

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2019

MARKS: 75

TIME: 1½ hours

EXAMINATION NUMBER							
NUMBER:							
CENTRE							
NUMBER:							

	M	In	SM	In	DM	In	CM	In	IM	In	MC	EA	EX	RM	In
Q1															
Q2															
Q3															
Q4															
ТОТ															

This question paper consists of 14 pages and 1 page for rough work and calculations.

RESOURCE MATERIAL

- 1. An extract from topographic map 2731BC PONGOLA.
- 2. Orthophoto map 2731 BC 13 PONGOLA.
- 3. **NOTE:** The resource material must be collected by schools for their own use.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

- 1. Write your EXAMINATION NUMBER and CENTRE NUMBER in the spaces on the cover page.
- 2. Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- 3. You are provided with a 1:50 000 topographic map (2731BC PONGOLA) and an orthophoto map (2731 BC 13 PONGOLA) of a part of the mapped area.
- 4. You must hand the topographic map and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.
- 5. You may use the blank page at the end of this question paper for all rough work and calculations. Do NOT detach this page from the question paper.
- 6. Show ALL calculations and formulae, where applicable. Marks will be allocated for these.
- 7. Indicate the unit of measurement in the final answer of calculations, e.g. 10 km, 2,1 cm.
- 8. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
- 9. You may use a magnifying glass.
- 10. The area demarcated in BLACK AND RED on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
- 11. The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographic map:

AFRIKAANS ENGLISH Aerodrome Vliegveld Diggings **Uitgrawings** Canal Kanaal Golf Course Gholfbaan Hospital Hospitaal River Rivier Sewerage Works Rioolwerke Sugar Mill Suikermeule Waterfall Waterval

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON PONGOLA

Pongola (also known in isiZulu as uPhongolo) is a small town located in northern KwaZulu-Natal, only 10 km from the Swaziland border. Pongola is surrounded by 50 km² of sugar cane and subtropical fruit plantations. The town thrived as a result of the irrigation (canal) system and a sugar mill. Pongola is situated in a tranquil subtropical environment and normally receives about 519 mm of rain per year, with most rainfall in summer.



QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

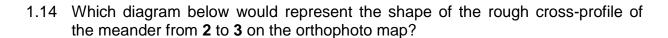
The questions below are based on the 1:50 000 topographic map (2731BC PONGOLA), as well as the orthophoto map of a part of the mapped area. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) in the block next to each question.

1.1	Pongola is situated in	
	A the Eastern Cape. B the Western Cape. C Gauteng. D KwaZulu-Natal.	
1.2	The international boundary north on the topographic map separates South Afr (Pongola) from	ica
	A Lesotho.B Swaziland.C Zimbabwe.D Namibia.	
1.3	The contour interval of the orthophoto map is metres.	
	A 2 B 5 C 10 D 20	
1.4	The index sheet south-east on the orthophoto map 2731 BC 13 Pongola is	
	A 2731 BC 17. B 2731 CB 17. C 2731 DB 16. D 2731 BC 19.	
1.5	The feature at 27°23'21"S 31°35'55"E on the topographic map is a/an	
	A farmstead. B excavation. C reservoir. D dam.	
1.6	The Mzinyane River at K flowing in blocks F3 and F4 on the topographic m flows in a direction.	ар
	A north-easterly B south-westerly C south-easterly D north-westerly	

1.7		difference in height between trigonometrical station 89 in block C7 and nometrical station 83 in block B9 on the topographic map is metres.	
	A B C D	6 24,4 24,5 4	
1.8	The	land-use at 1 on the orthophoto map is	
	A B C D	industries. cultivation. recreation. forestry.	
1.9		fluvial landform at L in block B4 on the topographic map is a base level osion.	
	A B C D	temporary permanent ultimate lowest	
1.10		human-made feature that has influenced the shape of the settlement from block E3 to N in block D1 on the topographic map is a	
	A B C D	route. mountain. railway. river.	
1.11	Pong func	gola can be classified as a settlement according to its dominant urban tion.	
	A B C D	gap specialised central place gateway	
1.12		dominant street plan (pattern) of the Ncotshane residential area at O on the graphic map is	
	A B C D	irregular. radial. linear. grid.	

1.13	The underlying	rock structure	of the	drainage	pattern	encircled	by	Ρ	on	the
	topographic map	p is/are								

- Α alternate layers of hard rock and soft rock.
- uniform in resistance to erosion. В
- igneous rocks with joints. С
- folded mountains.









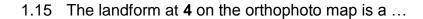


С



D





- Α butte.
- В conical hill.
- С mesa.
- D plateau.

 (15×1)

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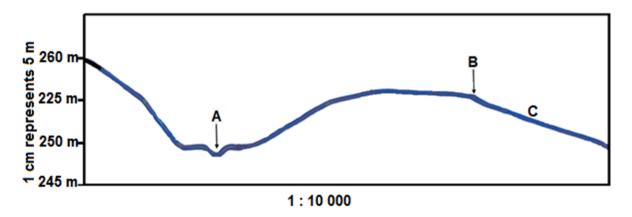
QUESTION 2: MAP CALCULATIONS AND TECHNIQUES

.1 Refe	r to the orthophoto map.
2.1.1	Calculate, in m², the average area of the Pongola aerodrome demarcated by 9 on the orthophoto map. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be awarded for calculations. Clearly indicate the unit of measurement in your final answer.
	Formula: Area = length (L) × breadth (B)
	(5 x 1)
2.1.2	Why does the size of the Pongola aerodrome appear different on the topographic map in comparison to the orthophoto map?
	(1 x 1)
2 Refe	r to the information on the topographic map.
2.2.1	Calculate the magnetic declination for 2019 using the information on the topographic map. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be awarded for calculations. Clearly indicate the direction in relation to true north in your final answer.
	Difference in years:
	Mean annual change:
	Total change:
	Magnetic declination for 2019:
	
	(5 x 1)

2.2.2 Determine the magnetic bearing for 2019 from trigonometrical station 89 in block **C7** to trigonometrical station 83 in block **B9**.

Formula: Magnetic bearing = True bearing + Magnetic declination	on	
	(2 x 1)	(2)

2.3 Below is a cross-section drawn from **7** to **8** on the orthophoto map.



2.3.1 Use the orthophoto map to identify feature **A** and feature **B** on the cross-section.

A:		
В:		
	(2 x 1)	(2)

2.3.2 Refer to intervisibility.

(a) Is there intervisibility between **A** and **B**?

$$(1 \times 1) \qquad (1)$$

(b) Give TWO reasons for your answer.

.3 T	he h	orizontal scale of the cross-section is 1:10 000.					
(a	a)	Convert the vertical scale of the cross-section to a ratio scale	∋.				
			(1 x 1)				
(k	b)	(1 x 1) Which gradient, 1:23 or 1:66, is likely to match slope C ?					
			(1 x 1)				

QUESTION 3: APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

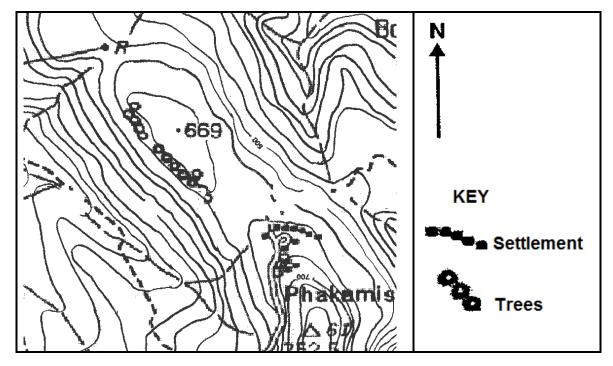
3.1	Refer	to the Phongola River on the topographic map.
	3.1.1	What type of river is the Phongola River?
		(1 x 1)
	3.1.2	Will an oxbow lake be more likely to form first at meander loop R or meander loop S ? Give a reason for your answer.
		R or S:
		Reason:
		(1 + 2)
2	Refer	to the settlement at 10 on the orthophoto map.
	3.2.1	Name the settlement pattern at 10.
		(1 x 1)
	3.2.2	State ONE physical (natural) factor that would have determined the type of settlement pattern identified in QUESTION 3.2.1.
		(1 x 1)
	3.2.3	State TWO economic advantages of the type of settlement pattern identified in QUESTION 3.2.1.
		(2 x 1)

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3.3.1	In wh	hich land-use zone is the aerodrome situated?	
			(1 x 1)
3.3.2	Why	is this land-use zone a suitable location for the aerodrome?	
			(2 x 2)
Refer	to the	e agricultural activities in the mapped area.	
3.4.1		ugar cane farming, as shown on the map, an example of I Il-scale farming?	arge- or
			(1 x 1)
3.4.2		uss how the irrigation network in the eastern part of the mapports the growing of sugar cane.	, ,
3.4.2		•	ped area
3.4.2		•	, ,
3.4.2	supp	•	(2 x 2)
	supp	ports the growing of sugar cane.	(2 x 2)
	supp ———————————————————————————————————	er to the Pongola sugar mill in block F10 on the topographical	(2 x 2)
	supp ———————————————————————————————————	er to the Pongola sugar mill in block F10 on the topographical	(2 x 2)
	Refe	er to the Pongola sugar mill in block F10 on the topographical Is the sugar mill a raw material or market-orientated industry	(2 x 2)

3.5 Refer to the settlement, Phakamisa (enlarged below), situated in the valley in block **J4** on the topographical map.



3.5.1 In which direction does the settlement of Phakamisa face?

							(1 x	(1)	(1)
3.5.2	Explain the	climatological	advantage	of the	location	of the	settlement	of	

Phakamisa.

(1 x 2) (2)

3.5.3 Explain why the impact of katabatic winds will be minimal (low) on the settlement of Phakamisa.

(1 x 2) (2)

[25]

(2)

QUESTION 4: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

4.1	Refer to the	topographic map.

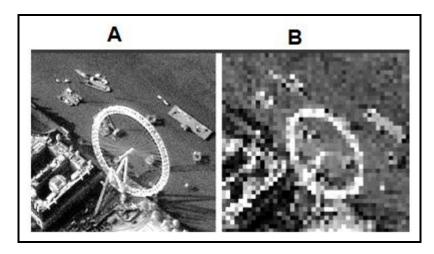
4.1.1 Is the topographic map an example of raster or vector data?

(1 x 1)	(1)

4.1.2 What is the difference between *raster data* and *vector data*?

(1 x 2)

4.2 Image **A** and image **B** were captured by a remote sensing device.



4.2.1 What is remote sensing?

(1 x 1)	(1)

4.2.2 Name ONE factor in the remote sensing process that will affect the resolution of an image.

$$\frac{1\times 1}{(1\times 1)}$$

4.2.3 Why does image **A** have a higher resolution than image **B**?

 $(1 \times 2) \qquad (2)$

Refer	to buffering in block H8 on the topographic map.
4.3.1	What is buffering?
	(1 x 1)
4.3.2	Why would the lack of buffering be considered poor river management in block H8 ?
	(1 x 2)
Refer	to data integration in block H10 on the topographic map.
4.4.1	What is data integration?
	(1 x 1)
4.4.2	A farmer in block H10 wants to extend the size of his farm to block I10 . Discuss TWO physical (natural) layers that the farmer would have to integrate in order to make a decision.
	(2 x 2)
	TOTAL:

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ROUGH WORK AND CALCULATIONS

(NOTE: Do NOT detach this page from the question paper.)