



**QUESTION GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MEMORANDUM**

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**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 C
- 1.3 A
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 C
- 1.6 A
- 1.7 C
- 1.8 B
- 1.9 D
- 1.10 A

10x2[20]

**QUESTION 2**

2.1  $4,4\text{cm} \times 0,5 = 2,2\text{km}$  (3)

2.2 Time = distance/speed  
 $2,2\text{km}/80\text{km/h}$   
 0,0275 hours or 1,65 minutes (2)

2.3.1 3: 1200m  
 4: 1240m

2.3.2 Woodland 3x2(6)

2.4 VE = VS/HS  
 $= 1:5\text{m}/1:100\text{m}$   
 $= 1/5/100/1$   
 $= 100/5$   
 $= 20 \text{ times}$  (3)

- 2.5.1 G = VI/HE  
= 1240-1200 = 40m  
and 3,9cm x 100 = 390cm  
= 40cm/390cm  
= 1:9,75 (6)
- 2.5.2 Gentle 1x2(2)
- 2.5.3 Contour lines are fairly widely spaced apart. 1m rise in altitude occurs only over every 10m horizontal walk. 1x2(2)[24]

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Many non-perennial rivers; reservoirs, etc. 1x2(2)
- 3.2 Dams 1x2(2)
- 3.3.1 Flat land 1x2(2)
- 3.3.2 Yes; no contour lines through the area of the golf course indicates that this is an area of flat land. 1x2(2)
- 3.3.3 Too close to residential areas (noise and pollution). 1x2(2)
- 3.4 B: CBD (town)  
D: Dam wall  
J: Woodland 3x2(6)
- 3.5.1 CBD 1x2(2)
- 3.5.2 Most centrally located spot in the area. 2x2(4)
- 3.6 Greytown is a small town.
- 3.6.1 KwaZulu-Natal 1x2(2)
- 3.6.2 Co-ordinates (29 South and 30 East)  
Mooi Rivier only 63km away. 2x2(4)
- 3.6.3 Mooi Rivier 1x2(2)[30]

### QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Geographic Information Systems (2)
- 4.2 Hardware; Software; Data; People; Methodology (Any TWO) 2x2 (4)
- 4.3 Spatial data refers to information that is associated with a specific place, as represented by points, lines or areas.  
Attribute data refers to the characteristics or descriptions of the quality of data. 2x2(4)
- 4.4.1 Vector: provide for high precision in representing the location of features.
- 4.4.2 Raster: an abstraction of the real world where spatial data is expressed as a matrix of cells.
- 4.4.3 Image: data presented in pixels of information, as a picture format. 3x2(6)
- 4.5 Geographical information is obtained in a number of ways.
- 4.5.1 Questionnaires, maps, aerial photos, fieldwork, statistics, administrative records, satellite imagery (Any TWO). 2x2(4)
- 4.5.2 Digital Information from maps, photos, and satellite images 1x2(2)
- 4.5.3 Geostationary satellites orbit with the Earth's rotation (taking pictures of the same area over time); whereas Polar orbiting satellites orbit around the earth and take pictures of different places over time. (4)[26]

**100 marks**