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# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

DEPARTMENT OF BASIC  
EDUCATION  
PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001  
**19 - 11 - 2024**  
APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE  
PUBLIC EXAMINATION

**GEOGRAPHY P1**  
**MEMO**  
**NOVEMBER 2024**

**MARKS: 150**

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**These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.**



3

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.2 B (Kaiahari High) (1) ✓
- 1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗ 2
- 1.2.1 Melting snow ✓
- 1.2.2 Mouth
- 1.2.3 Third order 2
- 1.3.1 Katabatic
- 1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓
- 1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion



- 1.4.1<sup>ii</sup> Shape of front concave - ✗  
Steep gradient ✗ 6
- 1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗
- 1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. ✓✓ 7
- 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗
- (b) The river channel is wide ✗
- (c) Regularity of rainfall and the soil type over which the streams flow. Rainfall occurs regularly. (R) ✓✓ 7
- 1.5.2 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape
- 1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase as it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro-electricity. 13



**SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**

**QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER**

1.1 1.1.1 C (1)

1.1.2 B (1)

1.1.3 C (1)

1.1.4 C (1)

1.1.5 B (1)

1.1.6 C (1)

1.1.7 A (1)

1.1.8 C (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1 B (1)

1.2.2 A (1)

1.2.3 B (1)

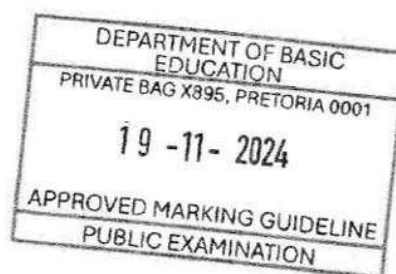
1.2.4 A (1)

1.2.5 B (1)

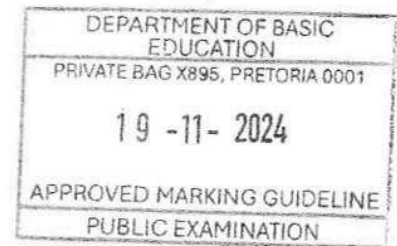
1.2.6 A (1)

1.2.7 B (1)

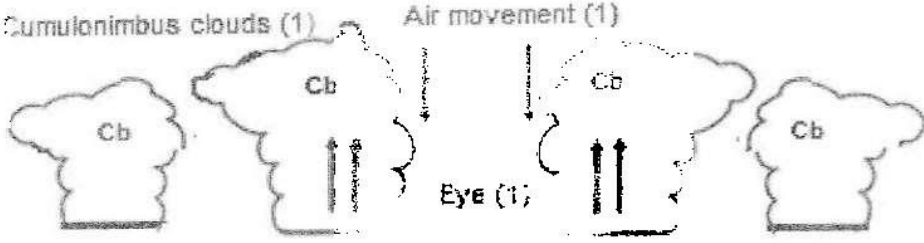
(7 x 1) (7)



- 1.3 1.3.1 West to east (1)  
Direction: Eastwards (1) (1 x 1) (1)  
[ANY ONE]
- 1.3.2 Driven by the westerlies (2)  
Reason: Occurs in the westerly wind belt (2) (1 x 2) (2)  
[ANY ONE]
- 1.3.3 Cold front will undercut the warm air (ahead of it) (2)  
How does front A The steeper gradient will cause rapid uplift of the warm air (2)  
form a cb Cooling and condensation occurs (2) (2 x 2) (4)  
cloud? [ANY TWO]
- 1.3.4 Maintain natural vegetation (2)  
PARAGRAPH Explain strategies to manage negative environmental impact of heavy rainfall from MLC  
Encourage afforestation (2)  
Buffering of the area (2)  
Create effective drainage systems (2)  
Use of sandbags (2)  
Building of retaining walls (accept examples) (2)  
Use of catch nets (areas prone to rockfalls) (2)  
Use of canopies (areas prone to rockfalls) (2)  
Construction of gullions (2)  
Construct dams (weir / weir) (2)  
Construct artificial levees/ barriers (2)  
Conserve wetlands/marshes/swamps (2)  
Implement contour ploughing (2)  
Terracing of slopes (2)  
Widening river channels (water management systems) (2)  
Canalising rivers (2)  
Educate people about environmental conservation (2)  
Awareness/early warnings systems (2) (4 x 2) (8)  
[ANY FOUR]
- 1.4 1.4.1 Presence of a low-pressure system/ convergence of air (1)  
State ONE Presence of Coriolis force (1)  
condition for develop- Sea surface temperatures of 26,5 °C or more (1)  
ment Calm conditions over the oceans (1)  
Unstable conditions/ High rates of evaporation over the oceans / high  
humidity (1)  
Production of latent heat (1)  
Upper air divergence (1)  
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Exposed to more moisture over the ocean from 10 to 11 March (1)  
Give evidence from map and table that TC strengthened from 10 to 11 March (2 x 1) (2)



1.4.3 Moved over the land /less moisture (2)  
 More friction (2)  
 Less latent heat (2)  
 Starting to dissipate (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 **Cumulonimbus clouds (1)** **Air movement (1)**  
 Sketch  
 Labelled  
 Cross-section  
 Cloud type  
 Eye  
 Air movement in the eye  
  
 Sketch of cross-section (4 x 1) (4)

1.4.5 Air subsides (2)  
 The air heats up (2)  
 Moisture gets evaporated/air is dry (2)  
 No condensation takes place (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Summer (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 **WIND A (south-westerly)**  
 Describe the temp and moisture content of wind A and B  
 cold and dry (2)  
**WIND B (north-easterly)**  
 warm and moist (2) (2 x 2) (4)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**

**WIND A (south-westerly)**  
 cold (1) or dry (1)

**WIND B (north-easterly)**  
 warm (1) or moist (1)  
**[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]**

1.5.3 **Close to the moisture front:**  
 Explain why the heaviest rainfall occurs closest to the moisture front as evident in the source  
 Rapid uplift of air along the moisture front (2)  
 Greater (vertical) condensation (2)  
 (Dense line of) cumulonimbus clouds form (2)  
**OR**  
**Further from the moisture front:**  
 Less uplift of air further from the moisture front (2),  
 Less (vertical) condensation (2)  
 Less clouds form (2)  
**[ANY TWO-MUST REFER TO EITHER CLOSE TO OR FURTHER FROM MOISTURE FRONT]** (2 x 2) (4)



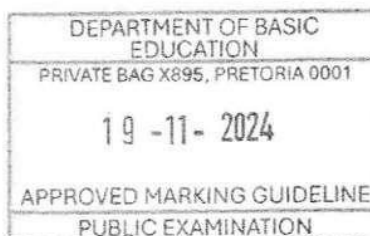
- 1.5.4 Explain the negative (physical) impact of line thunder storms
- Natural habitats will be destroyed (2)
  - Ecosystems will be destroyed (2)
  - Biodiversity will be reduced (2)
  - Top soil will be washed away/soil erosion (2)
  - Mass movements can be triggered (accept examples) (2)
  - Wildlife would be displaced/drowned (2)
  - Trees/natural vegetation can be uprooted/destroyed (2)
  - Water quality will be reduced (2)
  - Increased leaching of soil (2)
  - Sinkholes form (2)
  - Silting up/ deposition of material (2)
- [ANY THREE]**

(3 x 2) (6) [60]



**QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY**

- |     |       |  |         |     |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | Z (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.2 | Y (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.3 | Y (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.4 | Y (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.5 | Z (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.6 | Z (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.1.7 | Z (1)  | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | D (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.2 | D (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.3 | C (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.4 | C (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.5 | D (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.6 | C (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.7 | B (1)  |         |     |
|     | 2.2.8 | D (1)  | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 2.3 | 2.3.1 | Radial (accept centrifugal) (1)  | (1 x 1) | (1) |
|     | 2.3.2 | 2 <sup>nd</sup> (2)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 2.3.3 | Radiates outwards from a high-lying central point (accept examples of landforms) (2)   | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 2.3.4 | The tributaries join the main river at acute angles at <b>A</b> and at right angles at <b>B</b> (2)  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
|     | 2.3.5 | Alternate layers of hard and soft rock (varying resistance) (2)<br>Folded rocks (2)  | (2 x 2) | (4) |
|     | 2.3.6 | Land is steep/ uneven (2)<br>Prone to soil erosion/thin soils (2)<br>Infertile soils (2)<br>Risk of mass movements (2)<br>High cost of developing land (2)<br><b>[ANY TWO]</b> | (2 x 2) | (4) |





2.4	2.4.1	When the river experiences an <u>increase in energy</u> (erodes vertically) (2) <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.2	Knickpoint (1) (accept waterfall)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.3	Change/drop in gradient (2) Evidence of vertical erosion (2) Water flowing faster (2) Evidence of old and new river profiles (2) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.4	It formed a valley in a valley (2) The river channel got deeper/steeper/wider (2) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.5	Vertical erosion occurs on the flood plain (2) A new river valley is formed (2) This creates a step like feature (known as a terrace) (2) The old flood plain is now the river terrace (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.6	Bar formation (1) (2) (2) Difficult/expensive to build infrastructure (accept examples) (2) River terraces can be very narrow (1) Limit use of machinery (2) Increase in soil erosion/within soils (2) Uneven slopes/rugged landscape (2) Unstable soil/mass movement (accept examples) (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5	2.5.1	Monitoring and controlling (management) of water resources in a drainage basin/catchment area (2) <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.2	Agriculture (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	Causes eutrophication/ reduction in oxygen levels (2) Imbalance in the nutrient levels in the river (2) Reduction in biodiversity (2) Reduction in fauna and flora (2) Water pollution (accept examples) (2) Increase in water borne diseases (2) Ecosystems/natural habitats are disrupted (2) Water table will be lowered (2) Increase in soil erosion (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)

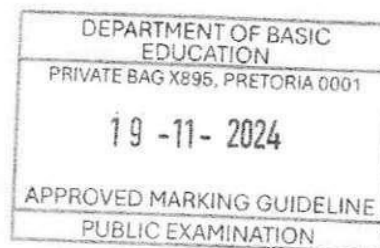


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- 2.5.4 Educational programmes (2)  
 Awareness programmes (accept examples) (2)  
 Implement legislation/laws/conservation zones (accept examples) (2)  
 Impose fines (2)  
 Improve waste water/ grey water treatment (2)  
 Create buffer zones (accept examples) (2)  
 Encourage afforestation (2)  
 Remove alien vegetation (2)  
 Proper sewerage/water purification systems (2)  
 Maximise wastewater / grey water usage (2)  
 Frequent testing of water (2)  
 Conserve wetlands (2)  
 Recycle agricultural/domestic/industrial waste (2)  
 Maintain/construct water infrastructure (2)  
 Sustainable farming (accept examples) (2)  
 Encourage rain water harvesting (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]**

(4 x 2) (8)  
[60]

**TOTAL SECTION A: 120**



**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

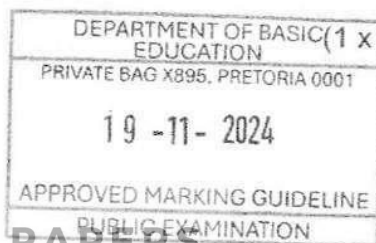
3.1	3.1.1	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.4	23 (1) years x 8 = 184; 0,04 (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.5	(3,0 cm x 0,1) (2,2 (1) cm x 0,1) [range 2,1 cm – 2,3 cm] Area calculation (0,30 (1) km x 0,22 (1) km) [range 0,21 km – 0,23 km] = 0,066 (0,07) km <sup>2</sup> (1) [range 0,06 – 0,07 km <sup>2</sup> ]	(4 x 1)	(4)
	3.1.6	Due to the river (1) Expansion limited from feature 6 in a SE direction Row of trees forms a buffer zone (1) There is a recreational area (accept greenbelt) (1) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	(a) Urban heat island (effect) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) Heat will get trapped (2) Reduced wind speed (2) Reduced air flow (2) Artificial surfaces (2) Multiple reflections (2) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.2	Rose Park at 7 is located on the north (east)-facing slope which is warmer / receives more insolation (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**

Rose Park at 7 is located on the north (east)-facing slope (1)  
**[MAXIMUM 1 MARK]**

3.2.3	A (accept D) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.4	To reduce the risk of flooding due to the confluence of rivers (2) To reduce the risk of flooding downstream (cultivated land, built up area, railway line, caravan park) (2) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING**  
To reduce the risk of flooding (1)  
**[MAXIMUM 1 MARK]**



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DBE/November 2024

3.2.5	Meander (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.6	Land is flat/ gentle (accept lower course) (1) Contour lines are far apart (1) Give evidence for any of the above [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7	Water flows faster on the outer bank /11/ undercut slope (2) Water flows slower on the inner bank /10/ slip off slope (2) Why more erosion at 11 than 10? [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.1	High (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.2	Attribute (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	It indicates what feature J represents in reality (2) The reference shows that the symbol at J is an excavation (2) To distinguish between similar land-use features (mine dump and mine excavation) (2) Reference assists in identifying feature [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4	The demarcation of an area around/along a geographical feature/ location (2) Buffering [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.5	Restrict development on the banks of the river (2) Decrease pollution from the built-up area (2) Reduces eroded soil from entering the river (2) Decreased eutrophication (2) Reduces salinity (2) The natural course/capacity of the river will be maintained (2) Biodiversity of the river will be preserved (2) Buffing-protect quality of water in river [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)

**TOTAL SECTION B: 30**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**



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DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION  
 PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001  
 19-11-2024  
 APPLIED EDUCATION  
 PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS



**TOLERANCE RANGE: 2024 NSC NOV EXAMINATION**

SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY											PAPER										
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13									
QUESTION NUMBER	60	60	30																			
MAX MARK	60	60	30																			
TOLERANCE RANGE PER QUESTION	1.3.4 OR 1.5.3	2.3.6 OR 2.4.5	3.3.3																			
Indicate the item at which the Tolerance Range will apply	2	2	2																			
OVERALL TOLERANCE RANGE FOR QUESTION PAPER	2 + 2 MARKS											TOTAL MARKS										
APPROVED	CAN BE APPLIED IN 2 OUT OF 3 QUESTIONS											4 MARKS										
												2.6%										

DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI INTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI INTERNAL MODERATOR
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DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 2024

