GRADE 11 EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2007

GEOGRAPHY PAPER I

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours 300 marks

The marking guide is a working document prepared for use by teachers as they assess the Grade 11 externally set examinations.

There may be different interpretations of the marking guidelines but the teacher should keep as closely as possible to the suggested way of assessing. When in doubt, a teacher should check with another member of the cluster or with the relevant Assessment Specialist.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Water Masses in Africa

1.1.1 A: Nile
B: Congo
C: Orange (3)

1.1.2 D: Chad
E: Victoria (2)

1.1.3 F: Aswan or Lake Nasser
G: Kariba (2)

1.1.4 H: Niger (1)

1.1.5 I: Mediterranean (1)

1.1.6 J: Atlantic (1)

1.2 The Okavango Delta Wetland

1.2.1 Difference in height between X and Y: Difference in distance between X and Y.
60 ms: 250 Kms
60 ms: 250 000 ms
60 : 250 000
60 60
1 : 4166.6 (5)

1.2.2 A catchment area is the total area which provides surface and ground water to a river and its tributaries. A river basin is the total area drained by the main river and its tributaries. (5)

1.2.3 The spreading waters during the annual flood
The growth of vegetation during the flood
The decline of vegetation during the dry season
The movement of animals during the flood
The movement of animals during the dry season
The effects of overgrazing by beef herds and goats in the Delta
Mapping the number of bush fires during the dry season

Any other acceptable type of information. (4 x 2 = 8)

1.2.4

(a) A food web shows the relationships between the biotic and abiotic elements of an ecosystem. It comprises a number of food chains and it illustrates how the components of an ecosystem are dependent on each other. (4)

The frog is dependent on the water strider, dragon fly and damsel fly for its food and the fish eagle is then dependent on the frog for its food. However, the fish eagle also gets food from the water mongoose. (3)

Note: 4 marks for the description and 3 marks for reference to Figure 3.

(b) (1) During an ENSO the winds which result blow parallel to the lines of latitude and they tend to descend over parts of Africa. Because the winds are descending they are warming up and any moisture cannot condense and form cloud. This could happen over the Angolan Highlands and cause a drought. (5)

(2) The lack of water would cause a decline in the growth of the producers; bull rushes, water lilies and reeds. This would impact on the next trophic level; the primary consumers; water striders, dragon flies and damsel flies which would then impact on the secondary consumers and finally on the tertiary consumers. The decline in the biomass of the producers would mean fewer primary consumers and even fewer secondary consumers. The equilibrium would thus be upset and the tertiary consumers would starve and hence their numbers would drop. (5)

(3) Through self-regulation an ecosystem maintains a balance. If the equilibrium is upset then the system will attempt to re-establish it through self-regulation. The lack of water in the above ecosystem upsets the equilibrium and the tertiary consumers: the fish eagle, marabou stalk and crocodile will starve and thus their numbers will drop or they will move elsewhere in search of food. This will allow the system to re-establish itself and to survive until the next flood. (5)

1.2.5 **Development and Sustainability**

The sustainability of the small-scale subsistence farming. Relies totally on the annual flood for moisture for stock and for cultivation. Also for fertile soils. Because of the subsistence there is no surplus and even a small surplus cannot be stored for times of drought. No money to buy fertilisers or to develop boreholes if the floods fail. Hence definitely not sustainable. (5)

Advantages – A major earner of money (especially foreign exchange) for Botswana.
Creates employment for the local people who work in the lodges, transport sector and who supply food to the lodges.
The skills learnt in this sector may be applied elsewhere in the economy.
Investment in the lodges, transport systems, food suppliers. Development of a vital infrastructure in a remote area.
More profitable than subsistence farming or dry-land commercial farming. (5)

Disadvantage – Impact on the environment; roads into the swamps, lodges create pollution, water taken from rivers affects sensitive ecosystems. Most lodges are foreign-owned and their profits do not benefit the local people. Lodges seen as islands of wealth amidst a sea of poverty. (5)

Strategy – Try to persuade farmers to move to commercialism by upgrading their cattle and goats for the market; rising demand for meat from the tourist industry. Use the money to buy fertilisers, better seed and to dig boreholes so that they are not so dependent on the annual floods. Catch and store the rain that falls in tanks and underground storage areas to prevent evaporation. Adopt dry-land farming techniques and concentrate on drought-resistant crops. Upgrade the education of the farmers. Also invest money in local craft industries to take advantage of the tourist industry. (15)

1.2.6 **People and their needs**

(a) A renewable source of energy provided the water keeps flowing (3)

A very clean source of energy compared with the burning of fossil fuels (3)

(b) **Positive** – No need to import power from South Africa. Money saved can be used to upgrade lives of the people in the Delta.

A regular supply of water to the Delta people. Do not have to rely on the annual floods. Improved yields from the farms in the area will lead to a rise in the living standards of the people.

A regular supply of water should lead to a rise in the numbers of animals and birds; positive effect on tourism.

No flooding to disrupt farming and other human activities. (7)

Negative – Effects of dam on the sensitive ecosystems of the delta and upstream from the wall where the many ecosystems will be drowned.

Large numbers of people will have to be moved from the flooded areas. Valuable wildlife and birdlife will also be affected.

No more flooding will mean no silt deposits on farmlands and farmers will have to buy expensive fertilisers. Will also affect those ecosystems which rely on the annual silt deposits.

The silting of the dam will reduce its capacity

No silt below the dam will mean increased erosion by the river which will affect the farms and the ecosystems. Could have a major impact on the valuable wildlife and hence tourism.

The dam could lead to earth tremors and even earthquakes in the region. (7)

100 marks

QUESTION 2 The hydrological cycle, climate change, managing hydrological systems, ecosystems and soils

2.1 The hydrological cycle

2.1.1 A: Condensation or convection
B: Precipitation or rainfall
C: Run-off
D: Evapo-transpiration
E: Evaporation (5)

2.1.2 Shows the movement of moisture through the atmosphere, continental landmasses and oceans in a cyclical way. (4)

2.1.3 Pollution of water by industry, agriculture and households destroys the water and thus removes it from the cycle and reducing the amount available. (6)

2.2 Climate change

2.2.1 Walker circulation means that the winds blow parallel to the lines of latitude and not parallel to the lines of longitude as happens with the Planetary Wind system (4)

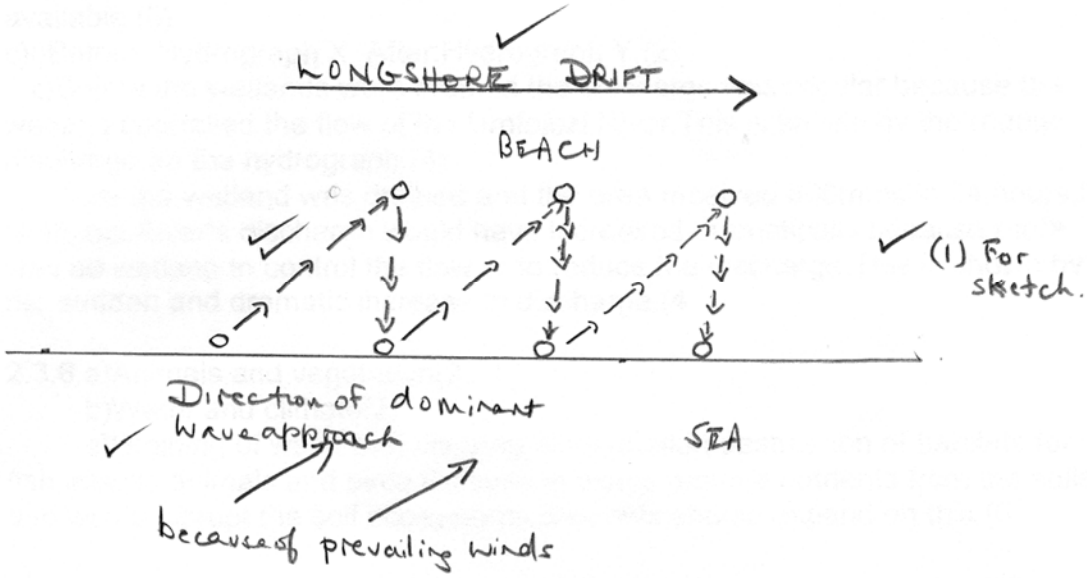
2.2.2 During an El Niño event the Walker circulation will result in air descending over Africa. Such descending air is warming up and thus the moisture cannot condense. The air is dry and precipitation cannot occur. This will cause drought conditions over Africa. (6)

2.2.3

- An ENSO is caused by a warming of the normally cold Pacific Ocean off the coast of South America. This results in uplift of moist air and rain over the normally very dry West coast of that continent. This circulation disrupts the Walker circulation across the globe which results in drought conditions over Africa, Australia and Indonesia. (4)
- The ENSO can cause air to descend over Africa. Such descending air warms up and the moisture cannot condense which means that the air is very dry. If this occurs during the normally wet season over the Sahel and Southern Africa, then drought conditions will follow. (6)
- Drought conditions will lead to crop failure and to a lack of grazing which will cause starvation of the people and their stock. People will move with their stock to wetter areas which will create problems for the people already in those areas. (4)
- The stock farmers should sell their stock before the drought to get good prices before they suffer and lose value. The farmers should plant drought-resistant crops such as millet and sorghum and they should adopt dry-land farming methods in order to conserve any water which is in the soil. Any rain should be collected and stored in tanks. The governments should try to persuade the farmers to change from stock farming to dry-land crop farming. They should also drill boreholes for the farmers so that they have a more reliable water supply. (6)

2.3 Managing hydrological systems: wetlands, coastal environments and ecosystems

2.3.1



(5)

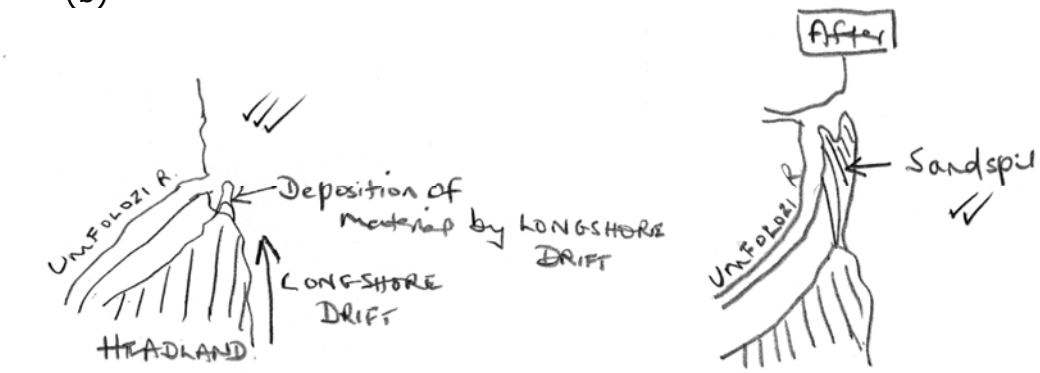
2.3.2 The sandspit across the mouth of the Umfolozi River is growing from South to North which means that the longshore drift is from south to north. (2)

The baymouth bar across the mouth of the St. Lucia Estuary is also growing from south to north. (2)

2.3.3

(a) A sandspit (1)

(b)



(5)

2.3.4

(a) A lowland area which is normally waterlogged and covered with a shallow layer of water. (5)

(b) It regulates the flow of the river especially during flooding. The water spreads out into the wetland and is held back by the vegetation. The vegetation traps sediment, nutrients and disease causing bacteria. Pollutants and pesticides may also be filtered out by the wetland. The vegetation and soils filter the water so that it is cleaner when it comes out than it was when it entered the wetland. (5)

2.3.5

(a) The canals help to keep the river within its channel and not flood. They also stop the river from changing its course every time it floods. They also help to drain excess water off the flats. (5)

(b) Very flat, easy to use machinery. Very fertile, most soils. Moisture easily available. (5)

(c) (i) Before: Hydrograph X.
After: Hydrograph Y (2)

(ii) Before the wetlands were drained the discharge was regular because the wetland controlled the flow of the Umfolozi River. This is shown by the regular discharge on the hydrograph. (4)

After the wetland was drained and the area received 800 mms in 24 hours, the Umfolozi River's discharge would have increased dramatically because there was no wetland to control the flow or to reduce the discharge. This is shown by the sudden and dramatic increase in discharge. (4)

2.3.6

(a) Animals and vegetation (2)

(b) Water and climate (2)

(c) Draining of water and clearing of vegetation: destruction of habitats for fish, insects, animals and birds. Cultivation would remove nutrients from the soil and would disrupt the soil ecosystems. Students should expand on this. (6)

100 marks

QUESTION 3 The oceans, managing hydrological systems and environmental relationships

3.1 The oceans

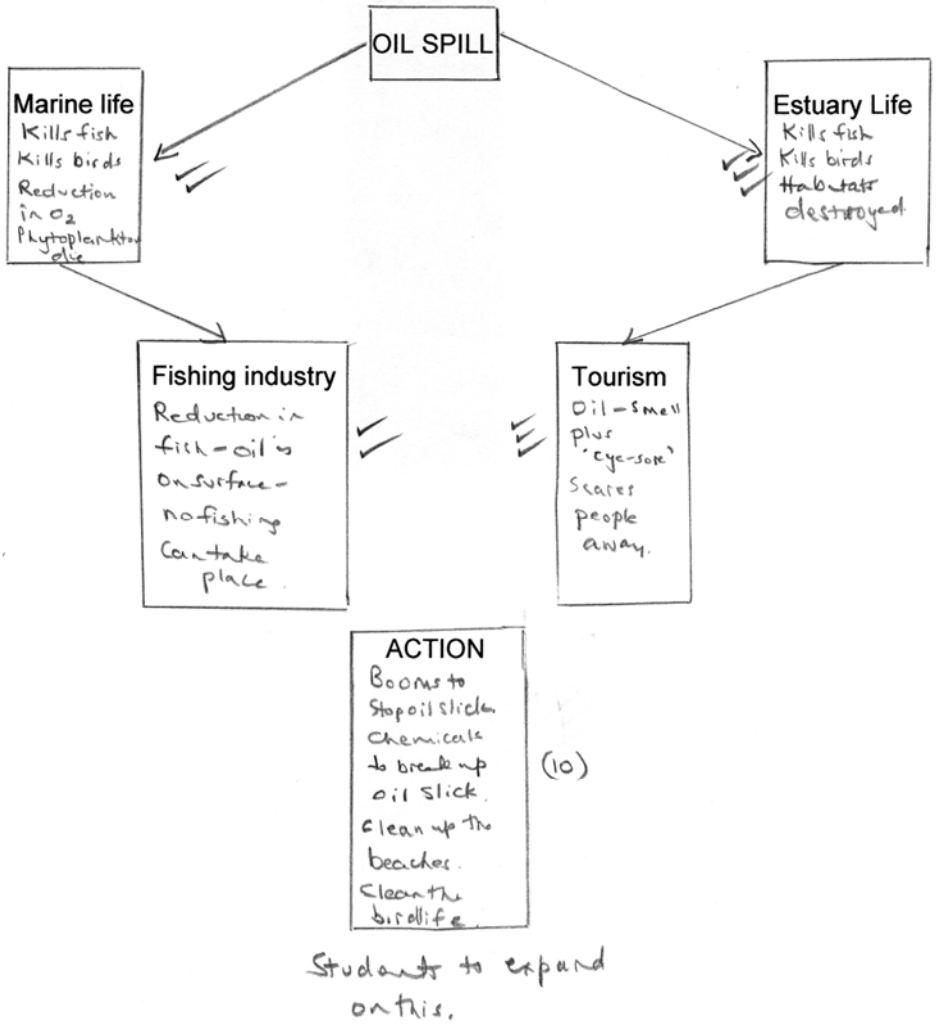
3.1.1 A: Pacific
B: Artic
C: Indian
D: Southern or South Atlantic (4)

3.1.2 E: Benguela, cold
F: Gulf Stream, warm
G: Brazilian, warm (6)

3.1.3

(a) Mainly in the Northern Hemisphere. Persian Gulf. Mediterranean Sea. East Coast of USA, SE Asia (2)

(b) These are the major oil tanker routes around the world. (3)



(20)

3.1.4 **The role of the oceans, their influence on climate and as a source of food.**

(a) (i) Raises the temperatures along the East coast (2)
Warm air above the current leads to evaporation and to greater precipitation along the East coast. (2)

(ii) Cold current causes colder temperatures along the West coast than those along the East coast. (2)
Cold air means less evaporation and thus less rainfall. Much drier along West coast than along East coast. (2)

(b) (i) Phytoplankton absorbs carbon dioxide and releases oxygen into the atmosphere. (4)

(ii) Depletion of ozone allows more ultra-violet rays through which to kill the phytoplankton thus lowering the amount of oxygen being released. (4)

(iii) Death of phytoplankton reduces the amount of carbon dioxide being absorbed; rise in carbon dioxide levels, carbon dioxide absorbs terrestrial radiation and so increases global warming. (4)

(c) (i) 1. 1970 = 310 000 tonnes
2. 1990 = 80 000 tonnes (2)

(ii) A drastic reduction in the tonnage harvested. (1)

(iii) There was obviously overfishing between 1970 and 1990 which meant that the fish stocks could not be replaced and the number of fish available to harvest dropped dramatically. (3)

(iv) This restriction on the number of fish harvested would allow the fish to recover and to re-stock after the harvest in preparation for the next harvest. (4)

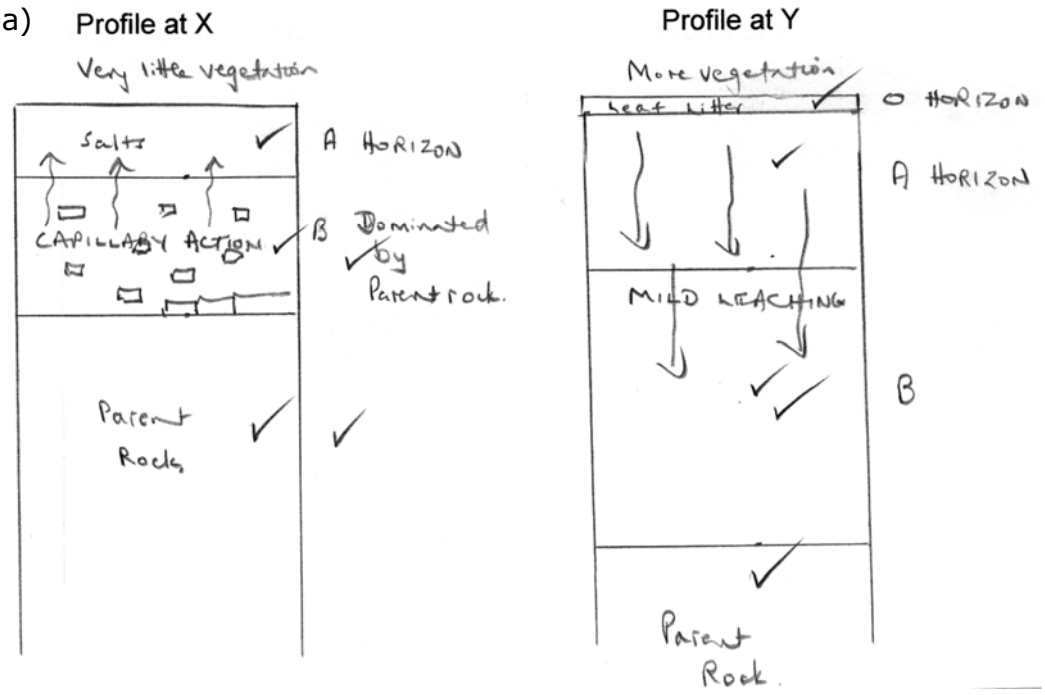
3.2 **Environmental relationships**

3.2.3 Very low temperatures for most of the time
Very strong winds, wind chill factor can reduce temperatures by 10°C
Intense radiation because of thinness of atmosphere
High evaporation
Great range of temperature (5)

3.2.4 Stunted growth of plants because of lack of moisture (high evaporation), strong winds and very cold temperatures. Very few plants because of the above. Also slow plant growth and less vegetation. (10)

3.2.5

(a)



(10)

(b) **Profile at X.** Less vegetation and stunted growth therefore a thinner A horizon. Because of a lack of moisture and evaporation, very little leaching and capillary action deposits salts in upper horizons. Lack of moisture and low temperatures mean less weathering of parent rock and hence the dominance of the parent rock in the lower horizons. (5)

Profile at Y. More vegetation and growth therefore a deeper A horizon. More moisture and warmer temperatures therefore more leaching in upper horizons and more weathering of parent rock, thus a deeper soil with the parent rock not so dominant in the profile and in the soil's formation. (5)

100 marks

SECTION C

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1

Renewable	**Non –renewable**
Air	Fuel for heating
Water	
Soil	
Trees/plants	
Animals	

(6)

4.1.2 Fuel could in this instance be wood. In a rural community like this, wood is collected around settlement, burnt and trees are not replanted – so when wood is depleted it is gone forever. (2)

4.1.3 Forest ecosystem – destroyed (explain only 5, 7 options given).

Clearing – Slash and burn
Many subsistence farmers cut down trees or burn the trees down (this way ash will enrich the soil) to make a clearing to grow a food crop. They will succeed for four or five years and then the soil will need fertiliser – the crops will start failing and the farmers will have to move on.

Farming – Forested areas cut down for farming coffee, sugar, etc.

Hunting – The biotic component – birds, buck destroyed through hunting.

Grazing – Many people in the Amazon have destroyed parts of the forest to use for grazing lands/cattle ranches. The ecosystems in Africa are also disrupted as habitats are lost.

Building – Man has cut down trees to use for building materials and also to clear for urbanisation.

Burning – Man carelessly starts fires and this destroys whole areas of forest ecosystems.

Introducing alien vegetation – take over natural forests. (5 x 2 = 10)

4.1.4 (a) (Three)

- Ai-Ais – Richtersveld
- Great Limpopo
- Kgalagadi
- Zambezi – Mana Pools
- Zambezi – Okavango (3)

(b)

- Save wilderness areas and open migration routes for animals
- Encourage tourism, create jobs, boost Africa's economy
- Encourage co-operation and good cross-border relations (3 x 2 = 6)

(c) Debate

Yes	No
Perhaps jobs as guides, domestic helpers in lodges if NGO like Endangered Wildlife Trust – training programmes are provided for people to manage camps, etc. Also if authorities allow local people to have a share of entrance fee, e.g. in Richtersveld local people are earning money from tourists from gate fee, e.g. Makuleke people have been given the profits of Wilderness Safaris.	Cut off from grazing areas, food source, fuel source. Money invested in infrastructure in the park – like roads, running water, electricity when the local people have none of this, e.g. Limpopo National Park

(10)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• There must be evidence of debate both yes and no, organise the relevant information on conservation logically. Must comment on local people's upliftment, or not and use examples	10 – 7
• Learner makes a good effort to debate the impact on the local people's lives, but uses no examples	6 – 5
• Learner struggles to debate this issue and has little understanding of the purpose of conservation areas.	4 – 0

(d) (i) Sustainable development is development which combines meeting today's needs for progress as well as the conservation of natural resources for future generations.
E.g. Golf Course Estates in Western Cape (must mention future generations for full 3 marks) (3)

(ii)

Positives	Negatives
Local people: jobs – green keepers, waiters, domestic workers in chalets (18 hole course – 30 jobs). – Tourism and investment – boost local economy	**People:** Agricultural land lost to development, Local property prices becomes very inflated, electricity sewerage services strained.
Environment: Wetlands maintained, natural vegetation preserved more trees planted, More O^2 (green lungs)	**Environment**: habitats lost, fenced areas restrict natural migration patterns; 3 million litres of water used every day. Alien vegetation introduced – take over natural ecosystems. Water, air pollution

(10)

Marking criteria

Criteria	Marks
• This must be a rural area, e.g. given and positives, negatives on both people and environment must be discussed. Answer must be logical – perhaps use of sub headings or columns	10 – 7
• Learner is not clear about area of study and does not look at both positives and negatives	6 – 5
• There is little evidence of specific knowledge of a development project	4 – 0

4.2 4.2.1 (a) 45 minutes (1)
(b) 1 hour (1)

4.2.2 Play pump – a round-about on which the children, play serves as a pump to pump ground water. (Other suggestions acceptable.) (2)

4.2.3
- Water brought in by truck to a central point in the village
- A couple of taps installed in the village
- Pipe in water to individual families' homes.
(Other suggestions acceptable.) (3)

4.2.4 cut down trees ⟶ soil not anchored ⟶ exposed to wind and rain ⟶ erosion sets in ⟶ dongas form ⟶ desertification. (5)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• Evidence of mind map or flow chart – 5 clear impacts	5
• Good impacts, but no flow chart	4 – 2
• A few impacts, but no flow chart	1 – 0

4.2.5 Biomass – Gobar system. (any suitable example)
Collect dung from 5 domestic animals. This is put into a sealed container exposed to heat (metal lid helps). Methane gas will form and this can be siphoned off to provide gas for cooking for two hours a day. (5)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• A good description of the learner's alternative form of fuel that would assist and be appropriate for a rural woman's lifestyle	5 – 5
• Just a suggestion of an alternative 'fuel', not much of a description on how it will assist	3 – 2
• Only mentions an alternative form of fuel – no description	1 – 0

4.2.6 Describe your research on this: (Perhaps discuss 2 ideas – explain their contribution)

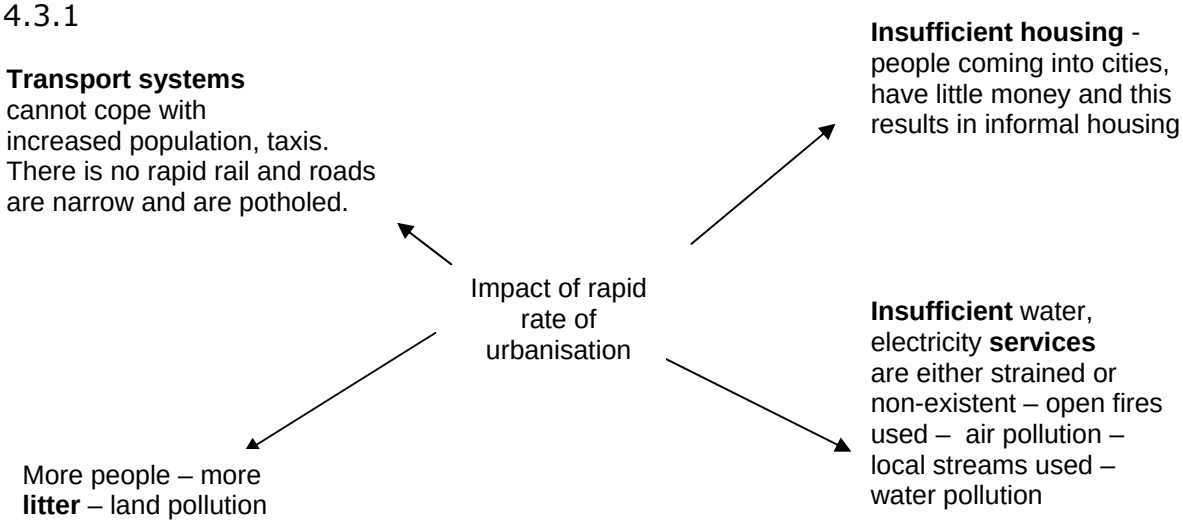
- Pottery
- Beadwork
- Embroidery (or any other suitable alternative occupation
- Farm specific crop
- Running a B & B

(8)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• Good suggestions as an alternative to using her time more effectively – evidence of research	8 – 5
• Vague ideas – no specific evidence of upliftment for her family's lifestyle	5 – 3
• One idea – no evidence of upliftment	2 – 0

4.3 4.3.1



(7)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• Learners list minimum of THREE problems and explain them (3 x 2 = 6) (1 mark for mind map)	7
• Learners provide 6 problems – little explanation	6
• Learners provide 5 – 3 problems little explanation	5 – 3
• Learners only list four or less problems, no explanation – no mind map	2 – 0

4.3.2 Living conditions:
Home-made out of **corrugated iron**, plastic and cardboard. Very little **insulation** – very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter (In Cape Town also very wet) **No running water**, electricity, sewerage and garbage removal. No tarred streets or **house numbers**. No access to municipal transport. (5)

4.3.3 Solar panel/Solar cooker – using the sun's direct energy and harnessing it on a small scale. Also details on wind energy/ hydro electric. (Must comment on safe/environmentally friendly to achieve 4 marks.) (4)

4.4 4.4.1 Globalisation is about a closely connected world, where boundaries are no longer important. Rapid interchange of services, technology, goods and people. (2)

4.4.2 4 only

Coca-Cola	Nestle
Microsoft	Shell
Nokia	McDonalds

(4)

4.4.3 Textiles and clothing has been brought into Africa from China. The workers in China work long hours and are paid a small wage. This means textiles are sold cheaply in Africa. This has impacted negatively on S.A's textile industry as we cannot compete with prices and factories are closing down and workers are losing their jobs. Textile imports from China have been limited in recent months. (3)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• A good understanding of how and why these imported goods are sold cheaply in South Africa	3 – 2
• A vague idea about pricing and imports	1 – 0

100 marks

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 The swamps and forests used to sustain the local people living in the delta because they were able to **fish** and catch birds for food. The forests also provided for the **building of homes**, **firewood** and a habitat for animals which were also a **food source**. (Any other suitable suggestion acceptable.) (3 x 2 = 6)

5.1.2 There is now a network of oil pipelines throughout the delta and because they are not maintained (5 000 spills) and the pipelines have been punctured to siphon off oil for the locals use – **thus toxins seep into the soil** and waterways. This has resulted in **sterile soil**, polluted water, the death of fish, crabs, etc. The **loss** of mangroves and subsequent **habitats of birds** and animals and also air pollution. (4)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• Explain TWO points well • Explain ONE point very well	4
• Name FOUR effects but no explanation	3
• Vague idea of effect on ecosystem	2 – 0

5.1.3 Mining of Oil

Opportunities	Hardships
International companies, e.g. Shell could have sponsored the building of schools, public transport, hospitals, improved roads, electricity and water services, some jobs created for locals in building pipelines and infrastructure.	The local people have had no say in this exploitation. They are dealing with malaria and AIDS. They need hospitals, schools and services. Very few have electricity, so have to use paraffin burners, which contributes to respiratory problems because of air pollution.

(10)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• There must be evidence of differentiation – conflicts and opportunities. The information must be logical and relevant. Give specific examples.	10 – 7
• Learner makes a good effort to differentiate between conflicts and opportunities but uses few examples.	6 – 5
• Learner struggles to differentiate and has little understanding of the concepts of conflict and opportunities.	4 – 0

5.2

(4)

5.3 5.3.1 (a) Gross Domestic Product – money made from selling goods and services in a year – per person (2)

(b) This is the process by which an ever-increasing percentage of the total population is accommodated in urban rather than rural settlements. (2)

(c) The rate of which infants/babies die. (2)

5.3.2

- To preserve the ecosystem – animals, plants insects, etc.
- Allow for natural migration patterns and breeding.
- To encourage educational opportunities to learn about wildlife and perhaps ecotourism. (3)

5.3.3 (a) Comment includes quoting the statistics –
stating high or low (2)
Explanation (2)
The Netherlands 2% – low, Mozambique 81% – high
The Netherlands is a developed country and is mostly involved in secondary and tertiary activities. Agriculture is commercial and is done using high standards of mechanisation and technology. Mozambique is a developing country and the people are mostly subsistence farmers. Also multinational companies control plantations which employ a lot of people. (4)

(b) Life expectancy
Netherlands 79 years (high) – access to medicine hospitals, food, etc.
Mozambique 40 years (low) – little access to medicine, anti-retrovirals and food. (4)

(c) Netherlands – 0,25 % (low) - access to family planning
Mozambique – 1,48 % (high) little access to clinics
Little education on family planning (4)

5.3.4

Advantages/Benefits	**Disadvantages**
• Creates jobs, uses local labour • Improves skills of local people • Foreign companies invest in country – boost economy • Technology, infrastructure improved – schools built	• Few skilled jobs go to local people • Profits of companies go back to donor country • Local people are exploited – work long hours for low wages • Resources removed from Third World country – no jobs in industry

(8)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• There must be evidence of differentiation – benefits/or does not benefit. The information on specific examples must be relevant	8 – 6
• Learner makes a good effort to differentiate between advantages and disadvantages, but few examples are used	5 – 3
• Learner struggles to differentiate and has little understanding of the concept of the benefits of aid	3 – 0

5.4 5.4.1 This take-off stage or rapid economic growth stage would have included the development of gold and diamond mining, the establishment of towns like Johannesburg and the development of industry and commercial agriculture. People needed mining machinery, food and clothing. (2)

5.4.2 This would be a functionally interdependent system of cities. This would typically be the USA's east coast megalopolis centred around New York. (Boswash) (2)

5.4.3 A core area could be Cape Town, Durban – large metropolitan area – a major urban area with industries and infrastructure. (2)

5.5 5.5.1 Men have become migrant labourers and move from the rural areas to the cities in search of jobs. (2)

5.5.2 Essay – points covered could include:

Physical	Social	Solutions
• Walking to fetch water, wood • Working in fields • Rearing children on their own • Repeated pregnancies • Cooking, cleaning	• Little money • No emotional support from husband • No recognition – cannot get bank loan • Cannot get help on family planning • Little education • Exposed to diseases	• Education • Opportunities to earn extra money, e.g. pottery • Access to clinics - family planning • Piped water • Electricity

(10)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• Learner explores both physical and social problems of rural women. A few practical solutions must be discussed	10 – 8
• Learner only discusses physical problems/or social problems NOT both	8 – 5
• Some solutions mentioned • Learner vaguely explores rural women's problem, with very few logical solutions	4 – 0

5.6 5.6.1 S.A – ± 90%
U.S.A – ± 62% (2)

5.6.2 Explain TWO reasons:
- 90 % for thermal electricity
- Sold for economic gain
- Used to produce petrol – Sasol
- Easily mined – cheaper, shallow reserves (4)

5.6.3 They use wind energy, gas, nuclear energy. (2)

5.6.4 (a) Excessive coal burning, releases CO^2 into the atmosphere, this collects below an inversion layer. These are called greenhouse gases because the earth's terrestrial radiation is trapped and temperatures are rising. (3)

(b) One impact could be:
- Increased intensity of Hurricanes. As T^o rise, so sea T^o rise and thus the storms become more intense as L.P. cells become smaller.
- Other impacts could be more respiratory problems as pollution is trapped. (4)

Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• A thorough description of ONE impact	4 – 3
• Vague description of ONE impact	2 – 0

5.7 5.7.1 New Partnership for African Development – sustainable development in Africa – democratic values – use resources for economic development in Africa. (2)

5.7.2 Eleven areas with economic potential were developed to create jobs; improve infrastructure and attract foreign investment, e.g. Maputo Corridor. (2)

5.7.3 This means how much the land can support without damage to environment. (2)

5.8 5.8.1 townships still exist:

- insufficient affordable housing available
- family and social life exist in these areas
- rail links available to CBD of nearest town – affordable transport. (2)

5.8.2

Developments	**Tourist Attractions**
Rail line upgraded, perhaps Monorail.	Stadium
Shopping centres	Kliptown square
"Wandie's"	

- More jobs in construction
- More money made within Soweto & spent there
- Investment encouraged – economy boosted
- Improved infrastructure – better rail, road, etc.
- B & Bs & restaurants encourage tourists which will mean more money spent on curios, etc. (6)

1. Marking guideline

Criteria	Marks
• A thorough description of developments and tourist attractions, giving specific examples and listing how the local people will benefit	6 – 4
• Few developments and tourist attractions put forward and little evidence of benefits	3 – 2
• Vague suggestions and no mention of benefits	1 – 0

100 marks

Total: 300 marks