FINAL

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING GUIDELINES

COMMON TEST

JUNE 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hour

This marking guidelines consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1   Z ✓

1.1.2   Z ✓

1.1.3   Y ✓

1.1.4   Z ✓

1.1.5   Y ✓

1.1.6   Y ✓

1.1.7   Z ✓

(7 x 1) (1)

1.2

1.2.1   A ✓

1.2.2   B ✓

1.2.3   C ✓

1.2.4   A ✓

1.2.5   D ✓

1.2.6   B ✓

1.2.7   B ✓

1.2.8   A ✓   (8 x 1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1   Radiation ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2   Cloudless/clear sky ✓
Calm/windless ✓
Cold temperatures at night time/Temperature below dew point ✓
[ANY ONE]   (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3   Katabatic ✓ (Wind)   (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4   At night, air cools as a result of terrestrial radiation and sinks
due to gravity ✓✓
Cold air becomes heavy and dense and sinks ✓✓   (1 x 2) (2)
[ANY ONE]

1.3.5   This cold air sinks to the valley floor ✓✓
If the temperature drops to reach dew point (above 0°C)
condensation occurs ✓✓   (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 It will cause visibility problems ✓✓
Visibility problems could increase crime rates ✓✓
Increased traffic congestion ✓✓
It can cause motor vehicle accidents ✓✓
Pedestrians/cyclists are at risk of being hit by motor vehicles ✓✓
If it mixes with pollutants it can cause smog, that can affect human
health (accept only **ONE** example of health condition that is affected)✓✓   (3 x 2) (6)
[ANY THREE]

1.4
1.4.1 a) S ✓
     b) Y ✓   (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 A   Elbow of capture ✓
     B   Wind gap ✓   (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 Headward ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 Higher rainfall causing increased headward erosion ✓
Larger stream volume increase erosion ✓
S is flowing through softer rock ✓
S has a steeper gradient/lower altitude ✓
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 Volume of water increase in rivers ✓✓
The erosive ability increase in rivers ✓✓   (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Aquatic organism perish (destroyed) since the supply of water
is reduced. ✓✓
Food chains and food webs are disrupted and the ecosystems
are thrown into a state of imbalance/ecosystems will be disturbed ✓✓   (2 x 2) (4)

1.5
1.5.1 The use of water sources in a sustainable way ✓✓   (1 x 2) (2)
[concept]

1.5.2 3 ✓ (Provinces)   (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 30 dams along the course supply 3 provinces with water ✓
Powers Eskom's coal-fired power station ✓
Supplying water to valleys ✓
Irrigating farms ✓
Providing water to the Kruger National Park ✓
[ANY TWO]   (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.4 Water will be polluted (accept examples) ✓✓
Quality of the water decreases. ✓✓
It raises the temperature of the water. ✓✓
It will influence the aquatic ecosystem negatively (accept examples) ✓✓
Negative impact on biodiversity. ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Create a buffer zone✓ to prevent development too close to the river. ✓
Implement legislations✓ to discourage pollution of the river. ✓
Issue fines for illegal dumping✓ to prevent the pollution of the river. ✓
Monitoring /testing the quality of the water✓ to ensure it is suitable
for domestic and industrial use. ✓
Educate farmers on sustainable farming methods (accept examples). ✓✓
Educating people/awareness campaigns/ ✓ to prevent dumping and pollution
of rivers (accept examples) ✓
Encourage or promote the planting of trees✓ to reduce surface run-off or
soil erosion. ✓
Protect natural vegetation✓ to reduce surface run-off or soil erosion. ✓
Promote recycling of waste water before releasing back into river. ✓✓
Conserve wetlands✓ to preserve the quality of the water. ✓
[ANY FOUR (one mark for a factor plus one mark for a qualifier)] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING – MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS
Learners must be awarded **ONE** mark for only stating a factor.

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1 A ✓
2.1.2 D ✓
2.1.3 B ✓
2.1.4 D ✓
2.1.5 C ✓
2.1.6 B ✓
2.1.7 C ✓
2.1.8 A ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

2.2
2.2.1 Y ✓
2.2.2 Y ✓
2.2.3 Z ✓
2.2.4 Y ✓
2.2.5 Z ✓
2.2.6 Z ✓
2.2.7 Y ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

2.3
2.3.1 Refers to the movement of people from farms to cities ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
        [Concept]

2.3.2 Natural disasters ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 It decreases the number of people in the rural areas ✓✓
        People leaving rural areas increases rural depopulation ✓✓
        [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 The young people are more likely to move to the cities leaving behind
        a large older population. ✓✓
        Family units are broken, e.g. when parents leave children with
        grandparents to work in urban areas. ✓✓
        Increase in crime e.g. farm killings ✓✓
        Abandoned buildings resulting in ghost town ✓✓
        Reduced service delivery (accept examples)✓✓
        [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5   Meeting the basic needs/RDP ✓✓
Comprehensive Rural Development program/Agenda 21 ✓✓
Provide quality services e.g. schools ✓✓
Upgrade infrastructure to improve accessibility ✓✓
Industrial development/industrial decentralization to create more employment ✓✓
Host special events ✓✓
Development of game parks/ecotourism/promote tourism ✓✓
Develop tourist accommodation such as bed and breakfast ✓✓
Improve salaries ✓✓
Government grants/incentives to support farmers✓✓
Uplifting farming communities ✓✓
Development of agricultural schools ✓✓
Create employment opportunities ✓✓
Improve access to capital for farmers✓✓
Skills training for farmers ✓✓
Speed up land reform ✓✓
[ANY FOUR]   (4 x 2) (8)

2.4
2.4.1   a)   CBD ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

b)   It has the tallest buildings ✓
It has a high building density ✓
Centrally located ✓   (2 x 1) (2)
[**ANY TWO**]

c)   High rentals have forced businesses to relocate to other
commercial areas with lower rentals and more space. ✓✓
Landlords/owners do not refurbish/maintain buildings that force
businesses to relocate to more modern parts of the city ✓✓
The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages
customers ✓✓
The large number of informal traders is unattractive for business ✓✓
Traffic congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and
decreases business ✓✓
There is a lack of parking space and a shortage of parking garages
which discourages businesses to the CBD ✓✓
The CBD has decreased in accessibility because of urban expansion
which impacts negatively on businesses ✓✓
Associated with pollution (noise, air and land) which creates an
unpleasant/unhealthy environment ✓✓
Inhabited by immigrants/vagrants ✓✓
[**ANY TWO**]   (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 a) Close to local market (CBD) ✓✓
Close to labour force ✓✓
Does not require large space ✓✓
Light industries can occupy multi-storey buildings ✓✓
Produces less air, water and noise pollution ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

b) It is the future expansion area for the CBD. ✓✓
Allows for redevelopment and renovation increasing land value ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Pollution from industrial areas repels high income residential zones
(accept examples but award marks for only **ONE** type of pollution)✓✓
Heavy industries are not aesthetically pleasing for people in high income
residential areas. ✓✓
Influx of traffic congestion near heavy manufacturing land-use zones does
not suit high income residential zones. ✓✓
Heavy industries will result in decrease in land values of high income
residential areas ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5
2.5.1 These are illegally built settlements by the poor using as variety of
available material. ✓✓
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Limited evidence of planning ✓
Variety of building material used for construction. ✓
Lack of basic services. ✓
Lack of infrastructure ✓
Shacks are clustered ✓
Lack of waste management ✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Unemployment ✓
Low paying jobs ✓
Poverty ✓
High cost of formal housing/rentals ✓
Occupying vacant land at no cost ✓
Develops close to place of employment ✓
Limited budgets for low cost housing ✓ (2 x 1) (2)
[ANY TWO]

2.5.4   Safe drinking water ✓
Proper shelter ✓
Electricity ✓
School ✓
Employment ✓
Sanitation ✓
Health care ✓
Refuse removal ✓
Planned roads ✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5   Heavy rainfall will cause the river to overflow its banks flooding the informal settlement. ✓✓
Mud slide/floods would destroy/wash away homes ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6   Relocate informal settlement dwellers to areas where self-help schemes can be built. ✓✓
Provision of land for building formal houses. ✓✓
Provide site and service plots ✓ ✓
Provide RDP houses to those living in informal settlements ✓✓
Strict legislation on preventing the growth of informal settlements ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 D ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 A ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Formula: length x breadth
       (4,2 x 0,5) x (3,8 x 0,5)
       = 2,1 km ✓ x 1,9 km ✓
       = 3,99 km² ✓   (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 Formula: Actual distance = Map distance x map scale
       9,5cm x 100 ✓ (Range 9.4 to 9.6)
       = 950m ✓   (Range 940 to 960)   (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 Convex slope ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 Reservoir ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 B ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Soil erosion ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Afforestation/encourage vegetation growth on steep slope ✓✓
       Terracing of steep slopes ✓✓
       Contour ploughing ✓✓
       Strip cultivation with alternate crops in the same area ✓✓
       Stone walls/anti-erosion walls to trap water run-off and soil. ✓✓
       Refilling of the eroded areas ✓✓
       [ANY TWO]   (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 South ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 The tributaries joining the Lesseyton River form 'Vs' pointing south
       hence the river is flowing in the same direction. ✓✓
       The river is flowing from high ground **(Spot height 1287m D1**) to
       low ground (**Spot height 1270 D1**) ✓✓
       [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 C ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 The tributaries join the main river at acute angles. ✓✓
       The tributaries resemble the branches of a tree ✓✓
       [**ANY ONE]**   (1 x 2) (2)

3.3   GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATON SYSTEM

3.3.1   A layer of information (based on a theme) ✓✓   (1 x 2) (2)
         [CONCEPT]

3.3.2   Supply water for irrigation of crops ✓✓
         There is no need for water infrastructure like pipelines/furrows/canals. ✓✓
         The layer will supply information on water supply for the purpose of
         cultivation ✓✓
         [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3   Vector ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4   The map is made up of points, lines and polygons ✓   (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5   The orthophoto map has a higher degree of clarity and details of images. ✓✓
         The orthophoto map has a better quality image. ✓✓
         The orthophoto has a larger scale. ✓✓
         Large scale maps show more detail and better resolution. ✓✓
         Many small pixels ✓✓
         [ANY ONE]   (1 x 2) (2)