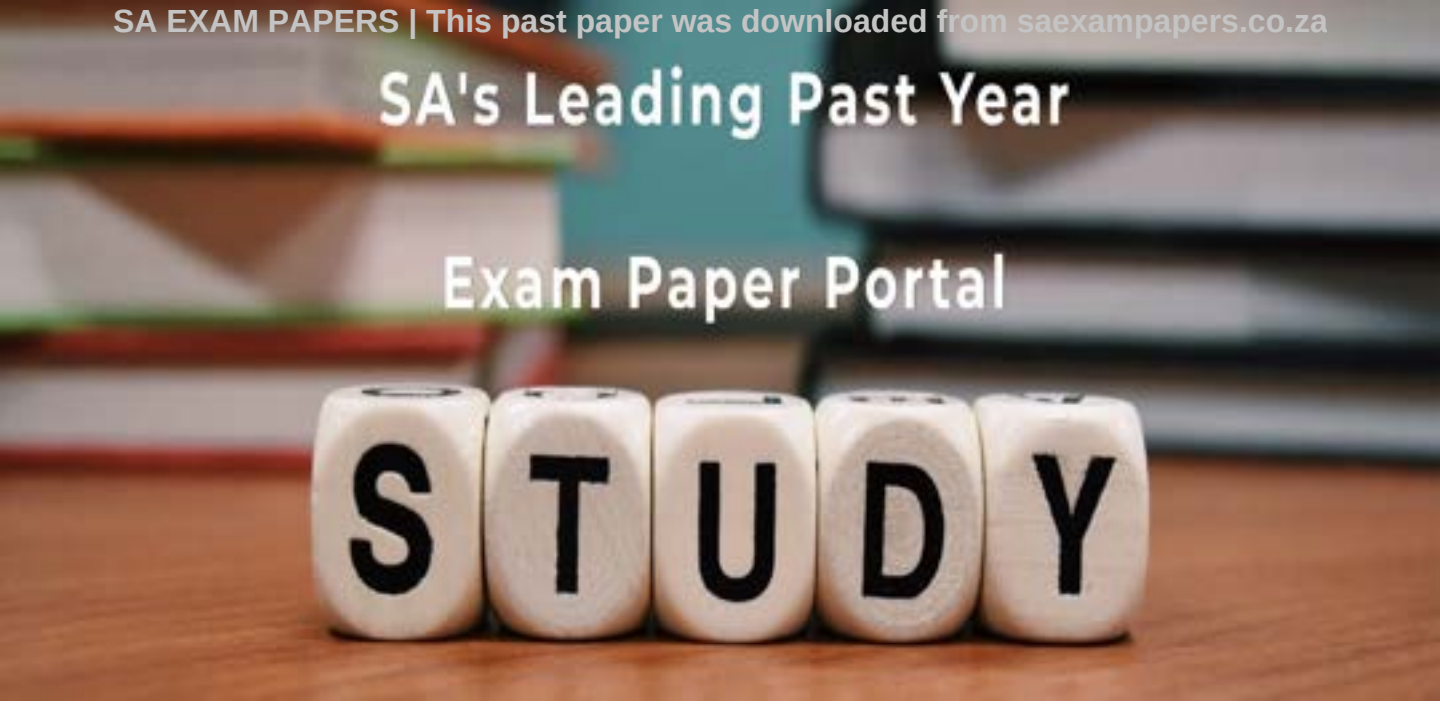

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GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2024 AND SC JUNE 2025

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- Where a correct fact has been mentioned more than once in a specific response
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ×
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

For the following action words, ONE-word answers are acceptable: **list**, **name**, **state**, **identify**
For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe**, **explain**, **evaluate**, **analyse**, **suggest**, **differentiate**, **distinguish**, **define**, **discuss**, **why**, **how**
The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE-word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide**, **what**, **tabulate** and **give**

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
  - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals.
  - Sub-section totals to be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
  - Sub-totals must be written legibly
  - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left-hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

30

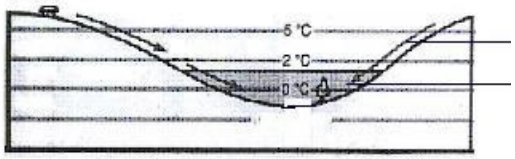
QUESTION 1

1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
1.1.2 B (Kalahari 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



Air flows downslope ✓✓ **6**

1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗
Steep gradient of front ✓

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 ✓ ✗

1.5.2 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase at 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. NP **13**

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

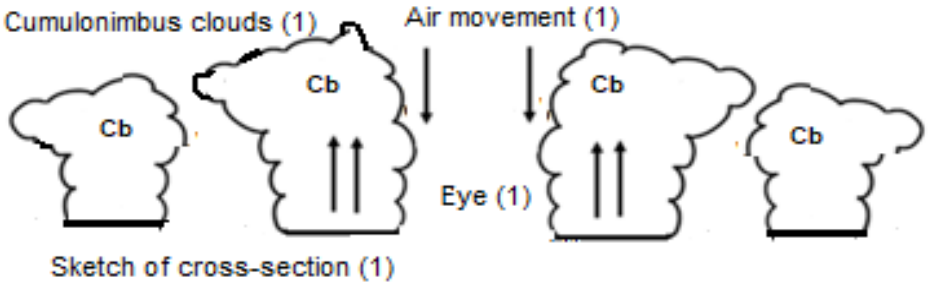
1.1	1.1.1	C (1)		
	1.1.2	B (1)		
	1.1.3	C (1)		
	1.1.4	C (1)		
	1.1.5	B (1)		
	1.1.6	C (1)		
	1.1.7	A (1)		
	1.1.8	C (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	B (1)		
	1.2.2	A (1)		
	1.2.3	B (1)		
	1.2.4	A (1)		
	1.2.5	B (1)		
	1.2.6	A (1)		
	1.2.7	B (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)

1.3	1.3.1 Direction	West to east (1) Eastwards (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2 Reason	Driven by the westerlies (2) Occurs in the westerly wind belt (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3 How does front **A** form **cb** cloud?	Cold front will undercut the warm air (ahead of it) (2) The steeper gradient will cause rapid uplift of the warm air (2) Cooling and condensation occurs (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.4 PARAGRAPH Explain strategies to manage negative environmental impact of heavy rainfall from MLC	Maintain natural vegetation (2) 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 gabions (2) Construct dams (wall) / 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) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
1.4	1.4.1 State ONE condition for development	Presence of a low-pressure system/ convergence of air (1) Presence of Coriolis force (1) Sea surface temperatures of 26,5 °C or more (1) 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 Give evidence from map and table that TC strengthened from 10 to 11 March	Exposed to more moisture over the ocean from 10 to 11 March (1) Wind speed increased from 63 km/h to 95km/h/116 km/h (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)

1.4.3 Give TWO reasons for decrease in wind speed from 6:00-18:00

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 Sketch Labelled Cross-section Cloud type Eye Air movement in the eye



(4 x 1) (4)

1.4.5 Account for lack of rainfall and clouds in the eye

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 Describe the temp and moisture content of wind A and B

WIND A (south-westerly)
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 Explain why the heaviest rainfall occurs closest to the moisture front as evident in the source

Close to the moisture front:
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	2nd (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.3 Reason	Radiates outwards from a high-lying central point (accept examples of landforms) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4 Joining of tributaries	The tributaries join the main river at acute angles at **A** and at right angles at **B** (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.5 TWO conditions	Alternate layers of hard and soft rock (varying resistance) (2) Folded rocks (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.3.6 Why are human activities limited in areas where A and B are?	Land is steep/ uneven (2) Prone to soil erosion/thin soils (2) Infertile soils (2) Risk of mass movements (2) High cost of developing land (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.4	2.4.1	When the river experiences an <u>increase in energy</u> (erodes vertically) (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.2	Knickpoint (1) (accept waterfall)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.3 How does A indicate river rejuvenation?	Change/drop in gradient (2) Evidence of vertical erosion (2) Water flowing faster (2) Evidence of old and new river profiles (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.4 Describe the change rejuvenation has made on landscape B.	It formed a valley in a valley (2) The river channel got deeper/steeper/wider (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.5 How do river terraces form?	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) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.6 Why are some terraces not suitable for farming?	Far from water sources (2) Difficult/expensive to build infrastructure (accept examples) (2) River terraces can be very narrow (2) Limit use of machinery (2) Decrease in soil fertility/thin soils (2) Uneven slopes/rugged landscape (2) Unstable soil/mass movement (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5	2.5.1 Definition	Monitoring and controlling (management) of water resources in a drainage basin/catchment area (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.2	Agriculture (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3 How does the human activity negatively impact the health (water quality) of a catchment area?	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) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.5.4 PARAGRAPH Suggest sustainable strategies the government can put in place to preserve catchment areas

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'/ 3° 04' (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.5 Area calculation	(3,0 cm x 0,1) (2,2 (1) cm x 0,1) [range 2,1 cm – 2,3 cm] (0,30 (1) km x 0,22 (1) km) [range 0,21 km – 0,23 km] 0,066 (0,07) km² (1) [range 0,06 – 0,07 km²]	(4 x 1)	(4)
	3.1.6 Expansion limited from feature 6 in a SE direction	Due to the river (1) Row of trees forms a buffer zone (1) There is a recreational area (accept greenbelt) (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	(a) Urban heat island (effect) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	Why is the high density of buildings at F contributing to higher temps?	(b) Heat will get trapped (2) Reduced wind speed (2) Reduced air flow (2) Artificial surfaces (2) Multiple reflections (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.2 Aspect of slope	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 Explain why the constructio n of a weir was necessary. F+Q	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) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING To reduce the risk of flooding (1) **[MAXIMUM 1 MARK]**		

3.2.5	Meander (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.6 Give evidence for dev of landform	Land is flat/ gentle (accept lower course) (1) Contour lines are far apart (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7 Why more erosion at 11 than 10	Water flows faster on the outer bank /11/ undercut slope (2) Water flows slower on the inner bank /10/ slip off slope (2) **[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 Reference assists in identifying feature	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) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4 Buffering	The demarcation of an area around/along a geographical feature/ location (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.5 Buffing- protect quality of water in river	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) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
		TOTAL SECTION B:	**30**
		GRAND TOTAL:	**150**