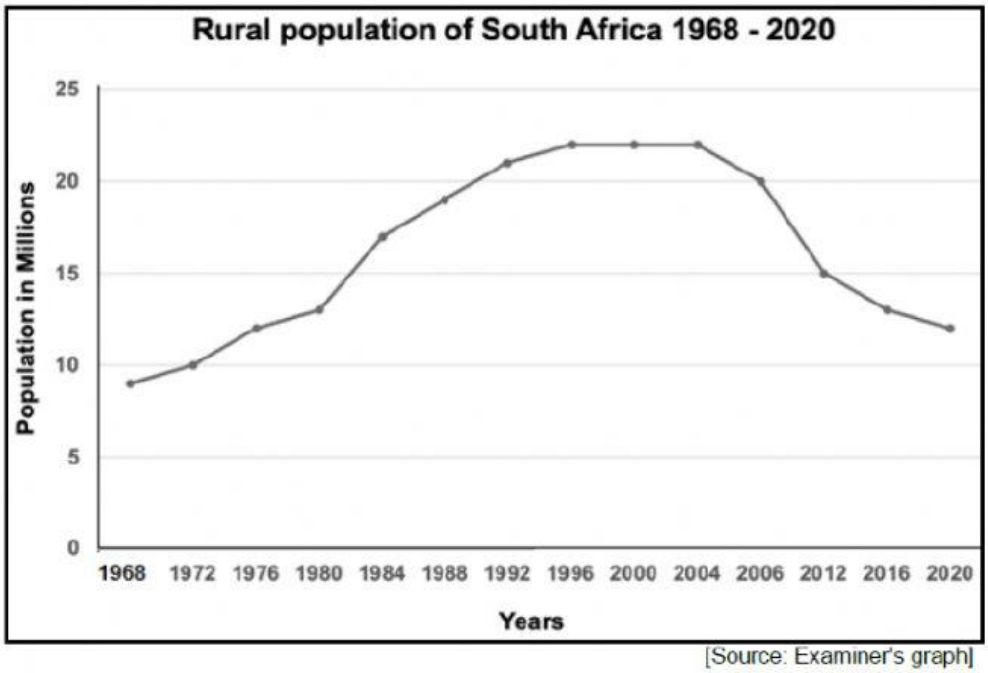
FIGURE 3.3: RURAL DEPOPULATION



[Source: Examiner's graph]

3.3 Refer to FIGURE 3.3, a graph on rural depopulation.

3.3.1 Define the concept *rural depopulation*. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Determine the number of people living in the rural areas of South Africa in 2004. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Is the rural population showing an increase or a decrease from 2004 to 2020? (1 x 1) (1)

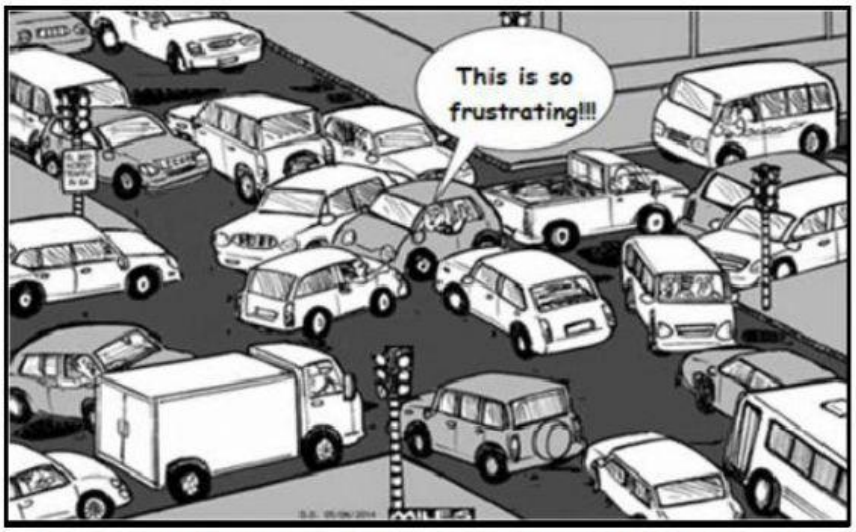
LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.3.4 How will this trend (the answer to QUESTION 3.3.3) have a negative impact on the standard of living of the rural population? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.5 Explain TWO social factors that contributed to rural depopulation in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.6 Suggest TWO sustainable strategies to encourage people to return to rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 3.4: URBAN ISSUE RELATED TO RAPID URBANISATION



[Adapted from http://cartoonsbymiles.blogspot.com/2014/06/mixed-bag.html]

3.4 Refer to FIGURE 3.4, a cartoon based on an urban issue related to rapid urbanisation.

3.4.1 Identify the urban issue shown in the cartoon. (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.4.1. (1 x 2) (2)

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3.4.3 Why is the urban issue in the cartoon common in most cities? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the negative impact of this urban issue on motorists. (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.5: CATTLE FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

TOUGH TIMES NEED TOUGHER CATTLE



With the ongoing drought and foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in South Africa, choosing the right cattle breed for production and breeding has never been more crucial. With its adaptability and high functional efficiency, Bonsmara cattle has proved itself the ideal breed to cope with, and thrive in, these challenging conditions.

The Bonsmara, bred for Africa's harshest conditions, has shown that it can adapt to the changing climate, reduced rainfall and warmer temperatures. The Bonsmara cow is capable of walking long distances to find grazing. The breed also adapts in both extensive and intensive agricultural environments.

[Source: https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/animals/cattle/tough-times-need-tougher-cattle/]

3.5 Refer to the extract in FIGURE 3.5 based on cattle farming in South Africa.

3.5.1 Identify ONE problem from the extract that poses a challenge to cattle farmers. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Why, according to the extract, is the Bonsmara breed ideal for cattle farming? (2 x 1) (2)

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3.5.3 Suggest TWO ways in which the government can assist small-scale cattle farmers to increase beef production. (2 x 2) (4)

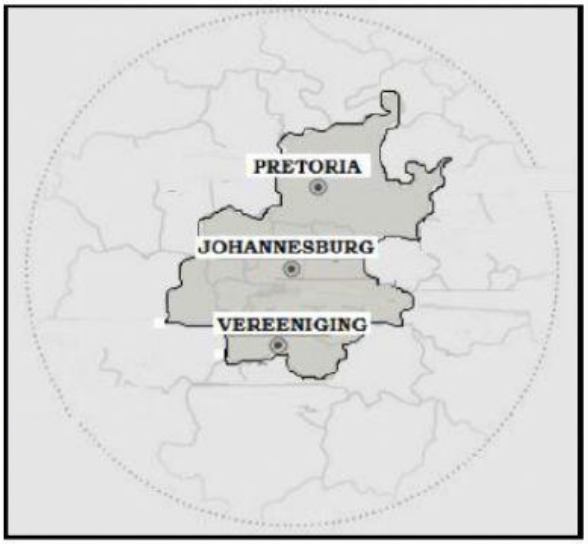
3.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss how an increase in beef production can contribute to food security in South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.6: PWV (GAUTENG) INDUSTRIAL REGION

The PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region is an integrated cluster of cities, towns and urban nodes that together make up the economic heartland of South Africa.

This region is the country's centre of trade within Southern Africa and beyond. PWV (Gauteng) produces more than 33,8% of the national GDP in current prices. PWV (Gauteng) is estimated to contribute about 45% of South Africa's total economic output.

Despite its importance, the PWV (Gauteng) region faces many challenges, such as water shortages and high levels of unemployment.



[Adapted from https://www.gcro.ac.za/about/the-gauteng-city-region/]

3.6 Refer to FIGURE 3.6 and study the information on the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region.

3.6.1 Which of the urban settlements in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region shown in FIGURE 3.6 started out as a gold mining settlement? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Quote TWO statistics from FIGURE 3.6, which indicates that the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region is the economic heartland of South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

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3.6.3 Discuss TWO factors that have favoured the development of industries in the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 The PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region faces many challenges, including high levels of unemployment and water shortages.

(a) Why has water supply hindered the development of the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) How did the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region overcome the shortage of water supply for industries? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Why does the PWV (Gauteng) Industrial Region face challenges of unemployment despite the high concentration of industries in this industrial region? (2 x 2) (4)
[75]

QUESTION 4

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) (8)

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