GAUTENG EAST DISTRICT

TYPE OF TASK: FINAL EXAMINATION

PAPER 2

MARKING GUIDELINE

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
GRADE	:	11
TIME	:	3 HOURS
TOTAL	:	150 MARKS
DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	:	12 NOVEMBER 2024
EXAMINER	:	GAUTENG EAST
MODERATOR	:	SEDIBENG WEST



This question paper consists of 24 pages.

GRADE 11 GEOGRAPHY P2 2024 MARKING GUIDELINES

QUESTION 1 (DEVELOPMENT)

1.1

1.1.1. B / Development (1)

1.1.2. B/ primary (1)

1.1.3. C/ Low (1)

1.1.4. C/ Sustainable development (1)

1.1.5. B/ Developed (1)

1.1.6. B/ LEDC's (1)

1.1.7. D/ Brandt line (1)

1.1.8. B/ Development indicators (1) (8x1) (8)

1.2



1.2.1. GDP (1)

1.2.2. HDI (1)

1.2.3. LEDC's (1)

1.2.4. Gini-coefficient (1)

1.2.5. Life expectancy (1)

1.2.6 GDP (1)

1.2.7. Birth rate (1) (7x1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1. The development which takes place within a community (2)

[Concept] (1x2) (2)

1.3.2. Fencing and safe keeping of the school properties (1)

Upgrading the school sports fields and playgrounds (1)

Renovating school buildings and facilities (1)

Setting up vegetable gardens, computer rooms (1)

Sinking a borehole and installing guttering (1)

Water tanks and toilets with running water at the high school (1)

{ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

1.3.3. Community members are able to acquire skills. (2)

The jobs created prevent people from participating in criminal activities (2)

The projects provide a sense of inclusion. (2)

They bring unity and everyone learns to value one other (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

1.3.4. To check first if the project is relevant to the chosen community. (2) (1x2) (2)

1.3.5. Lack of funding and knowledge to increase agricultural productivity, this keep people at the level of communal farming. (2)

Resources such as wood, water and soil are over utilised. (2)

Soil erosion and overgrazing is a challenge. (2)

Most people are unemployed and therefore poor. (2)

Limited income because of fewer job opportunities. (2)

High cost of living because more money is spent on basic food, shelter, energy, health, education and transport. (2)

Infrastructure is poorly developed, this results in costly transport. (2)

Isolation from economic activities. (2)

Low standard of living. (2)

Farmers are not trained to practise commercial farming; livestock owners make very little profit especially during droughts. (2)

HIV and Aids. (2)

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

[15]

1.4

1.4.1. Rapid industrialisation in a country to export goods (2)

[CONCEPT] (1X2) (2)

1.4.2. (a) Fuels (1) (1x1) (1)

(b) Manufactured goods (1) (1x1) (1)

1.4.3. Sub-Saharan Africa has negative balance of trade (1) China has positive balance of trade (1)

[Any ONE] (1x1) (1)

1.4.4. 2010 More exports from sub-Saharan Africa to China (2)

Sub-Saharan Africa had a favourable balance of trade against China (2)

[ANY ONE]

2016 More imports than exports from China (2)

Sub-Saharan Africa has a negative balance of trade against China (2)

[Any ONE] [BOTH 2010 AND 2016 MUST BE DESCRIBED] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5. They will beneficiate their own raw materials and export it at higher prices (2) Less dependence on higher priced manufactured imports (2)

More finances for industrialisation or industries (2)

They will avoid high import costs (2)

Skills of workers increase as more industries develop due to the multiplier effect (2)

[Any THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[15]

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] (1x2) (2)

1.5.2. Mozambique (1)

Malawi (1)

Madagascar (1)

(ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

1.5.3. Food (1)

Clean water (1)

Protection (1)

Shelter (1)

Health / medical services (1)

Emergency services (1)

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (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] (2x1) (2)

1.5.5. 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 FOUR] (4x 2) (8) / **[15]**

QUESTION 2

RESOURCES AND SUSTAINIBILITY

2.1

2.1.1. C / Carbon footprint (1)

2.1.2. E / Radioactive (1)

2.1.3. F / COP 17 (1)

2.1.4. A / Thermal energy (1)

2.1.5. B / Kinetic energy (1)

2.1.6. G / Energy management (1)

2.1.7. D / Conventional energy sources (1) (7x1) (7)

2.2

2.2.1. D / Western Cape (1)

2.2.2. A / Rich coal deposits there (1)

2.2.3. C / (i) and (iii) (1)

2.2.4. A / An increased carbon footprint (1)

2.2.5. D / (ii) and (iv) (1)

2.2.6. C / Qatar (1)

2.2.7. C / Uranium (1)

2.2.8. C / Agricultural activities (1) (8x1) (8)

2.3

2.3.1. Is the removal of fertile top-soil by water and wind is form of soil degradation that occurs naturally on all landscape.

[concept] (1x2) (2)

2.3.2. Overgrazing (1) (1x1) (1)

2.3.3. If too many animals graze on a piece of land the vegetation will be completely depleted. (2)

This will result in the soil being bare and it will then be easily picked by wind or water. (2)

Bare ground becomes stamped down (compacted) and no plant growth takes place. (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

2.3.4. The land becomes less productive for agriculture. (2)

Soil and fertilizers eroded into rivers can damage freshwater and kill marine habitats which serve as food to the local communities. (2)

Flooding becomes more common. (2)

Famine since little vegetation is able to grow on land. (2)

Rural-urban migration due to food shortages and food insecurity. (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

2.3.5. Promote more sustainable agriculture. (2)

Reduce deforestation. (2)

Prevent desert expansion. (2)

Proper soil management reduces the risk of severe soil erosion. (2)

Afforestation programmes (2)

Encouraging crop rotation to increase soil stability. (2)

Educating farmers on proper farming techniques. (2)

Practicing rotational grazing. (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

[15]

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2.4

2.4.1. It is the ordinary or traditional way to generate energy (1)

[CONCEPT] (1x1) (1)

2.4.2 Eskom (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.3. 252,578 gigawatts (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.4. Least: 2005 (1)

Most: 2007 (1) (2x1) (2)

2.4.5. Coal (1) Nuclear (1) Wood (1) Hydro (1) (Any THREE) (3x1) (3)

2.4.6. Different types of pollution are released e.g. air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution (2)

Coal burning increases emissions of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and methane (2) Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides create smog (2)

Heavy machines contribute to noise pollution (2)

Increased carbon emissions cause acid rain (2) I

ncreased greenhouse gas emissions contribute to global warming and climate change (2)

Multiplier effect due to climate change e.g. decrease of forests, natural disasters occur more frequently, etc. (2)

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(Any FOUR) (4x2) (8)

[15]

2.5

2.5.1. 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] (1x2) (2)

2.5.2. North Africa (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.3. Central Africa (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.4 Land availability (1)

Reliable sunlight (1)

Abundance of sunlight (1)

Flat gradient (1)

Latitudinal positioning (heat) (1)

[ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

2.5.5. 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] (2X2) (4)

2.5.6. 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)

[15]



OPTION 1: MERRIVALE

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1	B (1) / Eastern Cape (1)	(1 X 1)	(1)
3.1.2	D (1)/Larger	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3		(3 x 1)	(3)

Formula: Gradient = **Vertical Interval (VI)**

Horizontal Distance (HD)

VI = 1079m – 1070m

= 9 m (1)

HE = 3,4 cm x 500m

= 1700 m (1)

= 1700

9

= 1:188,88 (1)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.4	**8 years (1)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.5	**1º12' *Westwards* (1)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.6	***1º12' +(1) 24º42'*** ***= 25º54' West of True north (1)***	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.1.7	**Determine direction (1)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
			[10]

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 B (1)/ Farming (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 **Large areas of cultivated land (2)**
Many dams for water storage for agricultural use (2)
Evidence of planned irrigation eg. Furrows (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 **Secondary activity (1)** **(**1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 **The purpose of a silo is to store the maize as it comes from the farms, therefore it acts as a secondary activity. (2)** (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 Secondary economic activities require a steady power supply in order to process goods.

(a) **Powerline (1)** **(**1 x 1) (1)
(b) **Coal (1)** **(**1 x 1**)** (1)

3.2.6 The local municipality of Merrivale wants to investigate non-conventional energy options for their area.

(a) ***Hydroelectricity (1)*** ***(***1 x 1) (1)
(b) ***It is a sustainable energy option (2)***
It is a clean energy option (2)
The dam is also used to store water (2)
ANY ONE ***(***1 x 2) (2)
(c) ***Solar energy (1)***
Wind energy (1)
(1ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)
[12]

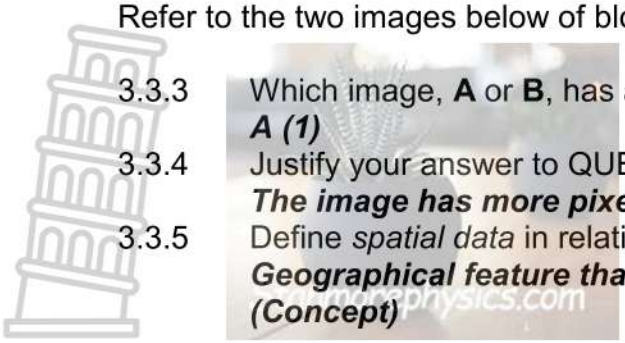
3.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Refer to block **A1** and **A2** on the topographical map. Vector data refers to real life images in the form of points, lines and polygons. Identify the following examples of vector data in block **A1** or **A2**.

(a) ***Road/ other road (1)*** (1 x 1) (1)
(b) ***Dam/ Midmar dam (1)*** (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Explain how the polygon feature mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.1 (b) favours farming activities in the area. (1 x 1) (1)
The Midmar dam provides water for irrigation of crops in the area (1)

Refer to the two images below of block **B2** on the orthophoto.



3.3.3 Which image, **A** or **B**, has a higher resolution? (1 x 1) (1)
A (1)

3.3.4 Justify your answer to QUESTION 3.3.3. (1 x 2) (2)
The image has more pixels which makes the detail clear (2)

3.3.5 Define *spatial data* in relation to the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)
Geographical feature that describes the shape and location (2) (Concept)

[8]

TOTAL SECTION B (30)

OR

OPTION 2: VERULAM

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES



3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B (1) / Eastern Cape (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D(1) / Larger (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 (3 x 1) (3)

Formula: Gradient = **Vertical Interval (VI)**
Horizontal Distance (HD)

VI = 161m – 105m
= 56m (1)

HE = 3,4 cm x 500m
= 1700 m (1)

= 1700
56

= 1:30,35 (1)

Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.4 ***8 years (1)*** (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 ***1º12' Westwards (1)*** (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 **1º12' +(1) 24º42'**
= 25º54' West of True north (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.7 **Determine direction (1)** (1 x 1) (1)
[10]

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 B (1) / farming (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Give evidence from the map to support your answer in QUESTION 3.2.2. (1 x 2) (2)
Large areas of cultivated land (2)
Cultivated land borders the Mdloti river to access water (2)
ANY ONE

3.2.3 Refer to Canelands (**6**) in block **A5** on the orthophoto map. State whether primary or secondary economic activities takes place here? (1 x 1) (1)
Secondary activities (1)

3.2.4 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 3.2.3. (1 x 2) (2)
Canelands is an industrial area (2)
There is evidence of factories and large buildings where goods are processed (2)
ANY ONE

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 Industrial areas require a steady power supply in order to process goods. Verulam receives its power supply from the eThekwini Municipality.

(a) Eskom supplies the eThekwini Municipality with electricity. The municipality then distributes it. What human-made infrastructure would they use to supply power to the Verulam area. (1 x 1) (1)
Powerline (1)

(b) Name the raw material that is used to create this conventional power in South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)
Coal (1)

3.2.6 The local municipality of Verulam wants to investigate non-conventional energy options for their area.

(a) What energy option could they investigate if they were to utilise Hazelmere Dam in the northwestern part of the map. (1 x 1) (1)

Hydroelectricity (1)

(b) Provide ONE advantage of the non-conventional energy source that you mentioned in QUESTION 3.2.6 (a). (1 x 2) (2)

It is a sustainable energy option (2)
It is a clean energy option (2)
The dam is also used to store water (2)
ANY ONE

(c) If the local municipality cannot use the Hazelmere Dam to supply energy and need to investigate a different non-conventional energy source, what would you advise them to look at? (1 x 1) (1)

Solar energy (1)
Wind energy (1)
ANY ONE

[12]

3.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Refer to block **A1** on the topographical map. Vector data refers to real life images in the form of points, lines and polygons. Identify the following examples of vector data in block **A1**.

(a) A line feature that creates accessibility. (1 x 1) (1)

Road/ other road (1)

(b) A polygon feature related to farming. (1 x 1) (1)

Dam/ Hazelmere dam (1)

3.3.2 Explain how the polygon feature mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.1 (b) favours farming activities in the area. (1 x 1) (1)

The Hazelmere dam provides water for irrigation of crops in the area (1)

Refer to the two images below of block **D4** on the orthophoto.

3.3.3 Which image, **A** or **B**, has a higher resolution? (1 x 1) (1)

A (1)

3.3.4 Justify your answer to QUESTION 3.3.3. (1 x 2) (2)

The image has more pixels which makes the detail clear (2)

3.3.5 Define *spatial data* in relation to the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

Geographical feature that describes the shape and location (2) (Concept)

[8]

TOTAL SECTION B (30)
GRAND TOTAL FOR PAPER 2 (150)