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Support Pack | Grade 12

CAPS

Geography

Economic geography of South Africa

This support pack for the **Economic geography of South Africa** topic in the **Geography Grade 12 CAPS curriculum** provides valuable practical activities. All activities have the answers provided. Learners can work through these individually at home or these could form the basis of a catch-up class or online lesson. You have permission to print or photocopy this document or distribute it electronically via email or WhatsApp.

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Economic geography of South Africa

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct underlined word or phrase for each statement. Write down only the question number and the underlined word or phrase.

1. Gross Domestic Product is the total income earned within a country/within a country and from exports each year.
2. Statistical data has the problem of subjectivity/objectivity in its approach to record keeping.
3. Forward integration in agriculture refers to links the farmers have with sellers of seed and fertilisers/distributors and markets.
4. Subsistence farmers grow crops for a surplus for profit/for the family.
5. Food security refers to access by all people to sufficient food/sufficient nutritious food. (5×2)

[10]

QUESTION 2

Refer to Figure 7.7, and then answer the questions.

1. What type of graph is this? (2)

2. List two other ways in which statistical or graphical information can be represented. (2)
3. Give one advantage of using graphical representations. (2)
4. Give one disadvantage of using graphical representations. (2)
5. Explain how bias or slant can be avoided in the interpretation of statistical information. (2×2)
6. When we collect statistics, why is it important to ensure a representative sample of a population is surveyed? (2)
7. Which sector of the economy contributes most towards both employment and GDP? (2)
8. Which sector/s are added to the tertiary economic data when compiling government statistics? (2)
9. How are the figures relating to the economic sectors of an economy used to compare the levels of development of different countries? (2)

[20]

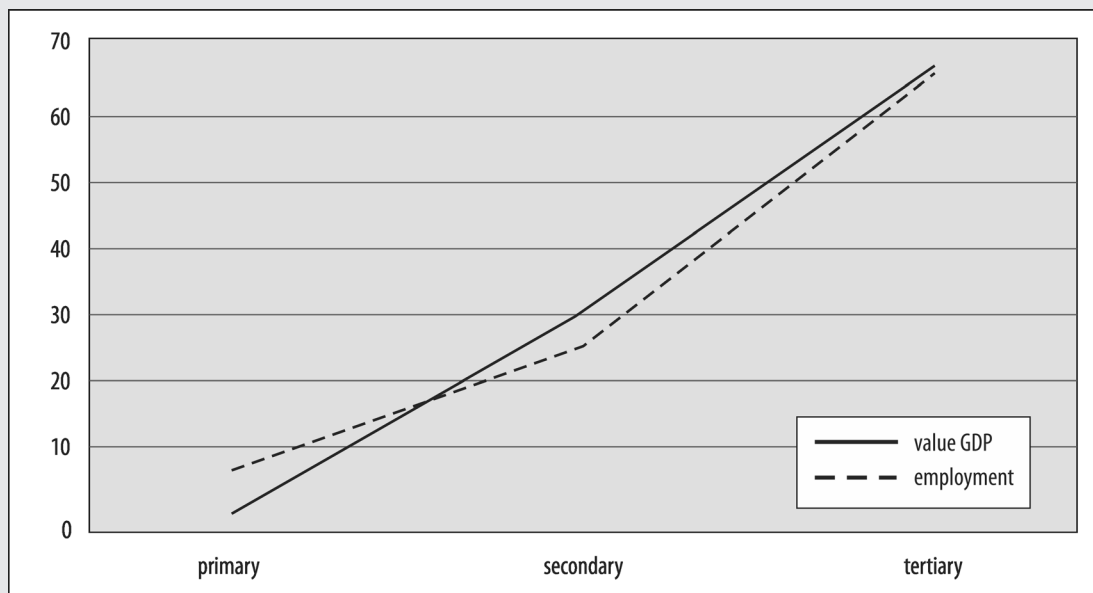


Figure 7.7 Contribution to the SA economy by economic sector, in percentage terms of value and employment, 2011

(Source: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook.geos.sf.html)

QUESTION 3

Explain each of the following terms:

1. food insecurity
2. marginal land
3. strategic minerals
4. light industry
5. raw material orientated industries. (5×2)

[10]

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and then answer the questions that follow.

The Coega Industrial Development Zone

Coega IDZ, an outcome of the government's IDZ policy, occupies 11 000 ha outside Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. Coega has created more than 15 000 jobs and encouraged development of skills, and of small, medium and microenterprises. It has attracted more than R40 billion in investment. The Coega IDZ offers access to labour, low energy costs, and an excellent location between west and east, with inland rail and road infrastructure, and a new harbour, Ngqura. This is the deepest of all harbours in South Africa, enabling the largest of container vessels to dock at this break-of-bulk point.

(Source: Adapted from 'The Coega Industrial Development Zone', www.ecdc.co.za/the_idzs/the_coega_idz; www.ecdc.co.za/the_idzs/about_idzs)

1. List any five features that Coega offers an investor. (5×1)
2. What are Industrial Development Zones? (2)
3. a) In your opinion, does the IDZ policy favour centralisation or decentralisation of industry? (2)
b) Explain your answer. (2)

4. What is the difference between the SDIs and the IDZs? (2)
5. Give one example of a cross-frontier SDI. (2)

[15]

QUESTION 5

Complete the table by giving the economic and political challenges the informal sector in South Africa faces. Write down only the question number and the answer. (2×2)

	Category	Challenge
	Social	Vulnerable workers, such as illegal immigrants and women, need to be protected.
1.	Economic	
2.	Political	

3. Give another name for the informal economy. (2)
4. Name the industrial development strategy of the apartheid years. (2)
5. Suggest a reason why the informal economy has grown so rapidly since 1994. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 6

Write a sentence in which you describe how each of the following factors influenced industrial development in South Africa:

1. raw materials
2. labour supply
3. transport infrastructure
4. political intervention
5. competition and trade. (5×2)

[10]

[Total: 75 marks]

Answers

QUESTION 1

1. within a country ✓✓
 2. subjectivity ✓✓
 3. distributors and markets ✓✓
 4. for the family ✓✓
 5. sufficient nutritious food ✓✓ (5×2)
- [10]

QUESTION 2

1. line graph ✓✓ (2)
 2. Any two: pie graph ✓; bar graph ✓; histogram ✓; table of figures ✓ (2×1)
 3. They are easy to read ✓; summarise a lot of information ✓. (2)
 4. They can be biased or slanted ✓; can be non-representational ✓. (2)
 5. Any two: question who asked the questions ✓; what is being measured ✓; who participated in answering the questions ✓; how questions were asked ✓; who interpreted the data ✓. (2)
 6. If the sample group is not representative, the statistical sample will be incomplete or non-representative ✓✓. (2)
 7. tertiary sector ✓✓ (2)
 8. quaternary sector ✓✓ (and also quinary sector) (2)
 9. There is a direct link ✓ between the percentage contribution per economic sector and the level of development or complexity of the economy ✓. (2)
- [20]

QUESTION 3

1. Food insecurity is lack of access by all people ✓ to sufficient nutritious food for normal healthy development ✓. (2)
2. Marginal land has infertile soil, is dry, with erratic rainfall ✓, and is associated with a small output relative to the input ✓. (2)
3. Strategic minerals have added political and economic value ✓ because of their importance as fuel, or their use in creating defence weaponry or specialist technical products ✓. (2)
4. Light industry does not take up much space, has limited environmental impact, is less capital intensive, is located close to

residential areas, and produces light items suitable for consumer needs, e.g. shoes, electronics ✓✓. (2)

5. Raw material orientated industries are bulky and found closest to the source of the material, e.g. the sugar industry ✓✓. (5×2)
- [10]

QUESTION 4

1. available land (11 000 ha) ✓; labour ✓; low energy costs ✓; road and rail infrastructure ✓; a deep harbour ✓ (5×1)
 2. IDZs are areas identified by the government for stimulating economic growth through investment in industries ✓✓. (2)
 3. a) decentralisation ✓✓ (2)
b) Decentralisation is a policy aimed at creating job opportunities and stimulating economic and industrial development in previously disadvantaged areas, or peripheral areas ✓. IDZ policy has the same focus ✓. (2)
 4. IDZs are Free Trade Zones or Free Export Zones created in disadvantaged areas to encourage investors by removing customs and tax restrictions for export goods ✓. SDIs are initiatives for stimulating sustainable job creation in disadvantaged areas ✓. (2)
 5. Any one: Mozambique Corridor ✓✓; Beira Development Corridor ✓✓; Walvis Bay Development Corridor ✓✓ (2)
- [15]

QUESTION 5

1. Any one: raise wages ✓✓; facilitate access to bank loans and bank services ✓✓; encourage skills development ✓✓. (2)
2. Any one: government recognition of constitutional rights of workers for protection ✓✓; reduce burden of registration to encourage simpler registration of informal traders ✓✓; create a system whereby tax for PAYE, business tax and VAT is collected from informal traders ✓✓. (2)
3. Any one: shadow economy ✓✓; black economy ✓✓ (2)

- 4. Industrial Development Corporation ✓✓ (2)
 - 5. Any one: removal of rigid apartheid laws ✓✓; movement into the cities ✓✓; illegal immigrants needing employment ✓✓ (2)
- [10]

QUESTION 6

- 1. Raw materials, e.g. diamonds and gold, stimulated demand for industrial goods and services in South Africa ✓✓. (2)
- 2. The labour supply of skilled and unskilled workers was essential in mining, agricultural, and industrial development ✓✓. (2)
- 3. The transport infrastructure of roads, railways and harbours facilitated the import of heavy machinery, supplies and labour ✓, and the export of industrial goods and mineral ore ✓. (2)

- 4. Political intervention has disadvantaged industrial development (apartheid policies of racial segregation) ✓; OR stimulated industries, e.g. post-1994 SDIs and IDZs ✓. (2)
 - 5. Competition and trade have stimulated industrial development where it has been freed from excessive regulation and bureaucracy, and fostered productivity, competition and a flexible approach to the market ✓✓. (2)
- [10]

[Total: 75 marks]