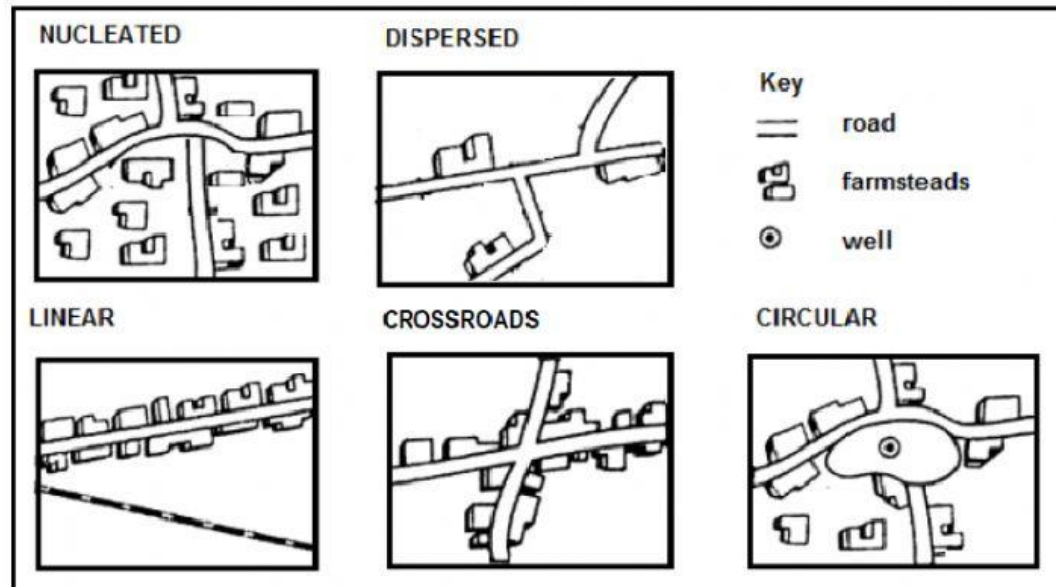


SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTH AFRICAN
ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

FIGURE 4.1: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SHAPES



[Adapted from <https://www.studyadda.com/current-affairs/human-settlements>]

- 4.1.1 A (dispersed/nucleated) settlement pattern is associated with large machinery.
- 4.1.2 The settlement pattern that encourages more community activities is (nucleated/dispersed).
- 4.1.3 The lack of safety and an increased vulnerability to crime is more predominant in (nucleated/dispersed) settlement patterns.
- 4.1.4 (Nucleated/Dispersed) settlement patterns are commonly associated with privately owned land.
- 4.1.5 The settlement that develops at the intersection of transport routes has as a (linear/crossroads) shape.
- 4.1.6 (Circular/Linear) shaped settlements develop around a focal point.
- 4.1.7 A (circular/linear) shaped settlement forms along transport routes.
- 4.1.8 The settlement shape responsible for the greatest accessibility is a (linear/crossroads) settlement. (8 x 1)

4.2.1 ... is the staple food of many people in South Africa.

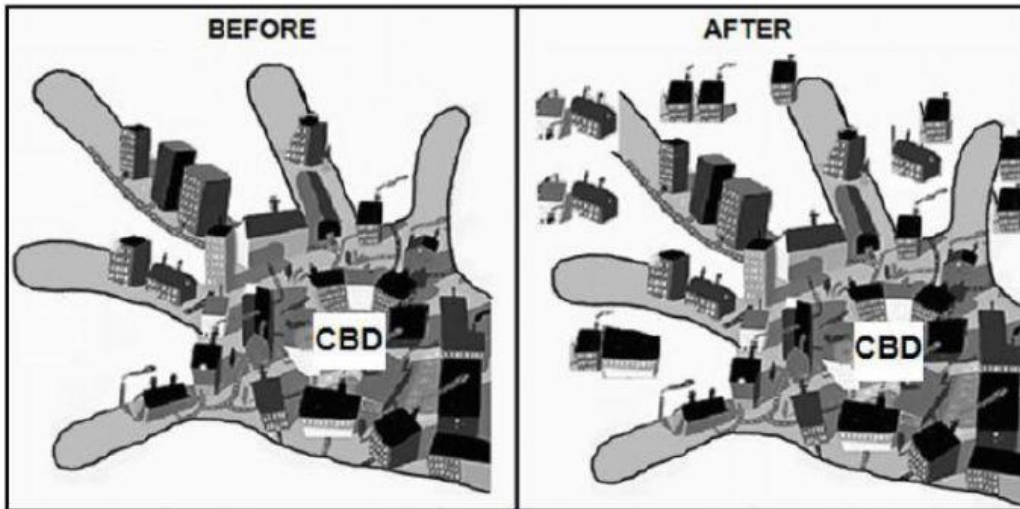
- A Fruit
- B Maize
- C Wheat
- D Beef

4.2.2 Agricultural activities are associated with the ... economic sector.

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

- 4.2.3 ... is when people in a country have access to enough nutritious food.
- A Food insecurity
 - B Malnutrition
 - C Famine
 - D Food security
- 4.2.4 An advantage of genetically modified (GM) crops is that they ...
- A have less nutritional value.
 - B produce more food per hectare.
 - C have a shorter storage life.
 - D are less expensive.
- 4.2.5 Monoculture is a characteristic of ... farming.
- A small-scale
 - B traditional
 - C large-scale
 - D subsistence
- 4.2.6 Sugar cane farming is mainly practised in ...
- A the Eastern Cape.
 - B the Western Cape.
 - C KwaZulu-Natal.
 - D North West.
- 4.2.7 ... are factors that favour agricultural production in South Africa.
- A Floods and climate change
 - B Research and climatic differences
 - C Crime and labour strikes
 - D Fluctuating prices and subsistence farming
- (7 x 1) (7)

FIGURE 4.3: URBAN SPRAWL



4.3 FIGURE 4.3 shows urban sprawl.

4.3.1 Define the concept *urban sprawl*.

(1 x 1) (1)

4.3.2 Give evidence from FIGURE 4.3 that suggests that urban sprawl is taking place.

(1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the unfavourable environmental conditions caused by urban sprawl in the rural-urban fringe.

(4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 4.4: URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUE



[Adapted from <https://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/south-africas-future-without-coal>]

- 4.4 Refer to FIGURE 4.4 based on an urban environmental justice issue.
- 4.4.1 Define the concept *environmental injustice*. (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.2 State the environmental injustice evident in FIGURE 4.4. (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.3 Give evidence from the photograph to support your answer to QUESTION 4.4.2. (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.4 Why is your answer to QUESTION 4.4.2 considered an environmental injustice? (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.5 Discuss how this environmental injustice will affect the local community. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.6 Explain how local authorities can develop sustainable solutions to reduce the impact of this injustice issue on the environment. (2 x 2) (4)