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Province of the EASTERN CAPE EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2025

GEOGRAPHY P1 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: THE ATMOSPHERE

1.1	1.1.1	Z (1)		
	1.1.2	Z (1)		
	1.1.3	Y (1)		
	1.1.4	Z (1)		
	1.1.5	Y (1)		
	1.1.6	Y (1)		
	1.1.7	Y (1)		
	1.1.8	Y (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	A (1)		
	1.2.2	A (1)		
	1.2.3	B (1)		
	1.2.4	B (1)		
	1.2.5	C (1)		
	1.2.6	B (1)		
	1.2.7	C (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.3	1.3.1	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Drought (1) Fires (1) Avalanches (1) Floods (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.3	Föhn winds are warm, dry winds blowing from the interior to the coast. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4	Descending air causes available moisture to evaporate as it heats up. (2) There is adiabatic warming. (2) There is no condensation. (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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1.3.5 Maintain fire breakers (2)
Establish fire belts (2)
Awareness campaigns to encourage fire safety (2)
Keep an eye on weather warnings (2)
Encourage disposing to encourage safety measures (2)
Install early warning systems (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 1.4.1 1 012 hPa (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Saddle (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 There is an "L" label at the centre (2)
Atmospheric pressure is increasing outwardly from the central point (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Cold front to brush the land (2)
Clear skies on the interior (2)
Kalahari High over the interior (2)
South Indian High and South Atlantic High have migrated northwards/close to the land (2)
Coastal low is ahead of the cold front (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 (a) Cloud cover – ¾ (1)

(b) Wind direction – North West (1)

(c) Dew point temperature – 13 ºC (1) (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.6 The closer the isobars, the steeper the pressure gradient (2)
The closer the isobars the stronger the wind (2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 The process where once fertile soil becomes arid (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Loss of agricultural land (1)
Increased runaway fires (1)
High erosion (1)
Loss of habitat (1)
Reduced water availability (1)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.3 Climate change – global warming and shifts in weather patterns can worsen desertification (2)
Prolonged periods without rain reduces vegetation and soil moisture, leaving the soil vulnerable (2)
High erosion (2)
Loss of top soil leads to soil degradation (2)
Uncontrolled fires can destroy vegetation leading to increase soil erosion (2)
Increased erosion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5.4 Practise land management (2)
Reforestation of the area (2)
Enhance soil fertility (2)
Reduce the size of cattle herds to work within the land carrying capacity (2)
Explore other income generating activities that have less impact on the environment (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

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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 Y (1)

2.1.7 Y (1)

2.1.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 C (1)

2.2.2 B (1)

2.2.3 D (1)

2.2.4 B (1)

2.2.5 B (1)

2.2.6 B (1)

2.2.7 D (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 Scarp retreat (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 These landforms develop in an arid climate with little or no rainfall (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 C – Mesa (1)
D – Butte (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.4 C – The resistant top layer is wider than its height (2)
D – The resistant top layer is smaller than its height (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 **POSITIVE**
Impressive scenery makes the canyons good tourist attractions (2)
Opportunity for a variety of adventure/ecological activities, e.g. white-water rafting, abseiling, hiking, etc (2)
Holiday resorts near canyons create employment opportunities for the local people (2)
Wide flat plains between mesas and buttes are suitable for construction of infrastructure (2)

OR

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NEGATIVE
Area around the canyon is dry and infertile (2)
Water in rivers is too deep down to be utilised (2)
River valleys are too narrow for farming activities (2)
Width of canyons is large and creates a transport barrier (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 Tors are exposed granite blocks made up of core stones (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Batholith (1)
Laccolith (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Hard and resistant (2)
Prone to exfoliation or peeling of rock layers (2)
Rocks without joints (2)
There are no fossils (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Water seeps into the vertical and horizontal joints of igneous rocks and chemical weathering takes place (2)
The mass of igneous rock is broken down into rectangular blocks of rocks (2)
The joints are widened and as a result, the rocks are reduced in size and become more rounded (2)
When the overlying material has been removed by erosion, the rocks on the surface are exposed and are referred to as tors (2)
(4 x 2) (8)

2.5 2.5.1 Mass movement is the movement of weathered material down the slope (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Heavy rainfall (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Road has been damaged/has collapsed (1)
Soil has moved down the slope (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Houses/properties may be damaged (2)
Road closures force road users to take long detours (2)
Underground pipes may be damaged, leading to water shortages (2)
People may struggle to access essential services (2)
People may get injured or lose their lives (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5.5 Elimination and restriction of activities along slopes (2)
Plant natural vegetation on slopes (2)
Engineering techniques to prevent landslides (2)
Reduce deforestation (2)
Drainage and runoff channelling structures to remove excess water (2)
Retaining walls (2)
Raising awareness about landslide risks and how to respond, can help communities prepare for and minimise potential damage (2)
Installing systems that monitor rainfall, soil moisture and ground movement can provide timely alerts for potential landslides (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.4	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.5	A = 29° (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	B = 16' (1) and 59" (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.1.6	Total change 13 years x 2' = 26' (1) + (1) 26' 25º25' = 25º51' West of TN (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1	(a)	Southward (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b)	Water collects north from the dam wall (2) Dam wall is found north of point **G** (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.2		Rainfall is seasonal (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.3	(a)	No (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b)	Woodland will obstruct the waterfall (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.4	(a)	Ridge is a long relatively narrow, high lying area (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	(b)	Acts as habitat for various species (2) Influences flow of water (2) Attracts tourists (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.2	Orthophoto (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	Orthophoto map has first-hand information (2) Photographs taken directly from the source (2) There is less manipulation (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4	**Spatial resolution** focuses in measuring imaging quality (2) The level of detail is visible in an image/Shows how sharp the image appears (2) **Spectral resolution** focuses on how many colours are captured and differentiated (2) Characterised samples based on fine wavelength (2) Describes the ability of the sensor to differentiate different wavelengths (2)	(2 + 2)	(4) **[30]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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