



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

**GEOGRAPHY P1  
MEMORANDUM**


**MARKS: 225**

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This memorandum consists of 15 pages.

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**SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY****QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 B (millibars) ✓
- 1.1.2 B (18) ✓
- 1.1.3 A (trade winds) ✓
- 1.1.4 B  ✓
- 1.1.5 A (cumulonimbus clouds) ✓
- 1.1.6 C (15° – 20° north and south of the equator) ✓
- 1.1.7 C (5 °C) ✓
- 1.1.8 D (pressure increases) ✓ (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 C-D ✓
- 1.2.2 Sea ✓
- 1.2.3 H ✓
- 1.2.4 G ✓
- 1.2.5 F ✓
- 1.2.6 A-B ✓
- 1.2.7 Deltas ✓ (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Very hot conditions persisting for three continuous days. ✓  
The average temperature of the hottest month, adding 5 °C which persist for three days. ✓  
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Kalahari/Continental HP ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Clear skies over the interior ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Lack of moisture makes it easier for vegetation to catch on fire. ✓✓  
Vegetation dry due to high transpiration rates. ✓✓  
High temperatures increases the chances of the bush to burn ✓✓  
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.5 Visibility will be reduced ✓✓  
 May cause accidents in urban areas ✓✓  
 Outdoor activities may be postponed or cancelled ✓✓  
 There will be a reduction in economic production ✓✓  
 Property damage ✓✓  
 Life losses ✓✓  
 Financial losses due to property and infrastructure damage ✓✓  
 Farmland destroyed in the interior ✓✓  
 Pasturage areas also destroyed ✓✓  
 Food security may be compromised ✓✓  
**(Any FOUR)** (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Radiation fog ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Early morning ✓  
 Accept early morning time given, e.g. 5:00 – 7:00. ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 The fog lifts because of the heat from the convection streams  
 which is provided by the sun. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Clear skies ✓✓  
 No wind/Very light breeze ✓✓  
 High relative humidity ✓✓  
 Stable atmospheric conditions ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Causes cold dense air to sink down the slopes. ✓✓  
 Bottom section of valley cools down to below dew point  
 temperature. ✓✓  
 Condensation occurs in entire bottom section of the valley. ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.6 Fog can be captured in small reservoirs for domestic use. ✓✓  
 Fog will keep the soil and crops moist, therefore reducing water  
 usage. ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 (a) Watershed ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Interfluvium ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Both have a dendritic drainage pattern ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 Drainage basin T has more streams. ✓✓  
 Drainage basin T has a higher stream order ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 The higher the drainage density the higher the stream order. ✓✓  
(1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 The slopes at drainage basin **T** is steeper ✓✓ which increases run-off and more streams are created. ✓✓  
Consistent rainfall in drainage basin **T** ✓✓ therefore increasing run-off and the creation of more streams. ✓✓  
Underlying rock structure at drainage basin **T** is less resistant. ✓✓ and it is easier for streams to be carved into the rock surface ✓✓  
Drainage basin **T** has a lower porosity and permeability ✓✓ thus water will flow across the surface and carve more streams. ✓✓  
The vegetation cover at drainage basin **T** is less ✓✓ therefore run-off is not slowed down and more streams will carve. ✓✓

**OR**

Drainage basin **S** flow over gentle slope ✓✓ resulting in infiltration and fewer streams will be carved. ✓✓  
In drainage basin **S** the rainfall is seasonal ✓✓ thus less run-off to carve streams. ✓✓  
Underlying rock structure is more resistant in drainage basin **S** ✓✓ and run-off cannot carve many streams into hard rock layers. ✓✓  
More infiltration due to higher porosity and permeability ✓✓ thus water infiltrates without forming streams. ✓✓  
Vegetation cover is dense in drainage basin **S** ✓✓ which facilitates infiltration and fewer streams will flow. ✓✓  
(Any TWO factors with an explanation) (4 x 2) (8)

1.6 1.6.1 Renewed ability of the river to erode downwards. ✓  
(CONCEPT) (1 x 1) (1)

1.6.2 **A** Valley within a valley ✓  
River terraces ✓  
(Any ONE)  
**B** (Knick point) waterfall ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

1.6.3 It will retreat upstream. ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.6.4 Headward erosion will occur. ✓✓  
Undercutting at the base of the waterfall will occur. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.5 Floodplain will narrow hence less land for farming. ✓✓  
Difficult to access water on the higher ground. ✓✓  
Building of roads will be difficult to transport farm products ✓✓  
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.6 Hydroelectricity may be generated there ✓✓  
Important tourist attraction ✓✓  
Adventure tourism will be favoured ✓✓  
Development of holiday resorts ✓✓  
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

[75]

**QUESTION 2**

- |     |       |   |         |     |
|-----|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | polar ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.1.2 | warm ✓  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.3 | West to east ✓  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.4 | D ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.1.5 | backing ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.1.6 | nimbostratus ✓  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.7 | Cold ✓  | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | D ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.2 | B ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.3 | C ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.4 | E ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.5 | C ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.6 | A ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.7 | B ✓   |         |     |
|     | 2.2.8 | E ✓   | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 2.3 | 2.3.1 | Summer ✓  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 2.3.2 | Inversion layer higher than the level of the plateau ✓<br>Air from the coastal regions is able to reach the interior ✓<br>Clouds visible over interior ✓<br>(Any ONE)   | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 2.3.3 | Kalahari / Continental high ✓   | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 2.3.4 | Air mass X is dry and cold ✓✓<br>Air mass Y is warm and moist ✓✓  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|     | 2.3.5 | A moisture front will develop because the two air masses from the coast will converge at Q (interior). ✓✓<br>The denser, colder air forces the lighter, warmer air to rise. ✓✓<br>The rising air then cools, condenses and forms a line of thunderstorms. ✓✓<br>(Any TWO) | (2 x 2) | (4) |

- 2.3.6 Flooding of fields destroys crops ✓✓  
 Hail destroys crops ✓✓  
 Lightning sets cultivated lands on fire ✓✓  
 Line thunderstorms can result in large scale erosion ✓✓  
 Damage to livestock ✓✓  
 Less food produced ✓✓  
 Farmer loses income ✓✓  
 Labourers lose jobs ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Mass of polluted air in and around the city which is prevented from rising due to inversion conditions. ✓  
**(CONCEPT)** (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 **Vegetation**  
 Destruction of vegetation ✓✓  
 Trees are weakened because their leaves are being damaged ✓✓  
 Acid rain limits the nutrients available for trees ✓✓  
 Trees are being exposed to toxic substances which is slowly released from the soil ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)**  
**Building structures**  
 Acid rain corrodes the metal and weakens the building structure ✓✓  
 It ruins buildings by causing the stone to dissolve, therefore the building will deteriorate ✓✓  
 It will wash the protective paint cover away ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.3 Manufacturers can build cars that are powered by alternative fuels e.g. bio-fuels. ✓✓  
 They can manufacture more diesel powered motors as diesel emits less CO<sub>2</sub> ✓✓  
 Manufacture more hybrid vehicles ✓✓  
 The use of catalytic converters ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 At 06h00 there will be high levels of pollution concentration experienced on the surface ✓✓ due to the descending air from the high pressure system ✓✓ and the greater subsidence as air is cold, heavy and dense early in the morning ✓✓  
 As the sun rises the pollution concentration will become less concentrated ✓✓ due to the convection streams lifting the air from the surface ✓✓  
 At dusk approximately 18h00 the pollutants will become more concentrated near the surface again ✓✓ because of the earth surface cooling off and descending air starting to dominate once more ✓✓  
**[THE TIME OF DAY WITH REASON SHOULD BE MARKED.]**  
**(Any TWO times of the day with a reason.)** (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.5 2.5.1 **A** Superimposed ✓  
**B** Antecedent ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

- 2.5.2 Gorge ✓  
Gap/Poort ✓  
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 Tourist attraction ✓✓  
Research purposes ✓✓  
Way through the mountain ✓✓  
Gap town may develop and the area is a point of nodality ✓✓  
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 The river existed before the folding process. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 Rate of downward erosion is the same as the rate at which the landscape changes ✓✓  
Drainage area is located in a high rainfall area ✓✓  
Rocks less resistant over which the river flows, thus easier to erode ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 2.6.1 There is less than a 1 000 cubic meters of water per person per year. ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.6.2 Population grows ✓  
Growth of the economy (mining, industry and commercial agriculture) ✓ (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.6.3 Undeveloped mountain catchment ✓  
Natural filtering effects of the wetlands of the Lesotho Highlands. ✓ (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.6.4 Eutrophication resulting from use of pesticides in crop farming ✓✓  
Poor farming techniques causing soil erosion, resulting in increased sediment load in dams and rivers ✓✓  
Reducing storage capacity of dams ✓✓  
Increased irrigation reduces amounts of storage water ✓✓  
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.5 Building of smaller dams in remote areas ✓✓  
Control and repairing of leakages in pipes of households ✓✓  
Implementing of fines if agreed water capacity is reached ✓✓  
Strategies to regulate the water table levels through regular inspection ✓✓  
Implement re-use strategies in water scarce areas ✓✓  
Regular treatment of water to ensure high quality of water ✓✓  
Dilution of polluted water ✓✓  
Protecting of wetlands, which naturally purifies water ✓✓  
Encourage and promote better farming techniques and management to reduce soil erosion and eutrophication ✓✓  
Awareness programmes ✓✓  
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

**[75]**

**QUESTION 3**

- |     |       |   |         |     |
|-----|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1 | C ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.2 | A ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.3 | F ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.4 | D ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.5 | B ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.6 | F ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.1.7 | F ✓   | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 | C ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.2 | D ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.3 | A ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.4 | B ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.5 | D ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.6 | C ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.7 | A ✓   |         |     |
|     | 3.2.8 | B ✓   | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 3.3 | 3.3.1 | They do not own the land ✓<br>The want land security first ✓<br>(Any ONE)   | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 3.3.2 | Poor housing quality ✓<br>Low income ✓<br>Food insecurity ✓<br>Low standard of living ✓<br>Lack of employment security ✓<br>Overcrowded houses ✓<br>Lack of skills ✓<br>Lack of proper education ✓<br>(Any TWO) | (2 x 1) | (2) |



- 3.3.3 (a) Land redistribution ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Land creates job opportunities ✓✓  
 Land ensures food security through production process ✓✓  
 Growing of crops have monetary advantages for families and the community ✓✓  
 Small scale farming will increase the status of the farmer and his family ✓✓  
 Cultivation of the land will increase skills and farming knowledge ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- (c) They should ensure that the environmental capacity of the soil is sufficient to sustain communities. ✓✓  
 State support to kick start development on the land given to communities. ✓✓  
 Agricultural training and support to make farming land productive. ✓✓  
 The establishment of forums so that communities can discuss how the land must be distributed and used. ✓✓  
 Government funding for agriculture especially small scale farming. ✓✓  
 Better monitoring and evaluation of land reform policies ✓✓  
 Remove gaps in current policies, which compromise effective implementation of land reform programmes ✓✓  
 Consensus amongst political parties on land reform debate ✓✓  
 Incentives for previous commercial farmers to support and mentor the new farmers ✓✓  
**(Any FOUR)** (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.4 3.4.1 Grid-iron/block street pattern ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Easy to find places ✓  
 Easy to establish on flat land ✓  
 Easy to sub-divide plots ✓  
 Easy to layout/plan ✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.3 Many intersections which halt the flow of traffic (gridlocked). ✓✓  
 (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.4.4 Synchronised robots will ensure quick movement on a regular basis ✓✓  
 One way streets will make all vehicles move in the same direction, without unnecessary delays in stops ✓✓  
 Building of more fly overs streets will decrease volumes on the main roads ✓✓  
 Better public transport system with special bus lanes to encourage people to use public transport more ✓✓  
 Encourage people to make use of lift clubs to decrease the amount of vehicles on the roads ✓✓  
 Park and ride facilities ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.5 Roads are damaged e.g. potholes ✓✓  
 Structural damage to bridges ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.6 Air pollution increased due to more industrial activities and increased vehicles. ✓✓  
 Reduced visibility due to more pollution. ✓✓  
 Increase in heat of city/urban heat island develops ✓✓  
 Fertile soil had to make way for more building structures ✓✓  
 Biodiversity and ecosystems are destroyed due to more structures being constructed ✓✓  
 Increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels may give rise to acid rain ✓✓  
 Building structures absorb more heat, therefore temperatures will increase creating a heat island. ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 3.5.1 56,61% ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.2 Gold alone constitutes 39,8% of the total exports of the country ✓✓  
 Gold exports causes a favourable balance of trade/increases the GDP ✓✓  
**(Any ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 South Africa imports more manufactured products than it exports. ✓✓  
 (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.4 Dependence on raw materials and gold which are non-renewable resources ✓✓  
 Little manufacturing ✓✓  
 High cost of importing manufactured goods ✓✓  
 Limited skills in manufacturing. ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Better skills will increase output in manufacturing ✓✓  
 Higher beneficiation will increase the value of the export products ✓✓  
 Will decrease imports ✓✓  
 The economy will be less dependent on gold for exports ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.6 3.6.1 Refers to the access that individuals, households, communities and a nation have to nutritious food at any given time ✓  
(**CONCEPT**) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Rainfall ✓  
Soil fertility ✓  
Temperatures ✓  
Natural hazards ✓  
(**Any ONE**) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 Low rainfall leads to drought/lack of water for irrigation ✓✓  
Infertile soil prevents the cultivation of crops and leads to lower yields ✓✓  
Too high or low temperatures can cause crop failure/poor cattle quality ✓✓  
Natural hazards destroys crops/livestock resulting in lack of food. ✓✓  
(**Any ONE**) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.4 Create employment ✓✓  
Encourage commercial farming e. g. irrigation schemes, GM crops etc. ✓✓  
Agro processing of raw agricultural products ✓✓  
Integrated Food Security Strategy (IFSS) to increase food production and trading ✓✓  
Insurance to provide money for imports ✓✓  
(**Any TWO**) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 More money spent on imports to feed the people ✓✓  
More money spent on social grants to assist the needy, e.g. food parcels ✓✓  
Food insecurity will lead to an unproductive working force which can decrease production in all sectors of the economy ✓✓  
GDP will decrease as there is more spending on safety nets ✓✓  
Products produced will be used to feed the hungry, thus less raw materials for industries ✓✓  
Negative impact on industrial output and exports ✓✓  
[**NOTE:** Candidates can take ONE point and expand on it.]  
**Example**  
More investment in safety nets ✓✓ leads to less money available for education, ✓✓ which decreases knowledge and skills, ✓✓ which leads to decrease in manufacturing, ✓✓ that leads to less exports and earning less foreign exchange, ✓✓ making the GDP decrease. ✓✓  
(**Any FOUR**) (4 x 2) (8)
- [75]**

**QUESTION 4**

- |     |       |  |         |     |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 4.1 | 4.1.1 | G ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.2 | E ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.3 | H ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.4 | C ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.5 | A ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.6 | D ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.7 | B ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.1.8 | I ✓  | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 | E ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.2 | F ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.3 | A ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.4 | H ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.5 | B ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.6 | D ✓  |         |     |
|     | 4.2.7 | C ✓  | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 4.3 | 4.3.1 | Nucleated/clustered ✓  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 4.3.2 | Houses are close to one another. ✓                             | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 4.3.3 | Availability of water for farming ✓✓                           |         |     |
|     |       | Availability of fertile soil to grow crops ✓✓                  |         |     |
|     |       | Flat land which is conducive for farming ✓✓                    |         |     |
|     |       | Availability of trees for fuel/building material ✓✓            |         |     |
|     |       | Site selected away from river as flooding might be a danger ✓✓ |         |     |
|     |       | (Any TWO)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |

4.3.4 **Advantages**

- Farmer can use his own initiative ✓✓
- Farmer can use machinery extensively ✓✓
- Farmer do not have to share profits ✓✓
- Mechanisation can be introduced ✓✓

**(Any ONE)****Disadvantages**

- Unsafe because of farm attacks ✓✓
- Farmer is away from social contact and entertainment ✓✓
- Transport to buy stock and other essentials may be costly ✓✓
- No support e.g. sharing of equipment ✓✓

**(Any ONE)**

(2 x 2) (4)

## 4.3.5 Machinery will cultivate larger areas increasing productivity ✓✓

- Areas of low water supply can be irrigated ✓✓
- Use of pesticides will protect crops ✓✓
- Contour ploughing will decrease soil erosion ✓✓
- Crop rotation will retain soil nutrients for longer ✓✓
- Specialisation will increase productivity of the crops ✓✓

**(Any TWO)**

(2 x 2) (4)

## 4.4 4.4.1 Urban decay/dilapidated buildings ✓

(1 x 1) (1)

## 4.4.2 Transition zone/Zone of decay ✓

(1 x 1) (1)

## 4.4.3 Unemployment ✓

- Poverty ✓
- Lack of rental payment ✓
- Overcrowding ✓
- Crime ✓
- Vandalism/graffiti ✓
- Gangsterism ✓

**(Any ONE)**

(1 x 1) (1)

## 4.4.4 Less land becomes available in the CBD ✓✓

- CBD will soon expand into the zone of decay ✓✓
- Demand/competition for land increases the land value ✓✓

**(Any TWO)**

(2 x 2) (4)

- 4.4.5 Intensive policing to reduce criminal activity. ✓✓  
 Improve the quality of services ✓✓  
 Strict enforcement of by-laws e. g. overcrowding ✓✓  
 Management of taxis and informal trading ✓✓  
 Upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure to create an aesthetically pleasant environment for businesses and residents ✓✓  
 Discourage the abandonment of buildings and overcrowding which decrease the value of buildings ✓✓  
 Encourage gentrification, where young adults renew flats and move back to the city centre ✓✓  
 Rebuild the buildings according to needs of possible investors ✓✓  
 Maintain facades and change building structure behind it ✓✓  
 Decrease density by demolishing some of the building structures. ✓✓  
 Create open spaces/parks to increase aesthetic appeal ✓✓  
 Variety of entertainment activities to attract tourists ✓✓  
**(Any FOUR)** (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.5 4.5.1 '... the country may end up importing the grain if it gets more export orders ...' ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Consumption and exports are almost equal to production ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.3 Japan/Taiwan/South Korea ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.4 Unreliable and erratic rainfall patterns ✓✓  
 Thundershowers/hail could destroy crops ✓✓  
 Natural hazards such as droughts/El Nino ✓✓  
 Water shortages ✓✓  
 Declining soil fertility ✓✓  
 Pests and diseases ✓✓  
 Population growth ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.5 To keep trade relationships between countries open ✓✓  
 Secure employment ✓✓  
 Earn foreign exchange which might balance the imports ✓✓  
 Maize farms are market driven and privately owned, therefore profit is the main concern. ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.6 More imports of maize will increase the costs of maize related products which the poor cannot afford. ✓✓  
 The finances use to balance the deficit might create job losses in another sector. ✓✓  
 Inflation may rise, which have a negative effect on monetary value ✓✓  
 The health of poor people may suffer because of a lack of a balanced diet ✓✓  
**(Any TWO)** (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.6 4.6.1 Candidates may mention ANY one example of an informal activity for ONE mark each. (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 It provides income for those that cannot find jobs in the formal sector ✓✓  
Allows for entrepreneurship ✓✓  
Sell goods at lower prices ✓✓  
Poorer communities have access to food ✓✓  
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.3 More people drawn to cities ✓✓  
Increased urban population resulted in more people to feed ✓✓  
Markets for informal traders were created around industrial sites ✓✓  
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.4 The businesses remain unregistered ✓✓  
No records of income received ✓✓  
No taxes are paid. ✓✓  
Country does not receive income from informal traders ✓✓  
Could result in negative/deficit in GDP ✓✓  
Income goes directly to the business owners. ✓✓  
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
- [75]**

**GRAND TOTAL: 225**