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Province of the EASTERN CAPE EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

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This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

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SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 1: DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY

1.1	1.1.1	B (1)		
	1.1.2	D (1)		
	1.1.3	B (1)		
	1.1.4	B (1)		
	1.1.5	D (1)		
	1.1.6	A (1)		
	1.1.7	C (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	Y (1)		
	1.2.2	Y (1)		
	1.2.3	X (1)		
	1.2.4	Y (1)		
	1.2.5	Y (1)		
	1.2.6	X (1)		
	1.2.7	X (1)		
	1.2.8	Y (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.3	1.3.1	Urban (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	A community that works together to bring about successful development (2) Community-driven (2) Development for the people by the people (2) The community members aim to improve their quality of life and living standards (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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1.3.3 Skills (1)
Knowledge (1)
Education (1)
Training (1)
Experience (1)
Labour (1)
Technical know-how/expertise (1)
Creativity (1)
Good health (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Decreased poverty (2)
Contributes to food security / access to food (2)
Increases the availability of nutritious / healthy foods (2)
Improves quality of life / livelihood (2)
Reduces crime (2)
Fosters community collaboration (2)
Sense of community working towards a common goal (2)
Promotes *ubuntu* (humanity towards others) (2)
Encourages sharing, caring and trust (2)
Transfer of skills / upskilling (2)
Promotes shared learning (2)
Builds community resilience (2)
Support school-feeding schemes (2)
Contribute to social transformation of community (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 No money to buy inputs (seeds / plants) (2)
Wages cannot be paid; abandonment of project (2)
Equipment / technology / tools cannot be purchased (2)
Pesticides cannot be purchased which renders garden vulnerable (2)
No fertiliser purchased to aid the yield
Cannot afford fencing / netting which deters animals and birds (2)
No safety net /insurance/ savings to recover from difficulties i.e. failed crop (2)
Negatively affects transportation of inputs / produce delivery (2)
Inability to pay for municipal water so crops die (2)
No means of buying (JoJo) tanks to supplement water supply (2)
Cannot afford Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs); frost/drought-resistant seeds (2)
Inability to keep up with inflation / rising prices of inputs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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1.4 1.4.1 Cocoa (1)
Coffee (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Handshake (1)
Two parties shaking in agreement (1)
The arrow indicating successful movement (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Export (1)
Import (1)
Export / import (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 Sophisticated communication networks (2)
Improved connectivity eases development of trading relationships (2)
There is freer movement of goods (opening borders) (2)
Less restrictions / barriers for international trade (2)
Globalisation has encouraged the liberalisation of trade (2)
It is easier / quicker for countries to trade (transport networks) (2)
Technological innovations in transport and communications have facilitated international trade (2)
Global organisations have helped the international flow of commodities (2)
Growing integration of economies (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Increased wages ensuring a decent liveable wage is earned (2)
Higher earning potential increasing household income (2)
Prompt and fair payment promotes access to money (2)
Ensures good working conditions reducing injuries and illnesses (2)
Sharing profit reduces poverty (2)
Infrastructural investment increasing output and earning capacity (2)
Investment in community development projects (accept examples) (2)
Access to education and training to improve skill set (2)
Ensuring no child labour so children can attend school (2)
Commitment to gender equality which empowers women (2)
Cultural and ethnic identity respected building positive and equitable relationships (2)
There is equitable income distribution which reduces household poverty (2)
Inclusive workplaces that encourage individuals to participate in decisions will increase productivity (2)
Materials are reused, recycled and regenerated, reducing expenditure (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

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1.5 1.5.1 Aid and action designed to save lives. (2)
Aid aimed at protecting human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies (2)
Aid that is given to help people / reduce pain and suffering (2)
Aid that is given to relieve people of the effects of a disaster (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Mozambique (1)
Malawi (1)
Madagascar (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Food (1)
Clean water (1)
Protection (1)
Shelter (1)
Health / medical services (1)
Emergency services (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Flooding and strong winds affected communities (1)
There was a cholera epidemic (1)
Water, sanitation, and hygiene sector affected (1)
Communities were isolated (reached by air)
Insufficient food and non-food items (1)
People lost their houses and needed shelter (1)
Immediate medical attention was needed (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.5 LEDCs have fewer financial resources to assist (2)
High levels of poverty (2)
Low economic growth and high debt (2)
Inadequate infrastructure (2)
Less able to adapt and build resilience to natural hazards (2)
Fewer professionals / experts to assist (2)
More remote areas making it accessibility difficult (2)
Limited resources (human, financial, physical) to allocate (2)
Many marginalised communities who will rely on aid to recover (2)
They do not have the financial safety net / insurance (2)
LEDC economy rely on agriculture which will be impacted (affecting GDP and food security) (2)
Less technology / early warning systems to warn people to evacuate (2)
Effects of natural disaster overwhelm the limited local response capacity (2)
Political instability / corruption hinders recover process (2)
Growing share of population live in high-risk zones (high density)
Financial losses are proportionately much higher for LEDCs (2)
Long-term investment diverted from development to reconstruction (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5.6 Culture of dependency is created (2)
Risk of corruption (2)
Economic and political pressure on recipient country (2)
A hidden agenda from the donor which may not be beneficial (2)
Short-term aid can create a false sense of security (2)
Aid may not suit the needs of the recipient country (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 D (1)

2.1.2 A (1)

2.1.3 C (1)

2.1.4 B (1)

2.1.5 D (1)

2.1.6 C (1)

2.1.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 Nuclear (1)

2.2.2 Geo-thermal (1)

2.2.3 Biomass (1)

2.2.4 Solar (1)

2.2.5 Thermal (1)

2.2.6 Nuclear (1)

2.2.7 Hydro (1)

2.2.8 Thermal (1) (8 x 1) (8)

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2.3 2.3.1 More cattle (overgrazing) (2)
Increased livestock causing increased compaction of soil (2)
Insufficient time for soil to rejuvenate (2)
Land is not being left fallow (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 (a) A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 (b) **A** has the least protection (least grass cover) from heavy rain and wind (2)
Exposed soil is more vulnerable to rain splash (losing the soil particles) and runoff (2)
There is less infiltration and more runoff with bare ground (2)
Less vegetation to slow down water movement (2)
Less vegetation stabilising the soil (fewer roots to bind soil) (2)
Less vegetation to anchor and reinforce the soil with its root system (2)
Less vegetation reducing the soil's water holding capacity which increases runoff (2)
Less vegetation to intercept rain increasing water's energy (2)
Less vegetation which leaves the soil exposed to the wind blowing soil away (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Reduces agricultural productivity increasing poverty (2)
Lower yields make them vulnerable to food insecurity (2)
Malnutrition / starvation (people) (2)
Compromised water quality adds pressure (2)
Limited grazing makes farmers extra vulnerable to drought (2)
Forces farmers to slaughter or sell cattle at reduced rate (2)
Cattle are kept as a measure of wealth – farmers do not want to farm fewer cattle (2)
Limited financial resources spent on feed for animals causing financial strains (2)
More people are unemployed increasing poverty (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.4 Contour ploughing (2)
Avoid ploughing downslope (2)
Crop rotation (2)
Avoid over-cropping (2)
Rotational grazing (2)
Afforestation / reforestation (2)
Protect grasslands (2)
Drainage basin management (2)
Public education (2)
Retain border of natural vegetation along river (not used for farming) (2)
Build soil organic matter (2)
Practice no-till/minimal tillage (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

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2.4 2.4.1 Energy produced from sources like the sun and wind that do not run out (2)
It is an energy source that can naturally replenish itself (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 North Africa (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Central Africa (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Land availability (1)
Reliable sunlight (1)
Abundance of sunlight (1)
Flat gradient (1)
Latitudinal positioning (heat) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 It is cheaper than conventional energy (2)
Increase in employment (2)
Skill transfer / learnership that can be integrated into other economic sectors (2)
Famers can rent out land to companies (2)
Save the country on fines for excessive carbon emissions (2)
Increase in foreign direct investment (2)
Multiplier effect (related industries open) (2)
Diversification of the economy (2)
Can sell electricity to other countries (earn foreign income) (2)
Capital injection into the economy (2)
Money spent on operations and maintenance (2)
Business can trade/operate with reliable energy (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 Insufficient funding to set up (2)
Less / no investment in solar plants (2)
Lack of professional expertise to implement (2)
Resistance from stakeholders (accept examples) causing delays (2)
Vandalism of infrastructure which is costly (2)
Limited capacity to upgrade / fix equipment can lead to deterioration (2)
Climate change can adversely affect conditions (2)
Old / dilapidated infrastructure – expensive to fix (2)
Limited land for expansion drives up the costs (2)
Limited land for expansion causes stagnation
Corruption / mismanagement of funds deprives allocation of funding (2)
Pressure from environmentalists slows down process (2)
Inability to access modern technology to increase output (2)
Political instability deters investors (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5	2.5.1	30% (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Too old (1) Inadequately maintained (1) Poorly designed (1) Not operating to capacity (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.3	Increases operating costs (accept examples) (2) Decreases trading hours (2) Reduced productivity (2) Expensive to supply alternative energy (accept examples) (2) Loss of revenue (2) Decline profit margins (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.4	Coal is a non-renewable resource (2) Negative impact of coal mining (2) Pollution from the transportation of coal (2) Pollutants in the ash and cinders that remain after coal is burned (2) Burning coal increases greenhouse gases (2) Gases contribute to global warming and climate change (2) Produces acid rain (2) Mining causes environmental despoliation (2) Poisonous chemicals leach out of mine dumps (2) Pollution of water (mines) (2) Waste of power stations destroys habitats of land and aquatic life (2) Removal of forests and other natural vegetation for the mining area threatens animal and plant species (2) Solid waste from the coal mines and coal processing plants (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.5.5	Job losses in the mining industry (2) Decrease in employment in power plants (2) Increase in unemployment and poverty (2) Increase reliance on social grants (2) Decrease in money circulating in the economy (2) Coal production contributes significantly to SA's GDP (2) Coal mining towns would suffer economic decline (2) Reskilling and training of workers have financial implications (2) South Africa has a lot of coal reserves and it earns foreign exchange (2) It is relatively cheap to extract and cheap to generate power (2) Large amounts of money have been invested in coal mining and power stations (2) Very expensive to move from coal to greener sources of energy (2) Expensive to repay national debt for infrastructural investment (2) Communities and livelihoods tied to the coal industry is negatively impacted (2) Very expensive to fix the old / poorly-maintained power plants (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
				[60]

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 3.1.1 A (1) (1)

3.1.2 C (1) (1)

3.1.3 MB = MD + TB

22°14' + 72° (1) = 94°14' (1)
(Range TB: 71° – 73°) (Range MB: 93°14' – 95° 14')
(2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 The magnetic north changes annually (1)
Magnetic bearing provides the correct / accurate direction (1)
Desired destination will not be reached if the true bearing is used (1)
The hiker might get lost if the TB is used (1)
Moves 6' West each year (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 (a) 3,8 cm x 100 (1) = 380 m
= 380 m(1)
[NO RANGE] (2 x 1) (2)

(b) VI = 1 170 m – 1 144 m = 26 (1) m

$$\text{Gradient} = \frac{26}{380} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{14{,}61}$$

1 : 14,61 (1)

ANSWER MUST BE WRITTEN AS A RATIO .
[NO RANGE] (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 B (1) (1)

3.2.2 D (1) (1)

3.2.3 (a) Too many non-perennial rivers (2)
Energy of the running water is insufficient (2)
Droughts hinder supply of water (2)
No difference in elevation for water to fall from higher to lower point (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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(b) Agriculture (1)
Mining (1)
Tourism (1)
Industries (1)
[Any TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 (a) Loss / removal of (top) soil from the ground's surface by different agents of erosion (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Loss of vegetation which helps land to retain water and top soils / provides rich nutrients to sustain environment (2)
Depth of top soil reduced reducing the natural vegetation (2)
Rivers / dams get silted up and disrupt the ecosystem (2)
Increase in run-off as vegetation does not protect soil (2)
More frequent flooding destroying habitats (2)
Soil quality is compromised affecting the plant and food chain (2)
Reduces water quality affecting aquatic life (2)
Animals suffocated from fine dust that is blown (2)
Vegetation gets washed away with soil (2)
Alters ecosystems by reducing biodiversity (2)
Agrochemicals and other pollutants in soil can negatively affect the water (algae) (2)
Harmful algal blooms kill marine life by depleting oxygen in the water (2)
River banks get altered affecting the flow of water in river (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 (a) X: Vector (1)
Y: Raster (1) (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Taking data from different sources and combing them (2)
Different types of data can be combined into a GIS and represented as a map (2)
Putting together various sources of information on a specific location (2)
Combining different types of data to create a summary of different information (2)
Different types of information, no matter their source or original format, to be overlaid on top of one another on a single map. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3.2 Soil (1)
Relief / topography (1)
Drainage / hydrology (1)
Geology (1)
Vegetation (1)
Land use (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Real-time imagery is accurate and shows (2)
Imagery can detect gaps in the woodlands (2)
Shows change in shape (woodland getting smaller) (2)
Decisions / intervention strategy can be immediate (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL: 150

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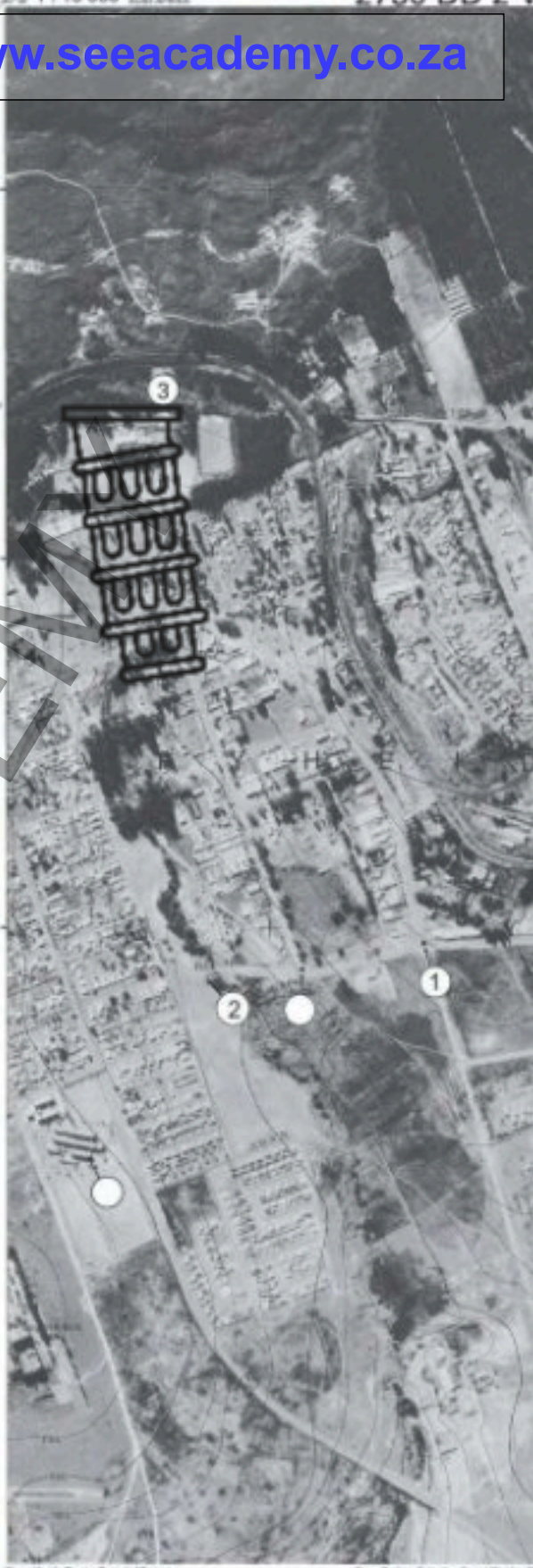
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