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Province of the EASTERN CAPE EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2024

GEOGRAPHY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

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This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

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SECTION A:

QUESTION 1

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

1.3 1.3.1 Development for the people by the people (2)
Collaborative approach where community members, organizations and stakeholders work together to identify needs and implement development strategies (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Promote equality between genders for meaningful development (1)
Economic contribution to household incomes (1)
Many families are headed by women (1)
Primary caregivers / central role in raising children (1)
Active in health and wellbeing of family (1)
Bring a diverse perspective (1)
Involved in various sectors (household, agriculture, entrepreneurship, etc.) (1)
Advocate efforts to address issues (accept examples) (1)
Promote inclusivity as they have been marginalised (1)
Important role in managing natural resources (1)
Women make up most of the informal sector (1)
Unequal opportunities to education (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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1.3.3 low literacy / low level of education (1)
limited / poor skills training (1)
poor access to services (healthcare) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 (a) Human (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Increased agricultural productivity (1)
Increased crop yields (1)
Diversification of crops and livestock (1)
Access to modern technology (1)
Contributes to food security / access to food (1)
Increases the availability of nutritious / healthy foods (1)
Improves quality of life / livelihood (1)
Increased employment opportunities (1)
Profits from selling agricultural produce (1)
Reduces crime (1)
Transfer of skills / upskilling (1)
Diversified income sources (1)
Development of Agribusinesses (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.5 Skills development through agricultural training improves productivity and profitability in farming activities (2)
Training exposes women to innovative agricultural practices which increases yields and reduces losses. (2)
Knowledge of modern methods and tools enable increased production and ability to adapt to change (2)
With training, women can better identify and address agricultural challenges (2)
Access to finances helps the acquisition of inputs (accept examples) to expand / increase productivity (2)
Financial access helps to manage risks and uncertainties by providing a safety net (accept examples) (2)
With finances women can explore new markets, diversify products which leads to economic empowerment (2)
Training in financial management helps women to understand how a business operates (accept examples) which ensures efficient use of resources (2)
Improved cash flow management can lead to increased profitability (2)
Business management training provides skills in planning, marketing and sales (2)
A solid business plan and marketing strategy helps reach broader markets and attract customers (2)
Financial literacy enhances a women's understanding money (accept examples) (2)
Informed decisions can be made to build long-term financial stability (2)
Technical and business skills make more effective / competitive entrepreneurs (2)

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Networking allows women to gain insight / knowledge from industry professionals (accept examples) (2)
Sharing experiences and learning from others can inspire and guide (2)
Networking opens opportunities for forming partnerships and collaborations (2)
Business synergies enable access to new markets and resource sharing (2)
Through networks, women can access markets and resources facilitating business growth and expansion (2)
Collaboration helps women stay informed about market trends and best practices (2)
Empowered women serve as role models and leaders in their communities advocating for gender equality in agriculture (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Internet connection / worldwide web (www) (1)
Digital technology (1)
Communication networks / telecommunications (1)
Social media platforms (1)
Mobile devices (Smartphones and Tablets) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Cheaper costs (2)
Increased access (to markets) (2)
Quicker / time to transport (2)
Support rapid movement across borders (2)
Greater selection of transport modes (2)
Larger quantities can be transported (2)
Modernised / product-specific / technological innovations (2)
Enhanced trade efficiency (2)
Facilitated global labour mobility (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Access to a wider range of products (1)
Lower prices (1)
Increased purchasing power improves standard of living (1)
Higher quality products (1)
Gain access to the latest goods / services (1)
Increased availability of specialised goods (1)
Improved customer service (1)
Seasonal and regional products year-round (1)
Greater price transparency (1)
Wider range lifestyle-specific goods (for example: Fair Trade / environmentally-conscious / organic products) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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1.4.4 Foreign competitors have advantages (accept examples), making it difficult for local businesses to compete (2)
An influx of similar products can saturate local market reducing demand for local goods (2)
This oversupply can drive prices down and local businesses lose profits (2)
Significant costs for compliance increase operating costs (2).
A change in consumer preferences makes it harder for local businesses to maintain traditional market share (2)
Consumers might gravitate towards international brands or products, reducing demand for local products (2)
Increase pressure for businesses to outsource production to countries with cheap labour impacting local employment (2)
Price pressure forces local businesses to lower their prices to stay competitive with international competitors (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Increased carbon emissions (2)
Increased gas emissions (2)
Deforestation / habitat loss (2)
Decline in biodiversity (2)
Overexploitation of species / species extinction (2)
Disrupted ecosystems (2)
Environmental degradation (soil erosion / desertification) (2)
Industrial pollution (air, water and soil pollution) (2)
Higher levels of waste generation (2)
Oceanic pollution affecting marine life / ecosystems (2)
Extreme weather events caused by global climate change (2)
Spread of invasive species (2)
Increased fossil fuel / resource depletion (2)
Over extraction of water resources (water scarcity) (2)
Destruction of coral reefs (2)
Overfishing / disrupted marine ecosystems (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 1.5.1 (Promote) economic growth (1)
Alleviate poverty (1)
Enhancing people's quality of life (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Theft (1)
Waste (1)
Dictators (1)
Corruption (1)
Crime (1)
Graft (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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1.5.3 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)
Conditions attached, may not align with actual needs / priorities of locals (2)
Unintended consequences (accept examples) (2)
Focus can be on immediate results to satisfy donor requirements (2)
Long-term development goals and sustainable solutions can be neglected (2)
Aid conditioned on specific outcomes may result in inequitable distribution (2)
Conditions impose foreign practices / standards conflicting with local cultural practices (2)
Political / social tensions can be exacerbated (2)
Externally imposed conditions can lead to conflict / undermining social cohesion (2)
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 Training and education equips people with skills that enhance employability and productivity (2)
Development projects create jobs, benefiting the local people and the economy (multiplier effect) (2)
Technical aid builds local skills and knowledge empowering communities to solve problems and manage resources (2)
Empowered communities are able to be self-reliant and more resilient (2)
Increased agricultural production contributes to food security (2)
Capacity building through technical aid leads to lasting improvements in economic conditions and poverty reduction (2)
Strengthened government and institutional capacity contributes to long-term development (2)
Building local expertise and capabilities, technical aid ensures solutions are tailored to specific needs and context of the community (2)
More effective and relevant interventions are integrated (2)
Encourages the adoption of best practices and innovative approaches which drive development and poverty alleviation (2)
By developing local capacities, communities become less reliant on external aid (2)
Local stakeholders are engaged and fosters a sense of ownership with sustainable outcomes (2)
Focus on creating lasting change which provides a more enduring solution to poverty (2)
Provision of expertise and modern technology to upskill the community (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Mpumalanga (1)

2.1.2 Pulverisation (1)

2.1.3 Coal (1)

2.1.4 Ash (1)

2.1.5 Generator (1)

2.1.6 (flue) gasses (1)

2.1.7 Cooling tower (1)

2.1.8 Transformer (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 Nuclear energy (1)

2.2.2 Thermal energy (1)

2.2.3 Solar Energy (1)

2.2.4 Hydro Energy (1)

2.2.5 Nuclear energy (1)

2.2.6 Solar energy (1)

2.2.7 Solar energy (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 The loss of soil from the ground's surface (by wind and water) (2)
The removal of fertile topsoil at a greater rate than it can be formed (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Donga (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Vegetation is removed / stripped away (2)
Reduced ground cover which protects the soil (2)
Bare soil is more susceptible to being displaced by wind / water (2)
Without sufficient ground cover, raindrops hit the soil directly, dislodging soil particles (2)
Soil compaction reduces ability to absorb water, increases surface runoff (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.3.4 Expensive to pay for restoration measures (accept examples) (2)
Soil conservation practices (accept examples) are costly (2)
Soil remediation increases costs (2)
Reduced agricultural productivity (2)
Job losses on farms increases poverty (2)
Lower crop yields (2)
Increased food price (2)
Farm lands are abandoned (2)
Loss of arable land (2)
Higher infrastructure maintenance costs (2)
Cost of water treatment because of sedimentation (2)
Higher costs for water purification (2)
Higher flood risk has damage costs (2)
Loss of property value (2)
Increased insurance premiums (2)
Investment in agriculture and rural development deterred (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Vegetation protects soil from heavy rain (2)
Ground cover makes soil less vulnerable to rain splash (loosening the soil particles) and runoff (2)
Erosion buffer / less exposed soil (2)
Reduces wind speed / acts as a wind break (2)
More vegetation slows down water movement / reduces erosive capacity of water (2)
Less run-off and more infiltration with vegetation cover (2)
Soil is stabilised (more roots to bind soil) (2)
Soil is more anchored and reinforced by root system (2)
More vegetation increases the soil's water holding capacity, decreasing runoff (2)
Increased interception of rain by vegetation, reduces surface runoff (2)
Decrease in soil compaction / soil is well-aerated (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 4,9 (1) % (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 S.A. is able to support its own nuclear energy infrastructure which relies on uranium fuel to generate electricity (2)
By having a domestic source of uranium, S.A. ensures a stable supply for future projects (2)
Cost-effect as uranium is produced locally and is not imported (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Lower greenhouse gas emissions (2)
No coal / fossil fuels are burnt so no carbon dioxide is released (2)
Significantly less air pollution levels (2)
Smaller physical / minimal land footprint (2)
Small amount of uranium produces large amount of energy (2)
Reduced fuel for mining and transportation. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x2) (4)

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2.4.4 Abundant coal reserves make coal readily available and cost-effective energy source (2)
Existing infrastructure for coal mining, transportation and power generation is already established (2)
The cost of coal extraction and processing in South Africa is relatively low (2)
Relying on domestically sourced coal enhances energy security and reduces dependency on imported fuels (2)
Historical development has created a legacy of coal dependency (2)
The coal industry supports a significant number of jobs in mining, transportation and power generation (2)
Majority of S.A.'s power plants are coal-fired and are designed to run on coal (2).
Transitioning to other energy sources would require substantial investment in new infrastructure and technology (2)
Large amounts of money have been invested in coal mining and power stations (2)
Fear of job losses in mining / power plants (2)
Coal production contributes significantly to South Africa's GDP (2)
Coal mining towns would suffer economic decline (2)
Communities and livelihoods tied to the coal industry will be negatively impacted (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 2.5.1 Energy sources that are not widely used or are considered alternatives to traditional fossil fuels (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 1,7 (1) % (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 (a) Make sure that everyone has access to reliable and affordable energy (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Trying to decarbonise its economy (1)
South Africa is a major carbon emitter (1)
Urgent need for the country to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Intermittent / irregular depending on weather conditions (2)
There are geographical and temporal variabilities (2)
Complex storage technologies (2)
Difficult to balance supply and demand in real time (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5.5 Loan repayments are very expensive (2)
Financial constraints to invest in energy storage technology (2)
The initial costs for setting up renewable energy infrastructure is expensive (2)
Integrating non-conventional energy sources requires upgrades to the existing grid infrastructure which is costly (2)
Investments in backup power generation and energy storage to ensure a reliable supply of electricity are required (2)
Large-scale renewable energy projects require significant amounts of land which needs to be bought (2)
Ongoing maintenance and updates to keep up with advancements and ensure efficiency is expensive (2)
The shift away from coal and other fossil fuels can lead to job losses in traditional energy sectors (2)
Training programs / skill development for the sector is costly (2)
Importation of material / skills for the transition is a financial burden (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	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	(a) 25 (1)° 32 (1)" (Range: 30 – 34)	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(b) 56 (1)'	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.4	754,4 (m) – 703 (m) = 51,4 (1) (m) $\frac{51,4}{1\ 250}$ (1) (for correct substitution) = 1: 24,32 (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
	3.1.5	Total change: 50' (1) West Magnetic declination 2024: 18°12' +(1) 50' = 19° 02' West of True North (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.2.1	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Eroded soil leads to higher sediment levels sedimentation (2) Altered habitats for aquatic life (2) Erosion can weaken riverbanks, increasing the risk of collapse (2) Reduction in the overall health of the ecosystem (2) Pollutants in soil can degrade water quality (2) Increased sediment can change the flow dynamics of a river (2) Increases the risk of flooding (2) Excessive nutrient loading can lead to algal blooms (2) Deplete oxygen harming aquatic life (eutrophication) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	3.2.4	Orchard / vineyard (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.5	Reliable water sources allow for efficient irrigation systems (2) Adequate water helps maintain healthy soil (2) Mitigates the effects of climate variability, such as droughts (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.6	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

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3.2.7 Increases operating costs (accept examples) (1)
Decreases trading hours (1)
Reduced productivity (1)
Expensive to supply alternative energy (accept examples) (1)
Loss of revenue (1)
Decline in profit margins (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

3.3.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 (non-perennial) river (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Image is taken from directly above the ground (1)
Perpendicular / right angle (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 How clear and easy the detail is to see on a picture (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 High (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.6 The larger the pixels the more reduced the detail, clarity and accuracy (2)
Larger pixels reduce clarity by averaging information over an area (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL: 150

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