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Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

GEOGRAPHY
MAY 2024 Marking Guide

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOUR

This marking guide consists of 7 pages

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1.1.

1.1.1.	B (1)		
1.1.2.	C (1)		
1.1.3.	C (1)		
1.1.4.	C (1)		
1.1.5.	D (1)		
1.1.6.	A (1)		
1.1.7.	D (1)	(7X1)	(7)

1.2.

1.2.1.	Stratosphere (1)		
1.2.2.	Stratosphere (1)		
1.2.3.	Tropopause (1)		
1.2.4.	Troposphere (1)		
1.2.5.	Mesosphere (1)		
1.2.6.	Mesosphere (1)		
1.2.7.	Troposphere (1)		
1.2.8.	Stratosphere (1)	(8x1)	(8)

1.3.

1.3.1.	The process whereby heat is trapped close to the surface of the earth by greenhouse gasses. (2) (CONCEPT)	(1x2)	(2)
1.3.2.	Electricity and heat production (1)	(1x1)	(1)
1.3.3.	Carbon dioxide (2)	(2x1)	(2)
1.3.4.	Global temperature rises and leads to the melting of Ice caps. (2) Plants and animals that cannot adapt to higher temperatures die and become extinct. (2) More droughts and floods (2) Warmer oceans leads to marine life and coral reefs to die. (2) (ANY TWO)	(2x1) (2x1) (2x2)	(2) (2) (4)
1.3.5.	Introduce measures to save electricity. (2) Switch to renewable sources of generating electricity. (2) Introduce carbon tax on generation of electricity. (2) Introduce an energy tax on combined heat and power (2) (ANY THREE)	(3x2)	(6)

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1.4.

1.4.1.	Orographic/relief (1)	(1x1)	(1)
1.4.2.	Windward (1)	(1x1)	(1)
1.4.3.	The windward side of the mountain receives the most rain. (1)	(1x1)	(1)
1.4.4.	Warm moist Air rises from the ocean when the warm air reaches a mountain, the mountain forces the air upwards (2) This causes the air to cool as it rises and condensation starts, leading to rain. (2)	(2x2)	(4)
1.4.5	Heavy rainfall can lead to soil erosion (2) Landslides damaging the natural vegetation (2) Biodiversity can be destroyed because of landslides (2) Loss of habitats (2) Food chains/food webs destroyed. (2) Mudslides due to heavy rain can destroy the environment. (2) Rockfalls can damage the environment. (2)	(4x2)	(8)

1.5.

1.5.1.	Synoptic weather maps offer a summary of weather conditions over a country over a particular period. (CONCEPT)	(1x1)	(1)
1.5.2.	Summer	(1x1)	(1)
1.5.3.	High temperatures over the interior (2) Low pressure cell over the interior of the country. (2) (ANY ONE)	(2x1)	(2)
1.5.4.	High pressure cell (2)	(2x1)	(2)
1.5.5.	(a) clear skies (1) (b) 35 knots (1) (c) North westerly (1)	(3x1)	(3)
1.5.6.	Lüderitz is located on the west coast and experience lower temperatures because of the cold Benguela Ocean current. (2) The prevailing winds from the cold ocean lower the temperature of Lüderitz. (2) Durban is situated on East Coast and experience higher temperatures because of the Warm Mozambique/Agulhas Ocean current (2)	(3x2)	(6)

TOTAL 60

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

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2.1.1. Mantle (1)
2.1.2. Crust (1)
2.1.3. Inner core (1)
2.1.4 Outer core (1)
2.1.5. Crust (1)
2.1.6 Mantle (1)
2.1.7. Crust (1) (7x1) (7)

2.2.

2.2.1. C (1)
2.2.2. D (1)
2.2.3. E (1)
2.2.4. F (1)
2.2.5. B (1)
2.2.6. H (1)
2.2.7. A (1)
2.2.8. G (1) (8x1) (8)

2.3.

2.3.1. The theory that describes the earth surface as consisting of several plates that are slowly moving. (2)
(CONCEPT) (1x2) (2)

2.3.2. Pangaea (1) (1x1) (1)

2.3.3. North – Laurasia (1)
South- Gondawanaland (1) (2x1) (2)

2.3.4. South America (1)
Africa (1)
Australia (1)
Antarctica (1)
(ANY TWO) (2x1) (2)

2.3.5. The east coast of South America fits the west coast of Africa almost perfectly at 2 000 m below sea level. (2)
Geology and fossils of Africa and South America are similar (2)
Rock formations along South Africa's west coastline match those along South America's east coastline. (2)
Similar coal deposits are found in the same stratigraphic positions in Antarctica, South America, India, Africa and Australia (2)
Lystrosaurus (which could not swim) fossils are found in Africa, India and Antarctica. (2)
The contents fit like a puzzle. (2) (4x2) (8)
(ANY FOUR)

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2.4.1.	Vibration in the earth crust. Vibrations are sent in the form of shockwaves from the point in the crust where faulting and movement occur. (2) (CONCEPT)	(1x2)	(2)
2.4.2.	The earthquake took place at a conservative plate boundary, where the Caribbean plate moves eastwards. (1)	(1x1)	(1)
2.4.3.	The point below the earth where the earthquake occurs. (2)	(1x2)	(2)
2.4.4.	High fatalities in densely populated areas, instant loss. (2) People lose their homes. (2) Infrastructure destroyed makes communication difficult. (2) Secondary hazards such as fires, mudslides often follow an earthquake which can cause more fatalities and injuries. (2) (ANY TWO)	(2x2)	(4)
2.4.5.	Setting up earthquake warning systems (2) Building safer buildings (2) Establish evacuation routes (2) Establishment of first aid stations with volunteer doctors and nurses. (2) (ANY THREE)	(3x2)	(6)
2.5			
2.5.1.	A volcano that erupts on a regular basis (2)	(1x2)	(2)
2.5.2.	Composite volcano (1)	(1x1)	(1)
2.5.3.	Alternating layers of ash and lava (2) Steep sided conical peak. (2)	(2x1)	(2)
2.5.4.	Lava solidifies in the main vent causing it to block. (2) The molten lava in the chamber finds a new exit on the side of the cone. (2)	(2x2)	(4)
2.5.5.	Volcanic soils are fertile and allow intensive agriculture to take place. (2) Higher yields lead to more exports. (2) Volcanic areas attract tourist this can create more jobs in the tourist industry. (2) Hot springs can be used for heating houses and attract tourist. (ANY THREE)	(3x2)	(6)
3.1.1.	A (1)	(1x1)	(1)
3.1.2.	C (1)	(1x1)	(1)
3.1.3.	9,1 cm x100 =910 metres (2) (Range 900-920)	(2x1)	(2)

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3.1.4.	South easterly (2)	(2x1)	(2)
3.1.5.	130^0 (2)	(2x1)	(2)
3.1.6.	True Bearing (2)	(2X1)	(2)
3.2.	**MAP INTERPRETATION**		
3.2.1.	C		
3.2.2.	Wind breaker. Prevent soil erosion	(2x1)	(2)
3.2.3.	(a) morning (1) (b) The shadows fall in a south-westerly direction (2)	(1x1) (2x1)	(1) (2)
3.2.4	(a) Norh easterly (b) The river flows towards the dam (2) The V-shape contour lines point in a south-westerly direction (2) Height decreases in a northerly direction (2) (ANY ONE)	(2x1)	(2)
3.2.5.	The contours are close together (2) Slope is to steep (2)	(2x1)	(2)
3.3.	**GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS**		
3.3.1.	Computer system which captures, stores, analyses, manipulate and display geographical data.	(1x2)	(2)
3.3.2.	(a) power line(1) , main(1) road contour line (1) other road(1) (ANY ONE) (b) Reservoir (1) spot height (1) (ANY ONE)	(2x1)	(2)
3.3.3.	Raster (1)	(1x1)	(1)
3.3.4.	Capturing data from a distance using satellites, drones. (1)	(1x1)	(1)
3.3.5	You don't physically have to be around the area of study. (1) Can obtain information of areas that are inaccessible. (1) Does not disturb natural inhabitants. (1) Can cover a large area from above the ground. (1)	(2X1)	(2)

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