in (2)
Emissions still go on (2)
No binding agreement (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

2.5.1 A graph that shows river discharge over a period of time (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

2.5.2 Provides an overall picture of the river flow and people can determine times of possible flood or drought conditions (2)
[Accept other reasonable answers] 1 x 2 (2)

2.5.3 When storm begins the dry unsaturated ground will first absorb most of the precipitation that falls (2)
The excess water then flows as surface run-off into rivers (2)
Sheet flow occurs before water reaches streams (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

2.5.4 Urban (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.5.5 Reduces discharge (2)
Creates an obstruction that forces water to infiltrate (2)
Reduces run-off (2)
Lowers drainage density (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept positive impacts] 2 x 2 (4)

2.6.1 X – Crest (2) 1 x 2 (2)
Y – Pediment (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.6.2 Convex/rounded (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.6.3 Cliff/scarp/free face (2) 1 x 2 (2)

2.6.4 Gentle slope allows for farming (2)
Easy to build on and develop settlements (2)
Gentle slope allows for easy construction of infrastructure (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

2.6.5 Poor drainage/heavy rainfall/saturated soil results in soil slipping downslope (2)
Slope was reduced headwards/backwards (2)
Urban development/building on edge of slope/overloading slope destabilised the slope even more (2)
Further mass movement resulted (2)
Removal of vegetation (2)
The underlying structure could be tilted (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other options] 2 x 2 (4)

2.6.6 THE IMPACT OF SLOPE INSTABILITY:
[INCLUDE POSITIVE IMPACTS]
Destroy trees and crops (2)
Cover soils and thus lead to loss of farmland (2)
Bury communities/endanger life (2)
Block rivers with temporary dams which can burst and cause flooding (2)
Disrupt communications/blocked roads (2)
Block roads and railways (2)
Destroy bridges (2)
Cause subsidence (2)
Damage buildings (2)
Break pipelines carrying gas or electricity (2)
METHODS TO PREVENT DISASTERS ASSOCIATED WITH SLOPE INSTABILITY:
Reduce deforestation (2)
Construct walls, buttresses, ground anchors, drainage channels, cables, nets and bolts (2)
Plant vegetation cover to reduce runoff (2)
Provide adequate drainage (2)
Re-grade the slopes (2)
Unload the top of the slope and load the toe or base (2)
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Must refer to both aspects] 6 x 2 (12)

[100]

QUESTION 3

3.1.1 E (2)
3.1.2 C (2)
3.1.3 B/C/D (2)
3.1.4 A (2)
3.1.5 A (2) 5 x 2 (10)

3.2.1 E (2)
3.2.2 C (2)
3.2.3 B (2)
3.2.4 F (2)
3.2.5 A (2) 5 x 2 (10)

3.3.1 Rural-urban migration (2) 1 x 2 (2)

3.3.2 Natural disasters, e.g. floods and droughts in rural areas (2)
Overgrazing rural areas (2)
Poor farming methods rural areas (2)
Low production rural areas (2)
High production costs in rural areas (2)
Lack of services rural areas (2)
Mechanisation which led to fewer jobs rural areas (2)
Low wages rural areas (2)
Unsafe/farm killings rural areas (2)
Lack of entertainment/boredom rural areas (2)
More jobs in urban areas (2)
Higher wages in urban areas (2)
Better infrastructure in urban areas (2)
Improved services in urban areas (2)
Higher standard of living in urban areas (2)
More entertainment in urban areas (2)
[Any ONE. Accept others. MUST qualify urban area for pull factors e.g. cannot only write *more jobs*]
1 x 2 (2)

3.3.3 Decrease in production (2)
Less income from farming (2)
Spending power reduced/businesses close down (2)
Fewer investments made (2)
Economy decreases/stagnates (2)
Living standards decline (2)
Provision of services deteriorate (2)
Older people remain behind/ economically they are less productive (2)
Could become ghost towns (2)
Loss of skills/brain drain (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] 3 x 2 (6)

3.3.4 Developed (2) 1 x 2 (2)

3.3.5 Values, traditions and customs break down (2)
Increase in substance abuse/prostitution etc./moral decay (2)
Increase in levels of crime (2)
Insufficient services (2)
Increase in air (2) and noise (2) pollution
Waste management becomes uncontrollable (2)
Lack of housing leads to growth of informal settlements (2)
Lack of purified water and sewage facilities lead to hygienic problems (2)
Rapid spread of diseases (2)
Traffic congestion (2)
Commercial activities move to suburbs (2)
Buildings deteriorate/fall in state of ill reparation (2)
Vagrants/homeless move into buildings (2)
More unemployment (2)
Increases in informal trading (2)
[ACCEPT POSITIVE IMPACTS]
[Any SIX. Accept other reasonable answers] 6 x 2 (12)

3.4.1 Traffic congestion/traffic jams (2)
Peak hour traffic (2)
[Any ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

3.4.2 Does not see the problem starts with him/her, but rather blame someone else (2)
Does not see that they are part of the problem (2)
Drivers tired of being stuck in traffic (2)
Negative emotions of people (2)
[Any ONE] 1 x 2 (2)

3.4.3 Driver does not want to use public transport, but instead personal vehicle (2)
Led to more vehicles on the road (2)
Not prepared to solve problems (2)
Intolerance/road rage/ frustrations (2)
Do not want to change, but expect others to change (2)
[Any TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

3.4.4 Noise pollution caused by sound of engines (2)
Air pollution caused by fumes of vehicles (2)
Odours released by fumes (2)
Increase in greenhouse gases (2)
Reduced visibility (2)
Global warming (2)
Acid rain (2)
Climate change (2)
[Any TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

3.4.5 Improve public transport (2)
Rapid public transport system (2)
Promote the use of lift clubs (2)
Use park and ride facilities on outskirts of CBD (2)
Encourage businesses to use flexi-time (2)
Construction of ring roads (2)
Synchronised traffic lights (2)
One way streets (2)
Traffic officers/point officers to regulate traffic during peak hours (2)
Decentralisation of functions (2)
Increase parking fees (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other viable solutions] 3 x 2 (6)

3.5.1 Gross Domestic Product (2) 1 x 2 (2)

3.5.2 Impact of global economic downturn around 2008 (2)
High levels of unemployment put pressure on governments to provide for the unemployed (2)
Strikes reduce productivity and exports (2)
Impact of HIV/Aids pandemic reduces the work force and productivity (2)
Poverty/widening wealth gap results in crime/homeless people and more money must be spent to prevent these social issues (2)
Changes/fluctuation in value of the rand (2)
Poor policy development can adjust economic trends (2)
Natural disasters (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] 3 x 2 (6)

3.5.3 <u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
Generates money in the form of taxes (2)
Many industrial products are exported (2)
Foreign exchange is earned (2)
Used to pay for imported products (2)
Also used for developing the country (2)
<u>GROWTH</u>
Manufacturing provide/create jobs (2)
Attract foreign investments (2)
G8 and BRICS nations see potential for development (2)
Provides an important market for the raw materials of the primary sector (2)
Primary/tertiary/quaternary sector will grow (2)
Finances available for infrastructure growth/development (2)
IDZ development strengthens economic growth (2)
[Any SIX. Accept other reasonable answers. Must refer to both aspects at least once] 6 x 2 (12)

3.6.1 Modern industrial zones developed to attract export driven industries aimed at economic development and development of skills (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

3.6.2 Coega (2) 1 x 2 (2)

3.6.3 To promote industrial growth (2)
To improve infrastructure (2)
To improve South Africa's position in the global market (2)
To attract foreign/local investment (2)
Earn foreign exchange by exporting processed goods (beneficiation) (2)
Improve the quality of life of the people (2)
Boost tourism (2)
Skills development (2)
Create jobs (2)
Decentralise industries (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

3.6.4 Tax reductions/rebates for some activities and products (2)
Reduced costs when importing raw materials (2)
Support in terms of innovation and research (2)
Incentives such as subsidies (2) and reduced service costs (or examples) (2)
Tax holidays (2)
Government promote businesses/investors/industries in the area (2)
Availability of industrial sites at cheaper rate (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

3.6.5 Employment opportunities (2)
Provision of skills (2)
Higher income (2)
Improved standards of living (or examples) (2)
Improved infrastructure and communication networks (2)
Improved education and health services through social responsibility (2)
[Any THREE. Accept other reasonable answers] 3 x 2 (6)

[100]

QUESTION 4

4.1.1 C (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.1.2 A (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.1.3 E (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.1.4 B (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.1.5 D (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.2.1 Trade (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.2.2 Imports (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.2.3 Balance of payment (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.2.4 Balance of trade (2) 1 x 2 (2)
4.2.5 Positive trade balance (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.3.1 A person who enters a foreign country without the permission of government (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

4.3.2 Do not want to act/turn a blind eye/ignore illegal immigration (2)
Not a priority issue (2)
Focus is on the environment (2)
Government is tired and annoyed by illegal immigrants (2)
[ANY TWO. Judge candidate's interpretation of cartoon.] 2 x 2 (4)

4.3.3 They are seen as taking the jobs of locals (2)
Illegal immigrants are associated with crime and drugs (2)
Examples of social ills (2)
Provide competition to local businesses (2)
They sell goods at a lower price (2)
Conflict in townships (2)
They have different customs and traditions (2)
To prevent xenophobic attacks (2)
Illegal immigrant exploited (2)
Impact negatively on available resources (2)
Impact negatively on service delivery (2)
Negative impact on economy (2)
Overcrowding (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other] 2 x 2 (4)

4.3.4 Political stability in South Africa (2)
Political instability in other African countries (2)
War and conflicts in other African countries (2)
Lack of basic infrastructure in other African countries (2)
Corrupt and dangerous government in other African countries (2)
Religious conflict in other African countries (2)
Inequality of land ownership in other African countries (2)
Acute poverty in other African countries (2)
Environmental hazards such as droughts and floods in other African countries (2)
Lax immigration laws (2)
Possibility of employment (2)
Better income (2)
Better standard of living or quality of life (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other] 2 x 2 (4)

4.4.1 South Africa (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.4.2 Lack of awareness (2)
Poverty (2)
Disempowerment of women (2)
Tradition (2)
Poor access to medical facilities (2)
Low level of education (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

4.4.3 Awareness programmes/Educational programmes (2)
Availability of medical facilities/services (2)
Promote abstinence (2)
Promote single partner relationships (2)
Provide condoms (2)
Educate/empower women (2)
Access to anti-retrovirals (2)
Promote testing (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other] 2 x 2 (4)

4.4.4 Increase in the projected deaths (2)
This indicates that the existing programmes in place are not effective (2)
Advocacy programmes should be more rigorous (2)
[EXAMPLES OF INEFFECTIVE PROGRAMMES]
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

4.4.5 <u>ECONOMIC</u>
Reduced work force (2)
Workers living with HIV/Aids get ill and stay away from work frequently (2)
Reduced work productivity (2)
Reduction in skills (2)
Costly to retrain labourers (2)
Head of household on farms cannot work and this results in shortage of farm products (2)
Increased medical costs will impoverish (lead to poverty) families (2)
Price of food rises (2)
<u>SOCIAL</u>
Children taken out of school to work on farms (2)
Food insecurity becomes an issue (2)
Child headed homes (2)
Burden on the state to provide medical aid (2)
Stigma associated with illness (2)
Spread of diseases (2)
Families losing income (2)
Lead to isolation (2)
[ACCEPT REFERENCE TO SETTLEMENT PATTERNS]
[POSITIVE IMPACTS]
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Refer to social and economic impacts at least once]
6 x 2 (12)

4.5.1 Recognised, registered businesses/individuals that occupy permanent premises and pay taxes (2)
[Concept] 1 x 2 (2)

4.5.2 Labour regulations/laws (2)
Avoiding taxes (2)
Retrenchment/job losses (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other] 2 x 2 (4)

4.5.3 Construction (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.5.4 Less tax/income for government (2)
Government will have to lend money (2)
Create burden on fiscal/budget (2)
Economy will decline (2)
[ANY ONE. Accept other] 1 x 2 (2)

4.5.5 Traders are frequently harassed by local authorities/goods confiscated (2)
Banks are reluctant to grant loans to informal workers (2)
Difficult for them to expand their trade into formal businesses (2)
Traders borrow money from money lenders that charge high interest rates (2)
Traders are always in debt and have no funds to improve their businesses (2)
Hawkers do not have access to proper trading facilities (2)
They are forced to trade on bare pavements (2)
Informal traders are exposed to the elements of the weather such as rain and high temperatures (2)
Informal traders do not have the skills and education required to enter the formal economy (2)
No regulatory body to assist informal traders (2)
Unstable/low/erratic income (2)
Exposed to crime (2)
[ANY THREE. Accept other] 3 x 2 (6)

4.6.1 Unfavourable (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.6.2 Lower the economy of SA/negative effect (2) 1 x 2 (2)

4.6.3 Trade between South Africa and China has increased over the years (2)
The amount of imports and exports from and to China has progressively increased (2)
The initial favourable balance of trade become unfavourable (2)
Initially the gap between imports and exports was minimal but in recent years the gap has increased (2)
[ANY TWO] 2 x 2 (4)

4.6.4 Increased trade agreements between the two countries (2)
The two countries are part of the BRICS countries (2)
South Africa exports unprocessed raw materials to China (2)
South Africa imports processed goods from China (2)
Industrial growth in China (2)
More advanced technology in China (2)
Stricter labour laws promote productivity in China (2)
Cheap labour for mass production in China (2)
Cheaper products available in China (2)
Larger variety of goods produced in China (2)
Fluctuating exchange rates (2)
[ANY TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2 (4)

4.6.5 Advantages
Foreign capital flows into the country (2)
Boost the economy (2)
Create jobs (2)
Improve standard of living (2)
Exchange of ideas and technology (2)
Improving infrastructure and harbour facilities (2)
Increased communication (2)
More investments (2)
Transfer of skills (2)
Improve social, economic and environmental development (2)
Cheaper goods (2)
Variety of goods (2)
Free trade increases (2)
Disadvantages
Capital flows out of the country (2)
Slows down economic growth as local industries close down (2)
Imported products cheaper (2)
Local workers are retrenched/lose jobs (2)
Standard of living decreases due to unemployment increase (2)
Local business/industries cannot compete (2)
Restrict development of local businesses (2)
Exploitation of resources (2)
More dependent on foreign investment (2)
Greater power of Transnational/multinational companies (2)
BRICS enforces trade relations/agreements (2)
Trade relations with countries that allow forced labour/human rights abuses (2)
[ANY SIX. Accept other. Must refer to advantages and disadvantages at least once]
6 x 2 (12)

[100]

GRAND TOTAL: 300