Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Departement van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



SEPTEMBER 2024

GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE

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MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 D (1)

1.1.2 F (1)

1.1.3 B (1)

1.1.4 E (1)

1.1.5 B (1)

1.1.6 C (1)

1.1.7 A (1)

1.1.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1 A (1)

1.2.2 C (1)

1.2.3 C (1)

1.2.4 D (1)

1.2.5 C (1)

1.2.6 D (1)

1.2.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3 1.3.1 The process of compensating people (with money or a piece of land) for the land that they lost due to forced removals.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 R56 billion (1) (1)

1.3.3 Develop agricultural farms (1)
Rural development
Increased employment (1)
Wealth creation (1)
Economic growth (1)
[ANY TWO] (2)

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1.3.4 Land reform aims to bring about equitable distribution of land (2)
Land reform aims to bring about equitable access to land (2)
Land reform aims to bring about equitable land ownership (2)
Land reform aims to correct the imbalance of the past with regards to land ownership (2)
Land reform aims to increase food security (2)
Land reform aims to increase reconciliation / stability among rural communities (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Provide agricultural skills development /upskilling / training (2)
Provide technical support for farmers (2)
Education regarding GM crops (2)
Provide modernised farming equipment (2)
Access to pesticides and insecticides
Assist with accessing funding / bank loans (2)
Mentors to provide guidance (2)
Facilitate partnerships with existing farmers (2)
Inclusion of local communities to establish needs through consultation (2)
Create market areas for training (2)
Infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
Dams / water systems to help with irrigation (2)
Provide incentives / subside farmers (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 1.4.1 High (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 It is close to the natural environment (greenbelt and rural-urban fringe) (1)
Convenience of nearby neighbourhood shopping centre (1)
Accessibility to business parks / OBD / work (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 Availability of large tracks of land (2)
Cheaper land (2)
Close proximity to labour pool (2)
Availability of large labour pool (2)
Accessible to bulk transport routes (2)
Pollution does not affect high-income residential (too far away) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4.4 Prevents uncontrolled growth in urban area / reduces urban sprawl (2)
Limits the spread of urban blight / urban decay (from the transition zone / zone of decay) (2)
Limits invasion and succession (2)
Improves the aesthetics (2)
Positive impact on the land value around it (2)
Reduces the risk of flooding (2)
Reduces effects of noise pollution (2)
Improves air quality / filters some pollution from air (2)
Controls greenhouse gases (2)
Lowers the temperature / moderates the temperature (2)
Reduces the effect of the urban heat island (2)
Protects the natural environment (2)
Green space available for recreational purposes (accept examples) (2)
Allows people to access nature (accept examples) (2)
Promotes water infiltration / raises water table (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 With urban growth, more cars are coming from a larger area causing traffic congestion (2)
The increased traffic volume (result of urbanisation) causes traffic congestion (2)
Grid iron street pattern hinders traffic flow (2)
Poor road infrastructure (potholes) hinders traffic flow (2)
Taxi / bus / train strikes can make accessing the CBD challenging (2)
Oldest part of city means infrastructural development is difficult and cannot always accommodate increased traffic (2)
Outdated urban planning does not accommodate the increase in the urban population needing to access the CBD (2)
High demand for space in CBD increases volume of traffic and causes delays (2)
High commuter traffic cause accidents (2)
Lack of planning for urban growth has given rise to traffic congestion (2)
Urban expansion means that people have to access CBD from a greater area causing increased traffic congestion (2)
Business / commercial nature of CBD means there are peak times for traffic (going to work and back) (2)
Lack of / unreliable / expensive public transport deters people from using it, and it increases the private vehicles on the road (2)
Increased incidences of accidents hamper the flow of traffic (2)
Historically important buildings / heritage sites need to be preserved and city planning has to be accommodating (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ANSWER MUST BE QUALIFIED.
NO PART MARKING.

1.5 1.5.1 Over time (2010 to 2024) there is formless/ unplanned/uncontrolled expansion of the urban area. (1)
Urban area has extended into the rural-urban fringe/rural area over time. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Rural-urban migration (2)
High natural increase in urban area (birth rate) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 More people in the urban area means increased demand for land for housing, services, facilities, recreation etc. is needed. (2)
The growing population needs space for industrial and commercial expansion (2)
Increased infrastructural development to accommodate the increasing population (2)
Inadequate/absence of urban planning (2)
Weak/poorly enforced zoning regulations allowing haphazard development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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1.5.4 Insufficient budget and/or time to plan urban areas in a controlled manner (2)
They do not have control over privately-owned land (2)
They have limited capacity to control the influx of people into urban areas (2)
Land invasion on unoccupied land (2)
Difficult to control the rapid development of informal settlements (2)
High demand to relocate to urban areas (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Increased air pollution from industries (2)
Increase noise / land pollution because of an increase in population/ vehicles (2)
Water pollution from increased industries (2)
Clearing of vegetation for urban development (2)
Decrease in the availability of oxygen (clean air) (2)
Decreased vegetation causes increased surface runoff and soil erosion (2)
Decrease in infiltration / negative impact on water table (2)
Microclimate is altered due to removal of vegetation/change in natural environment (2)
Loss of biodiversity / habitats (2)
Flash floods due to reduced infiltration / increased artificial surfaces (2)
Diminished aesthetical beauty (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 X (1)

2.1.2 Z (1)

2.1.3 X (1)

2.1.4 Z (1)

2.1.5 Z (1)

2.1.6 Z (1)

2.1.7 Z (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 Oil refinery (1)

2.2.2 Oil refinery (1)

2.2.3 Bakery (1)

2.2.4 Oil refinery (1)

2.2.5 Bakery (1)

2.2.6 Bakery (1)

2.2.7 Bakery (1)

2.2.8 Oil refinery (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Eastern Cape (1)
KwaZulu-Natal (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 Decrease (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 (a) Diseases (1)
Foot and mouth (1)
[ANY ONE]

(b) Increased operational costs (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.4 More households will have access to beef (2)
Increased production will make beef more accessible to people (2)
Beef provides protein which is nutritious (2)
A variety of other products associated with beef can be produced (2)
Beef can be sold on the local market bringing income to buy other food (2)
More beef supply will cause the price to drop (2)
Beef will become more affordable / cheaper (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.3.5 Earn more foreign income (2)
Creates a positive impact on the balance of trade (2)
Increased access to foreign currency (2)
Value of exports will increase (2)
More income from exports than the local market (2)
Contribute positively to the GDP (2)
Boosts foreign exchange reserves, strengthening the currency (2)
Increased contribution to the country's tax base (2)
Job creation in agricultural sector / linked industries (2)
Increased earnings stimulate consumer spending (2)
Multiplier effect / increased purchasing power (2)
Infrastructural development will be encouraged (2)
Stimulate development in the secondary sector (2)
Generates resources that finance industrialisation (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 Western Cape (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Maritime (1)
Energy (1)
Logistics (1)
Engineering (1)
ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Employment reduces poverty (2)
Improved standard of living (2)
Skills upliftment (2)
Corporate social responsibility programmes (accept examples) (2)
Accessibility to more and better services (accept examples) (2)
Infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
Exposure to fourth-industrial revolution skills (accept examples) (2)
Exposure to technological advancements (2)
Increased availability of goods and services (accept examples) (2)
Professional development opportunities to help employees (2)
Research and development which drives innovation (2)
Education partnerships / Collaboration with educational institutions (2)
The influx of workers from diverse backgrounds can lead to cultural exchange (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.4 Well-developed road network provides link to markets in the interior of the country (2)
Railways enable industries to access markets and resources efficiently (2)
Good infrastructure aids the transportation of perishable goods (e.g. fruit) more efficiently (2)
Located very close to international airport and harbour which allows access to international markets (2)
Effective infrastructure supports operations and reduces costs (2)
Good infrastructure enables industries to access wider markets increasing their customer base (2)
Having access to domestic and international markets (via airports, harbours) increases revenue. (2)
Good infrastructure attracts businesses and industries as it increases investor confidence. (2)
Water and electricity infrastructure promotes uninterrupted production which increases productivity. (2)
Fibre cables / internet towers and telecommunication networks enhance communication which improves operational efficiency (2)
There is a good railway / road network that connects the industries to the harbour for exportation (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

ANSWER MUST BE QUALIFIED.
NO PART MARKING.

2.5 2.5.1 Business activities that are unregistered or provide services without licences. (2)
Businesses that are not registered and do not pay income taxes. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 R750 billion (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Convenience (1)
Lower prices (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 No licence/permit (1)
Not registered / less 'red-tape' (1)
Fewer barriers to entry (1)
Operate from home (1)
No official financials / tax returns (1)
Easily accessible (accept examples) (1)
Requires little capital investment (1)
Flexible working hours (1)
Operate with greater flexibility and adaptability (1)
Do not adhere to municipal rules (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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2.5.5 More products bought in formal sector (increased VAT) (2)
Increased demand for formal sector goods and services (2)
Formal sector's consumer base will increase (2)
As informal sector grows, more jobs are created and increased income for people to spend in the formal economy (2)
Rise in disposable income can lead to greater demand for goods and services provided by formal sector (2)
Spaza-shops keep money circulating within local economies supporting formal economy (2)
Potential expansion in the formal economy will employ more people (2)
Increased circulation of spending in the formal sector (2)
Multiplier effect of the informal economy (2)
Reduced crime (theft) in formal economy as decreased poverty (2)
The informal sector can be integrated into the supply chains of formal businesses (2)
Growth in the informal sector can reduce the overall unemployment rates, which lead to a more stable economy (2)
New markets (informal economy) allow formal economy to expand their market (2)
Spaza-shops can increase distribution points for formal sector goods (2)
By supplying spaza-shops, formal businesses can build brand loyalty among local consumers (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Difficult to obtain finance/loans (2)
Banks are reluctant to grant loans (2)
Limited finances to expand (2)
Lack of cash flow (2)
Expensive transport costs (2)
Often victims of crime that destroy stock (2)
No insurance (2)
Irregular / erratic income (2)
Limited financial safety net / protection (No UIF; Unions) (2)
Inability to benefit from bulk purchases (2)
Lack of collateral (2)
Lots of spaza shops which create competition (2)
Non-payment by people buying on credit (2)
Woeful handling of financial records (2)
Expensive to diversify product stock (2)
Limited customer base (2)
Mostly selling low-order goods that don't have a high mark-up (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 243° (1) (Range: 242° to 244°) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 MB = TB + MD
= 243° + 24°46' (1) substitution
= 267° + 46' (1) (Range: 266° 46' to 268°46') (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 The mean annual change of magnetic north is westwards (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Z (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 $\frac{\frac{1}{2\,000}}{\frac{1}{10\,000}}$ ✓ **OR** $\frac{1\ :2\,000}{1\ :10\,000}$ ✓

$\frac{1}{2\,000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1}$ ✓ **OR** $\frac{1}{2\,000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1}$ ✓

5 times ✓ 5 times ✓

(3 x 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 Agriculture / farming (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Access to water / water supply / next to a river (1)
Gentle gradient / flat land / relief / gentle topography (1)
Fertile / well-drained soil (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.3 Tourism / Recreational activity (1)
Water provision (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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3.2.4 Recreational activities (golf course / yacht jetty) will attract locals and tourists (2)
Provision of water for irrigation of the golf course (attracts tourists)
Jobs will be created at tourist attractions (accept examples)
Multiplier effect (2)
Increase in purchasing power of locals who are employed in the tertiary sector (2)
Capital investment in area / investment in infrastructural development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Varying street lengths and blocks (1)
Few intersections (1)
No clear uniform pattern (1)
Lots of curves (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Roads follow the shape of the dam (a physical barrier) (2)
Roads located along the dam (2)
The steep gradient / terrain to the NW has limited road development (2)
Development on the side of undulating land (2)
Roads follow the contours of a hill (2)
The protected environment has restricted road development (2)
Roads accommodate the shape of the green belt (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 Golf course (1)
Dam (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Enhanced security (2)
Safer environment (2)
Lower crime rates in gated community (2)
Controlled entry / limited access (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 3.3.1 Oblique (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Remote sensing is obtaining / gathering spatial information of the earth from a distance / without touching or making physical contact. (2)
Capturing data of objects on earth from a distance. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Raster (1) (1)

3.3.4 Area / polygon (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 The type of road (arterial route) (1)
The condition of the road (tarred) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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3.3.6 Different land zones are visible (2)
The photo is in real time (2)
Photograph is an actual image and not map symbols (2)
Image is clear / high resolution (2)
Sphere of influence can be determined (2)
Aerial photos can be updated more frequently (2)
More current information about an area is available (2)
Provide a high level of visual detail (2)
Appearances of features (i.e. landscapes, infrastructure, buildings, vegetation) can be obtained (2)
Aerial photos can reveal small-scale features / more precise (2)
Aerial photos provide a comprehensive view of spatial relationships between different features (2)
Visual differentiation between types of land cover can easily be made (2)
Current state of infrastructure can be made (accept examples) (2)
Aerial photos can capture human activities and land use patterns (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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