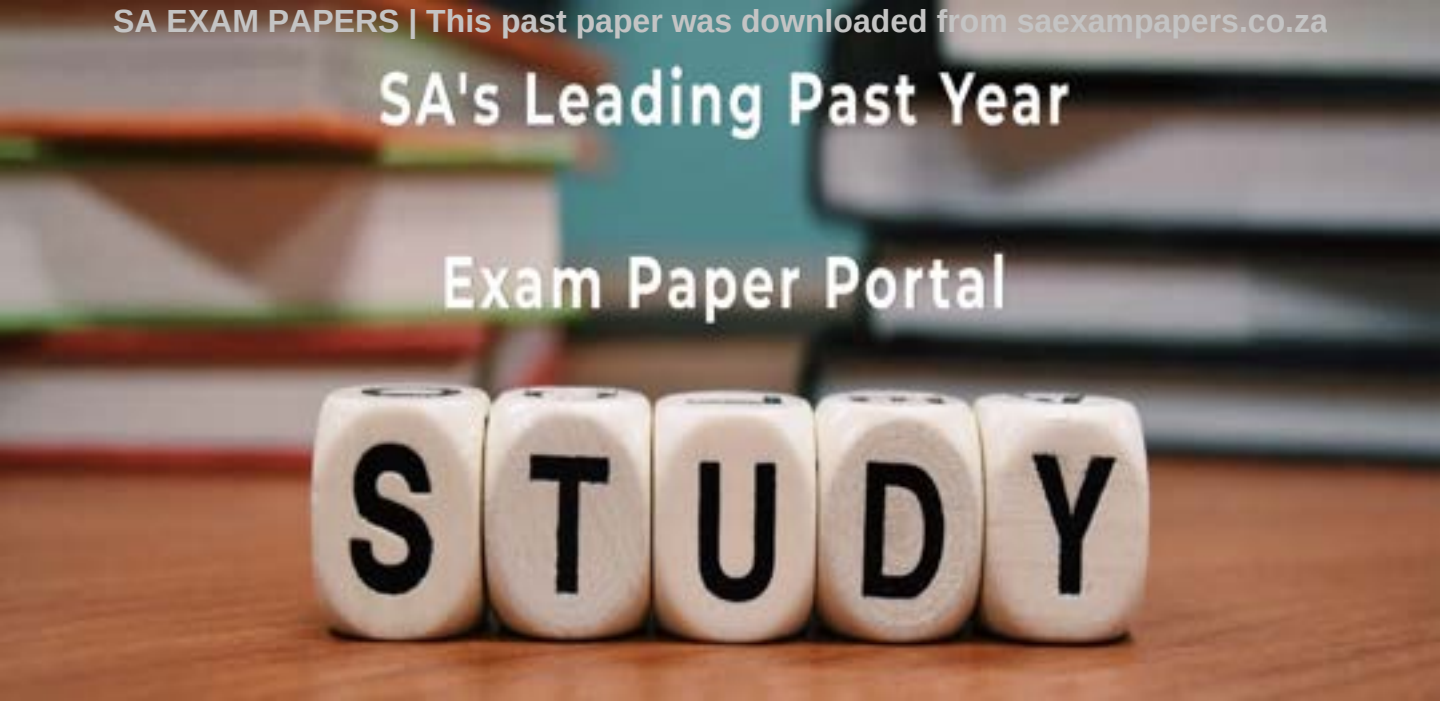

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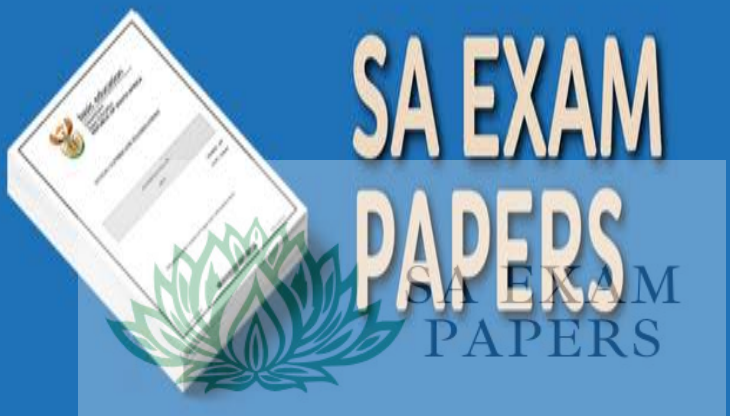

education

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

JUNE 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1

1.1.1 C (1)
1.1.2 A (1)
1.1.3 D (1)
1.1.4 B (1)
1.1.5 A (1) (5 x 1) (5)

1.2

1.2.1 Z (1)
1.2.2 Z (1)
1.2.3 Y (1)
1.2.4 Z (1)
1.2.5 Y (1) (5 x 1) (5)

1.3

1.3.1 subsiding (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 South Africa (1)
Eswatini (1)
Zambia(1)
Mozambique(1)
Madagascar(1)
Zimbabwe(1)
Malawi (1) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1)

1.3.3 Wind speed 270 km/h (2)
1434 fatalities (2)
$650 million damages(2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Cooler waters entered the system (2)
Friction over the land (2)
Lack of moist air(2)
Drop in temperature (2)
Increase in pressure(2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 People lost their belongings (1) and had to claim from insurance. (give examples) (2)
Houses were flooded (1) and people were moved to community places (2)
Local municipalities had to provide the affected people with food, clothing, blankets (2)
Bridges collapsed/ roofs were blown away (1) and had to be rebuild . (2)
Crops were washed away (1) leading to loss of income in the farming sector. (2)
Water pollution (1) resulting to outbreak of waterborne diseases. (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2)
PART MARKING (8)

1.4

1.4.1 frontal(1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Cold dry air from the South Atlantic High(B) meets with warm moist air from the South Indian High(2).
The two contrasting air do not mix but are separated by the moisture front.(2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 **Y** clear skies/ no cloud. (1)
X overcast/ full cloud cover/cumulonimbus cloud. (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 At X warm air from the South Indian high meets with cold air from the South Atlantic High. Warm air rises rapidly along the moisture front, cools and condenses to form cumulonimbus clouds(2)
At Y cold and dry air from the South Atlantic High subsides, no condensation/ no cloud formation(2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 **NEGATIVE IMPACT**
Soil erosion(2)
Flooding of the low lying areas(2)
Waterlogging of vegetation(2)
Destruction of the ecosystem/ food chain/ food webs(2)
Loss of biodiversity(2)
Rivers will be polluted (2)
Soil lose its nutrients(2)
Loss of wildlife (due to lightning/rainfall)(2)

POSITIVE IMPACT
Revival of groundwater(2)
Soil become fertile(2)
Rivers fill up(2)
Pastures flourish (2) (6)
[REFER TO BOTH OR ONE] (3 x 2)

(40)

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1

2.1.1	A (1)		
2.1.2	B (1)		
2.1.3	B (1)		
2.1.4	A (1)		
2.1.5	B (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)

2.2

2.2.1	B (1)		
2.2.2	A (1)		
2.2.3	Whole year (1)		
2.2.4	Y(1)		
2.2.5	Z (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)

2.3

2.3.1	The side view of a river from its source to its mouth.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3.2	Gradient (1) Length (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.3.3	There is a temporary base level (1) Knickpoint (1) Waterfall (1) Shape double concave (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.4	Increase in rainfall (2) River capture (2) Change in sea level (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.5	Cause more waterfalls (2) Cause wider floodplains more fertile soil. (2) Possibility of floods could increase (2) Erosion power increase (2) Velocity of river will increase (2) Volume of water increase(2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)

2.4

2.4.1 A - Dendritic (1)
B - Radial (1)
C - Rectangular (1) (3 x 1) (3)

2.4.2 A - Over uniform rocks similar hardness e.g. igneous rock or sedimentary rock (2)

C - horizontal-layered HARD sedimentary rocks with many joints in igneous rocks (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.3

a. The density of the tributaries (1 x 2) (2)

b Low infiltration - more water run to river
Less evaporation in area – water is retained
Greater run off – artificial surface
Less vegetation – less vegetation to intercept water
Steeper gradient – gradient cause water to flow faster
Impermeable rock – Does not allow infiltration so more run off
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

PART MARKING:
Low infiltration (1)
Greater run off (1)
Less vegetation (1)
Steeper gradient (1)
Impermeable rock (1)

(40)

SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

3.1

3.1.1 Town (1)
3.1.2 Village (1)
3.1.3 Metropolis (1)
3.1.4 Conurbation (1)
3.1.5 Hamlet (1) (5 x 1) (5)

3.2

3.2.1 C (1)
3.2.2 A (1)
3.2.3 B (1)
3.2.4 A (1)
3.2.5 A (1) (5 x 1) (5)

3.3

3.3.1 No or little infrastructure. (1)
No electricity or street lights. (1)
No proper roads. (1)
Abandoned (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 Urbanisation (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 **Push factors:**
Unemployment (2)
Insecurity (2)
Lack of education (2)
Lack of services (2)
Lack of health care (2)
Little or no infrastructure (2)
Drought and famine (2)
Mechanisation (2)

<u>Pull factors</u>:
Better job opportunities (2)
Better education opportunities (2)
Better health care (2)
Bright lights (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

3.3.4 Labour shortages in the rural area. (2)
Only women, children and senior citizens are left in the rural area. (2)
Decrease in the rural population. (2)
Deterioration of health-care facilities in the community. (2)
Deterioration of education facilities in the country. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.5 Counter urbanisation (1)
Promotes tourism in area – stimulating the economy. (1)
Improve standard of living in the area (1)
Develop skills in the rural area. (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.4

3.4.1 Invasion and succession(1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 Increase in property value. (2)
Decrease in property value. (2)
Could spark gentrification. (2)
People could move in/or out the area. (2)
More traffic on the roads. (2)
More crime. (2)
Improve land use. (2)
Urban Blight. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.3 The need of an area change. (2)
Gentrification (2)
Filtering(2)
Change in traffic patterns. (2)
Introduction of a public transport system. (2)
Main roads change the needs of land. (2)
Higher rental. (2)
Urban renewal – boosts economy/reduce crime/uplifts area. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5

3.5.1 On the outskirts of an urban area/ near industries/ open land. (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Movement of people into urban areas. (1)
Nowhere else to go/formal housing unavailable. (1)
Poor/poverty/unemployment resulting in no money for formal housing. (1)
Influx of poor foreigners or refugees. (1)
Higher birth rate in settlement (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 More infrastructure. (2)
More sanitation. (2)
Increase the functions and services available (utilities/ formal housing/ refuse/ sanitation) (2)
Move business to the region (decentralisation) (2)
Tax incentives. (2)
Improved education provision/upskilling (2)
Improved security. (2)
Better pay/increasing minimum wage. (2)
Job creation. (2)
Security increases through food gardens or programmes. (2)
Microloans for small businesses. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

QUESTION 4: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

4.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

4.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.3 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.4 2014 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.5 2024 – 2014 = 10 years (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.6 5'w x 10 = 50'w (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.7 18°28' + (1) 50'w = 19°18' West of True North (1) (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.8 106° (2) (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.9 19°18' + 106° = 125°18' (1) …… …… (1 x 1) (1)

4.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.2

a. Dispersed (1) (1 x 1) (1)

b. Linear (1) (1 x 1) (1)

c. Road (1) or the N4 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.3 Number 7 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.4 The shape of settlement is irregular(2)
Dirt roads(2)
Small houses(2)
Clustered houses (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (2)

4.2.5 Hectorspruit citrus estate (2)
The construction company (roads) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

4.3.1 Relief/Topography layer (1)
Drainage (1)
Land use layer (1)
[**ANY TWO**] (2 x 1) (2)

4.3.2 Gather information from a distance using satellites or airplanes. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 Can see inaccessible places (2)
Developers can work remotely (2)
Less costly (2)
They can see bigger area to take in consideration (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

(30)

GRAND TOTAL:150