



## LIVE: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



### LESSON DESCRIPTION

In this lesson we:

- Work through selected examination questions adapted from 2014 Exemplar Paper covering:
  - o Economic Geography



### IMPROVE YOUR SKILLS

#### Question 1

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.2)*

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A.

Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.1–1.8). You may use each answer only ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	Goods sold within South Africa's borders	A	trade
1.2	The extraction of raw materials from nature	B	secondary sector
1.3	Linked to innovation, research and development	C	gross domestic product
1.4	Exchange of goods and services	D	infrastructure
1.5	Goods sold outside South Africa's borders	E	primary sector
1.6	Value of goods and services produced locally	F	export market
1.7	Refers to services such as roads and communication networks	G	tertiary activities
1.8	Provision of services	H	home market
		I	quaternary sector

(8 x 1) (8)

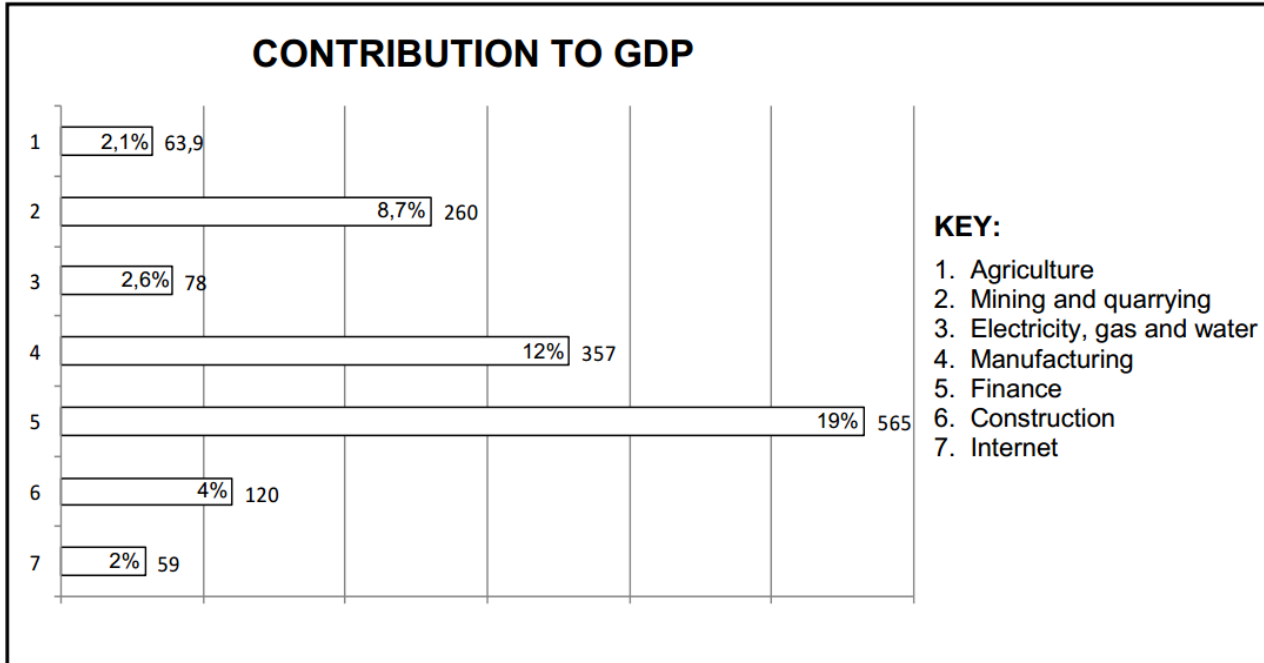


**Question 2**

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.5)

Refer to FIGURE 2 showing the contribution of economic activities to the GDP.

**FIGURE 2: CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO THE GDP**



[Source: [www.internetmatters.co.za/images/contrib.png](http://www.internetmatters.co.za/images/contrib.png)]

- 2.1 Which economic activity contributed the highest percentage to the GDP? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2 What was the percentage contribution of the activity mentioned in QUESTION 2.1 to the GDP? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3 Discuss any TWO natural factors that limit agricultural development in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Discuss the importance of agriculture for economic development in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Incorrect farming methods have a negative impact on food security in South Africa. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 3**

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.6)

Read the extract on the Maputo Development Corridor in FIGURE 3 and answer the questions that follow.

**FIGURE 3: THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR**

**THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR SDI**

The Maputo Development Corridor runs from Witbank in Mpumalanga, through Nelspruit, to the capital of Mozambique, Maputo. The transport route offers the shortest link from Gauteng, the industrial heart of South Africa, to an export harbour. One hundred and thirty investment opportunities have been identified for infrastructure provision and for





agriculture, mining, energy, chemicals and manufacturing.

The main infrastructure projects are the N4 Maputo Corridor toll road, costing R1,5 billion, the upgrading of the railway line from Ressano Garcia to Maputo, the upgrading of the Maputo port (including the dredging of the harbour to make it deeper) and the upgrading of telecommunication.

- 3.1 What does the abbreviation SDI stand for? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2 Name ONE development project associated with the Maputo Development Corridor. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3 How does the Maputo Development Corridor contribute to the economy of South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4 The establishment of the Maputo Development Corridor will address the problem of industrial centralisation in Gauteng. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 In a paragraph of approximately 8 lines, outline the economic advantages for communities living along the Maputo Development Corridor. (4 x 2) (8)

#### **Question 4**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.2)*

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions.

Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number

- 4.1 Which ONE of the following economic activities is associated with the tertiary sector?
- A Mining
  - B Forestry
  - C Retail
  - D Agriculture
- 4.2 Industries that are service-orientated are known as ... industries.
- A market-orientated
  - B raw materials orientated
  - C footloose
  - D bridge
- 4.3 The clustering of economic activities that are similar and rely on each other is referred to as ...
- A agglomeration.
  - B centralisation.
  - C decentralisation.
  - D nationalisation.



- 4.4 Designated areas that do not have traditional trade barriers are called ...
- A industrial development zones.
  - B free-trade zones.
  - C spatial development initiatives.
  - D special economic zones.
- 4.5 The sector of the economy that is not regulated and registered for taxes is the ... sector.
- A formal
  - B tertiary
  - C informal
  - D primary
- 4.6 Intensive farming for local and export markets is called ... farming.
- A small-scale
  - B commercial
  - C subsistence
  - D livestock
- 4.7 The provision of electricity is a ... activity.
- A primary
  - B secondary
  - C tertiary
  - D quaternary

(7 x 1) (7)

### Question 5

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.4)*

Read the article on a social justice issue in FIGURE 5.

#### FIGURE 5: SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN RURAL AREAS

##### TELLING THE STORY ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA'S RURAL POOR

by Gara LaMarche

This is a story about the Skhosanas, interviewed by Social Surveys Africa:

Until 2001, they survived relatively well on the farm. They had a tap for water; they had firewood. Then the farm was sold to a new owner who wanted the Skhosanas off the land. For two years, they fought eviction. After all, this was the 'new' South Africa, and, for the first time, they had rights. But the farm owner shut down their water tap and ordered them to stop gathering wood on his land. Finally, the owner came early one morning when the children were still asleep, broke down the door, and threw the family's furniture and belongings onto the road. The children were afraid they would have nowhere to sleep. Mr Skhosana was ill and could not work anymore. Mrs Skhosana says she will never forget the experience of 'being thrown out like rubbish'.



- 5.1 Explain what is meant by the term social justice. (1 x 1) (1)
- 5.2 Name the social justice issue that the story captures. (1 x 1) (1)
- 5.3 Why is the word 'new' emphasised in the article? (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.4 Name the law that secures the rights of people who live under insecure conditions on land owned by others. (1 x 2) (2)
- 5.5 Excluding the social justice issue mentioned in QUESTION 5.2, discuss TWO other social justice issues experienced in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.6 Discuss any TWO problems that the government experiences with land reform. (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 6**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.5)*

Refer to FIGURE 6 on informal trade.

**FIGURE 6: INFORMAL TRADE**

Informal means something relaxed, casual, flexible and without rules and regulations. If we talk about an informal economy, then we refer to an economy which does not have rules and regulations. A business in the informal economy, for example, doesn't pay tax. It does not follow the laws which control bigger, formal businesses.

- 6.1 When is trade considered to be informal? (1 x 1) (1)
- 6.2 Give ONE point of evidence from FIGURE 6 that it represents informal trade. (1 x 1) (1)
- 6.3 State TWO negative conditions that informal traders have to cope with on a daily basis. (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.4 With reference to FIGURE 6, describe how local authorities can improve the working space of informal traders. (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.5 Name ONE negative implication of the informal sector for the South African economy. (1 x 2) (2)
- 6.6 Despite the negative implication named in QUESTION 6.5, the South African government and local authorities tolerate the presence of informal traders. Explain why this is the case. (2 x 2) (4)



## SOLUTIONS TO ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (LIVE)

### Question 1

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.2)

- 1.1 H (1)
- 1.2 E (1)
- 1.3 I (1)
- 1.4 A (1)
- 1.5 F (1)
- 1.6 C (1)
- 1.7 D (1)
- 1.8 G (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

### Question 2

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.5)

- 2.1 Finance (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2 19% (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3 **Climate:** Most of South Africa is drought prone and rainfall is unreliable (2)
- Soil:** There is limited arable land available for agriculture (2)
- Due to climatic conditions there is a higher rate of soil erosion (2)
- Climate change:** As weather conditions become hotter and drier there is a higher rate of crop loss (2)
- Climate hazards:** Hailstorms can destroy crops (2)
- Lightning sets crops/grazing fields alight (2)
- Floods cause destruction of plants and animals (2)
- Diseases:** Foot and mouth disease causes the loss of livestock (2)
- Avian flu has impacted on the poultry industry (2)
- [Any TWO. Accept other natural/physical causes] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 An important source of employment in the primary economic sector (2)
- Promotes development of secondary activities (2)
- Food exports provide foreign capital (2)
- Promotes development of towns/markets (2)
- Promotes development of infrastructure (2)
- [Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Incorrect farming results in soil erosion (2)



- Soil becomes infertile (2)
- Loss of water due to incorrect farming methods (2)
- Irrigation decreases (2)
- Yields decrease (2)
- Not enough food to feed growing population (2)
- [Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 3**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.6)*

- 3.1 Spatial Development Initiative (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2 N4 toll road (1)
  - Upgrading of railway line from Ressano Garcia to Maputo (1)
  - Upgrading of Maputo port (1)
  - Upgrading of telecommunication (1)
  - [Any ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3 Good transport network to transport raw material and/or finished goods (1)
  - Well-developed harbours to export goods (1)
  - Good transport network to transport workers to their places of work (2)
  - Generate employment opportunities (2)
  - Promotes international trade (2)
  - Promotes domestic trade (2)
  - Well-developed harbours to export and/or import goods (2)
  - [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4 Industrial development promoted along the SDI (2)
  - Industries move out of PWV/Gauteng to peripheral areas along the corridor (2)
  - Establishment of more industries in PWV/Gauteng slowed down (2)
  - [Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 Establishment of industrial growth nodes along the corridor (2)
  - Employment opportunities created (2)
  - Improved infrastructure attracts tourists (2)
  - Income provided by selling arts and crafts (2)
  - Improve standards of living (2)
  - Improved accessibility to services (2)
  - Greater accessibility to employment opportunities (2)





[Any FOUR points or TWO explained in detail. Accept any other reasonable answers]

(4 x 2) (8)

**Question 4**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.2)*

4.1 C (1)

4.2 C (1)

4.3 A (1)

4.4 B (1)

4.5 C (1)

4.6 B (1)

4.7 C (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

**Question 5**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.4)*

5.1 Ensuring that people are treated fairly and that all their social needs are provided for (1)

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 1) (1)

5.2 Being denied access to a home (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

5.3 It shows that although we are living in a democratic country some things have not changed (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

5.4 Land tenure reform (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

5.5 No access to piped water (2)

No electricity (2)

No access to basic services such as clinics, schools, proper infrastructure (2)

Insufficient job opportunities, underpaid (2)

[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers]

(2 x 2) (4)

5.6 The willing buyer/seller principle takes time to settle (2)

It takes time to mediate disputes and resolve issues (2)

Huge costs are involved (2)

Political interference (2)

Distrust in government's reasoning (2)

Eviction of farm workers despite the new land tenure laws (2)

Lack of support from government (2)

Disagreement between government and traditional leaders about the extent of land to be restored (2)

People having no interest in farming or agricultural knowledge and therefore not utilising the redistributed land (2)







[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers]

(2 x 2) (4)

**Question 6**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 4.5)*

- 6.1 When there is no formal structure governing the trade, e.g. no taxes are paid, traders are not registered etc. (1)  
Trade that is relaxed, casual, flexible, without rules or regulations (1)  
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 6.2 No formal structure from which the business is operated/selling goods on the pavement (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 6.3 No shelter (2)  
No storage facilities (2)  
No ablution facilities/toilets (2)  
Exposed to weather elements (2)  
Unhygienic working conditions (2)  
Abuse by local authorities/police  
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.4 Provide shelter (2)  
Provide storage facilities (2)  
Provide toilets (2)  
Provide water (2)  
[Any TWO. Must give answer from sketch] (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.5 No taxes paid (2)  
No income for country (2)  
GDP cannot be correctly determined (2)  
Costly to provide proper facilities for informal traders (2)  
[Any ONE. Accept other reasonable answers] (1 x 2) (2)
- 6.6 The informal sector has absorbed a lot of unemployed people (2)  
People learn entrepreneurial skills that are transferable to the formal business sector (2)  
The informal sector boosts the local fruit and vegetable markets as they stock from these centres, e.g. Johannesburg and Tshwane  
Fresh Produce Markets (2)  
The poor people involved in this sector use it as a means of survival rather than resorting to criminal activities (2)  
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)