Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10



NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINE GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKS: 150

This question paper consists of **9 pages**.

SECTION A
QUESTION 1: POPULATION

1.1 1.1.1 Y (1)

1.1.2 Z (1)

1.1.3 Y (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Z (1)

1.1.7 Y (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 D (1)

1.2.2 C (1)

1.2.3 A (1)

1.2.4 C(1)

1.2.5 B (1)

1.2.6 B (1)

1.2.7 C(1)

1.2.8 B (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 50-54 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Narrowing base (1)
Top-heavy / inverted shape (1)
A significant bulge in the upper-middle age groups (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Natural Increase=Birth Rate−Death Rate
NI = 0.72 − 6.9 (1) (correct substitution)
= - 6.18 (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Access to essential medical services (2)
Advanced medical technology (2)
Strong public health initiatives (2)
High standards of living (2) (accept examples)
High levels of education (2) (4)

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Higher income levels (2)
Nutrition and food security (2)
Improved gender equality (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)

1.3.5

Shrinking labor force because the working-age group (15-64) is declining (2)
Reduced workforce participation means less productivity (2)
The dependency ratio will rise sharply because the number of people who are economically dependent (elderly) will increase relative to the working population (2)
Increased demand for healthcare costs a lot of money (2)
High costs to provide adequate healthcare / retirement center / nursing homes / services for the elderly (2)
Slower economic growth because fewer people to consume / spend money (2)
South Korea will need to spend more on pensions, healthcare, and social welfare for its aging population
A reduction in the number of individuals who drive and technological development (2)
Fewer people in labour force means less and tax revenue for the government (2)

[ANY FOUR]
[THERE MUST BE A LINK BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHICS AND THE EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY]
ANSWER MUST BE QUALIFIED. PART MARKING WHERE IT IS NECESSARY. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 1.4.1 Population is the total number of people within a given area (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 (a) 8 billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Global resources (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 9.7 billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 Deforestation (2)
Loss of Biodiversity (2)
Destruction of habitats (2)
disruption of ecosystems (2)
Increased Carbon Emissions / global climate change (2)
Soil degradation / soil erosion (2)
Over-extraction of water resources (2)
Increased pollution (accept examples) (2)
Overfishing / pressure on fish stocks (2)
volume of solid waste increases (2)
exploitation of fossil fuels / environmental degradation (2)
Destruction of wetlands(2)
Increased desertification (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4.5 Improve education (2)
Gender Equality (2)
Improve women's rights (2)
Empower girls / women (2)
Increasing access to contraception (2)
Access to family planning (2)
Permanent methods of family planning (sterilisation) (2)
Education regarding contraception (2)
Awareness campaigns (2)
Sex education programs in schools (2)
laws against early and child marriage (2)
Promote sustainable urbanisation (2)
Implement National Population Policies (2)
incentives (such as tax breaks) for smaller families (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 1.5.1 2.42 million (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Middle-income status (1)
Stable democratic institutions (1)
Industrialised economy (1)
Economic opportunities (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 There is a large number of unauthorised migrants (2)
Migrants may not be documented or registered (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 **FOCUS IS ON THE PUSH FACTORS FROM HOME COUNTRY / WHY HOME COUNTRY NOT AN OPTION**
Returning home could expose them to even greater danger or hardship (2)
Instability and conflict in home country more dangerous (2)
Political persecution / political disorder / armed conflicts in home country makes it too dangerous to return (2)
Economic instability / no economic prospects at home means that options are limited (2)
Human rights abuses / life in danger if they return home (2)
Migrants face a social stigma for leaving their home country during times of hardship or conflict (2)
Many migrants may feel that returning would be a form of defeat / they cannot afford to go home (2)
[ANY TWO]
Explain WHY: Answer needs a qualifier.
NO PART MARKING. (2x2) (4)

1.5.5 Perceived job competition (2)
Competition for limited resources (accept examples) (2)
Increase the pressure on strained government services (accept examples) (2)
Association of foreigners with crime (accept examples) (2)

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Foreigners are easy target to blame for problems (2)
Migrants are "taking" local women (2)
Fear that foreigners will erode South Africa's national identity, culture, and values (2)
Inadequate immigration controls (2)
[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)
[60]

QUESTION2

2.1 2.1.1 Physical (1)

2.1.2 Social (1)

2.1.3 Physical (1)

2.1.4 Economic (1)

2.1.5 Physical (1)

2.1.6 Economic (1)

2.1.7 Social (1)

2.1.8 Physical (1) (8 x 1) (8)

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2.2 2.2.1 B✓

2.2.2 C✓

2.2.3 D✓

2.2.4 C✓

2.2.5 B✓

2.2.6 B✓

2.2.7 A✓ (7)

2.3 2.3.1 Local authorities (1)
Municipality (1)
City of Johannesburg Municipality (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 To manage the demand of water (1)
Prevent the complete depletion of water resources (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Neglecting water infrastructure (1)

Leakages and theft (1)
Mismanagement of municipal funds (1)
Inability to supply sufficient water (1)
[ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

2.3.4 Encouraging leak reporting (2)
Raising awareness about water scarcity (s)
Campaigns can encourage residents to use less water (2)
Campaigns can promote the installation of rainwater harvesting systems (2)
Promoting water-efficient appliances (2)
Promoting water system maintenance (2)
Involve local communities in water-saving initiatives (2)
Target industries to adopt water-saving technologies (Accept examples)
[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

2.3.5 Disruption to business operations reduce output, lower productivity and cause financial losses (2)
Manufacturing slowdowns / shutdown can result in job losses (2)
Increased unemployment which leads to increased crime (2)
Expensive to implement water-saving technologies / alternative water source (2)
Prices of goods increase making South African products more expensive on the international market (2)
Load shedding impacts water system and can cause increased insurance premiums (2)
Higher capital and operating costs reduce profit margins (2)
Decreased revenue / rising costs can lead to business closures (2)
Water shortages can lead to the closure of attractions / decline in tourism (2)
Investor and tourist confidence affected and can reduce foreign investment (2)
Increased healthcare costs because water shortages / quality issues may lead to health problems (2)
A decrease in property values in areas that often experience water cuts or low water pressure (2)
Increased government expenditure on emergency water sources increases rates and taxes (2)
Without reliable access to water, mines can face significant delays affecting production (2)
[ANY THREE]
FOCUS IS ON *ECONOMY* / ECONOMIC IMPACTS
[EXPAIN HOW – ANSWER NEEDS A QUALIFIER]
NO PART MARKING (3x2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 6000 liters (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Poor households (2) (1 x 2) (2)

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2.4.3 Improved water service delivery (1)
More urban households in SA receive safe water (1)
More rural households in SA receive safe water (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Limited/ outdated water supply infrastructure in rural areas (2)
Water sources (accept examples), are not always properly maintained or managed (2)
Logistically challenging because of isolated rural settlements (2)
Building or upgrading infrastructure time-consuming
Lack of adequate pipelines, water treatment plants and distribution system (2)
Expensive (lack of funding) to implement (2)
High operational costs (2)
Revenue generation issues for local authorities (2)
Weak local governance and management / corruption (2)
Lack the administrative capacity, skilled personnel and technical expertise (2)
Lack of monitoring and accountability (2)
High water demand / uneven distribution of water (2)
Water supply is seasonal / erratic (2)
Water theft or mismanagement (2)
Political instability / lack of political will undermines efforts to implement policy (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.5 **Desalination** is the process of removing salt and other minerals from seawater to produce fresh water that can be used for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes. (2)

Recycled wastewater involves treating used water (from households, industries or agriculture) to remove contaminants, making it safe for reuse. (2)

Rainwater harvesting involves collecting and storing rainwater (from rooftops, pavements or other surfaces) for later use. (2) (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 2.5.1 A natural or man-made event characterized by the overflow of water onto normally dry land. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 4,500 people forced out of their homes (1)
15,000 structures damaged (1)
People left homeless (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Inadequate drainage / Lack of storm-water management (2)
Unplanned settlements - poorly designed or non-existent infrastructure (2)
Informal settlements are often built on floodplains, riverbanks, or low-lying areas that are naturally prone to flooding (2) (4)

Vulnerable Structures (weak building materials) (2)
Limited access to emergency services (2)
Financially limited to invest in protective measures (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)

2.5.4 Establish and maintain storm-water drainage (2)
Keep drainage channels free of waste and blockages (2)
Elevate homes (2)
Encourage or provide stronger building material (2)
Community flood preparedness training / awareness campaigns (2)
Establish flood response teams (2)
Early flood warning systems (2)
Evacuation plan (2)
Preserve wetlands (2)
Incentivise voluntary relocation from flood-prone areas (2)
Reduce waste in drainage systems (2)
Upgrade roads and transport infrastructure (2)
Install flood barriers and embankments (2)
Ensure land use regulation (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

TOTAL SECTION A: 120



SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 A (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 773 – 318.9 (1) correct substitution
= 454,1 m (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 130 (1) m x 300 (1) m
= 39 000 m² (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.6 The scale of the orthophoto map is (five) times larger (2)
The scale of the topographical map is (five) times smaller (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 (a) Morning (1 x 1) (1)
(b) The shadows are on the West / feature has a short shadow (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 North-westerly (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Isobars are closely packed / isobars are close to each other. (1 x 2) (2)

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3.2.4 cultivation (1)
orchard or vineyards (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5 Reliable and consistent water supply for irrigation (2)
Improved crop yield (2)
preventing flooding that can damage (2)
Reliable source of water for livestock farming (2)
greater agricultural diversification (2)
Extended growing seasons (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 3.3.1 **A:** hardware (1) **B:**
Methods (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 Spatial (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Coordinates represent specific locations or position (2)
Coordinates are the numerical representation of locations in space (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 It consists of a grid of pixels (2)
Raster data refers to data represented by a grid of cells (2)
[ANY ONE]

3.3.5 † (1) (1 x 1) (1)

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TOTAL SECTION B: [30]
GRAND TOTAL: 150