

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING GUIDELINES

COMMON TEST

JUNE 2022

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MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

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QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1

1.1.1 C / mature ✓

1.1.2 A / cold ✓

1.1.3 D / cool ✓

1.1.4 C / warm ✓

1.1.5 C / cumulonimbus ✓

1.1.6 D / nimbostratus ✓

1.1.7 B / North West ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

1.2

1.2.1 D ✓

1.2.2 G ✓

1.2.3 I ✓

1.2.4 H ✓

1.2.5 F ✓

1.2.6 E ✓

1.2.7 B ✓

1.2.8 C ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

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1.3

1.3.1 The situation of mountains or hill slopes in relation to the sun's rays. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
[CONCEPT]

1.3.2 Question removed due to technical error (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 **South-facing slope**: less sunlight, moisture is contained in the soil, as evaporation is lower. This is favourable condition for forestry✓✓

North-facing slope: receives the most sunlight, which is good for crops and pastures. Also receives most heat as the sun heats up the north-facing slope✓✓
Crops need more sunlight to ripen and sweeten✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 **Settlement**

Land and property values are higher on the warmer middle slopes which lie within the thermal belt✓✓
Katabatic winds trap pollutants released by heavy industries within the valley at night✓✓
Smog forms and this leads to respiratory problems such as asthma and wheezing✓✓
The valley floor is generally cold and damp and is not suitable for settlements✓✓

Transport

Fog occurs on calm, cloudless nights within the valley and this reduces visibility✓✓
Motorists are particularily affected and this leads to an increase in accidents✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
(Any FOUR- **Must include both settlement and transport**)

1.4

1.4.1 Drainage basin ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 B – Waterfall ✓
C – Meander ✓
D – Ox-bow lake or meander scar ✓
(3 x 1) (3)

1.4.3 Erosion on the outer bank and deposition on the inner bank of the meander results in the meander neck becoming narrower✓✓
During times of flood, the water cannot negotiate the meander loop and flows straight✓✓
This results in the meander loop being cut off from the main river to form an ox-bow lake✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 (a) Lower course ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The river must have a large amount of sediment✓✓
The sea must have weak currents and a small tidal range✓✓
The sea must be shallow at the rivers' mouth. ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Areas are a constant risk of flooding. ✓✓
Vulnerable to rising sea levels. ✓✓
Water is often dirty and polluted (industry, agriculture, sewers) ✓✓
Mosquitoes are attracted to water – risk of diseases – malaria ✓✓
Storm surges from tropical storms. ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5

1.5.1 Vertical / downward erosion ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

1.5.2 Upliftment ✓
Entrenched / Incised meanders ✓
River B is now deeper than river A✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1)(1)

1.5.3 Isostatic uplift / Tectonic forces ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

1.5.4 River capture increases the water volume ✓✓
Fast flowing tributary which joins the main river ✓✓
Sustained / prolonged increase in rainfall within a catchment ✓✓
Climate change that results in an increased rainfall ✓✓
Tectonic shifts in the landscapes (uplift) changes the base level of the river ✓✓
Drop in sea level changes the base level of the river ✓✓
Sudden change in gradient ✓✓
Clearing of vegetation increase run-off ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2)(4)

1.5.5 It will cause the meander to be incised or entrenched✓ (1 x 2)(2)

1.5.6 Steeper slopes make it unsuitable for human living ✓✓
Deeper gorges makes farming activity impossible ✓✓
Building infrastructure will be more expensive ✓✓
More specialized farming machinery will be needed ✓✓
Water will not be easily accessible for human usage ✓✓
Narrow flood plains reduce fertile farming land ✓✓
(Any THREE) (3 x 2)(6)

TOTAL: [60]

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QUESTION 2 RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

2.1

2.1.1 Hamlet ✓

2.1.2 There is a larger threshold population/ there are many high order goods and services✓

2.1.3 Farmstead ✓

2.1.4 Metropolis ✓

2.1.5 Megalopolis ✓

2.1.6 Offers many high order functions/ high threshold population ✓

2.1.7 A ✓

2.1.8 Village ✓ (8 x 1) **(8)**

2.2

2.2.1 CBD ✓

2.2.2 Rural-urban fringe ✓

2.2.3 Residential ✓

2.2.4 Heavy industrial zone ✓

2.2.5 D ✓

2.2.6 It is a zone of change/ because it is on the edge of the CBD ✓

2.2.7 A ✓ (7 x 1) **(7)**

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2.3

2.3.1 The movement of people from rural to urban areas ✓ ✓ (1 x 2) (2)
[Concept]

2.3.2 Employment opportunities ✓
Better salaries ✓
Improved housing conditions ✓
Improved education / medical facilities ✓
Better service delivery ✓
Improved living standards ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Forced to seek employment in the informal sector with lower wages ✓✓
Failure to find employment ✓✓
Inadequate skills to qualify for formal employment in the formal sector ✓✓
Lack of housing provision ✓✓
Seek refuge in informal settlements to reduce costs of living which results in poorer living conditions ✓✓
Cost of living in the urban areas are high ✓✓
Expected service delivery not met as it is strained / overburdened ✓✓
When coming to cities people are exposed to social ills ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 Meeting the basic needs/RDP ✓✓
Comprehensive Rural Development Programme/Agenda 21/NDP ✓✓
Provide quality service e.g. schools ✓✓
Upgrade infrastructure to improve accessibility ✓✓
Industrial development to create more employment ✓✓
Tourism and special events ✓✓
Development of game parks/Ecotourism ✓✓
Develop tourist accommodation such as bed-and-breakfast ✓✓
Improve salaries ✓✓
Government grants / support ✓✓
Uplifting farming communities ✓✓
Development of agricultural schools ✓✓
Employment to be created ✓✓
Improved access to capital for farmers ✓✓
Changing farming practices to improve ✓✓
Skills training for farmers ✓✓
Speed up land reform✓✓
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

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2.4

2.4.1 It is the process of compensating and restoring land to people who lost their it due to forced removal✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Empower farm workers ✓
Reduce inequality ✓
Allow previously unemployed people to participate in the economy ✓✓
Better the country's economic growth ✓
Settling land claims of people who have forcefully removed from their homes in urban areas ✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 50% ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Willing seller and willing buyer clause delays the process ✓✓
Land reform policy is very costly to implement ✓✓
It takes time to resolve land claim disputes ✓✓
The land reform policies are being challenged due to disagreements (government/traditional leaders) which delays the process ✓✓
No proper documents of previous ownership delay the process ✓✓
There is lack of a reliable monitoring system and evaluation of the process ✓✓
Gaps in the current policies which compromise effective implementation of land reform ✓✓
Government lacks capacity/efficiency/ shortage of skills to run the programme ✓✓
Lack of business and financial support to run the programme ✓✓
Mismanagement/Corruption by some of the officials managing the process ✓✓
Land reform has not been a political priority ✓✓
Money wasted on failed projects ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.5 Quesion removed due to technical error

2.5

2.5.1 Multiple nuclei model/Harris and Ullman ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Residential/ medium income residential ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

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2.5.3 Tall buildings/skyscrapers ✓
High building density ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 To decentralise commercial activities ✓✓
Outlying business district is more accessible in the outskirts ✓✓
Commercial activities now closer to the residential areas ✓✓
Less traffic congestion in the outskirts ✓✓
Lower crime rate in the outskirts ✓✓
More space/room for expansion on the outskirts ✓✓
Land cheaper in the outskirts ✓✓
Less pollution in the outskirts ✓✓
Peaceful/tranquil surroundings in the outskirts ✓✓

OR

CBD became less accessible than the outlying business district ✓✓
Commercial activities of CBD far from residential areas ✓✓
More traffic congestion in the CBD ✓✓
Higher crime rate in CBD ✓✓
Less space in CBD ✓✓
More pollution in the CBD ✓✓
High land values/rentals in the CBD ✓✓
Urban blight in the CBD ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 (a) Land-use zones **5** and **6** are far apart ✓✓
Located on opposite sides of the city ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Heavy manufacturing industrial land use zones cause a lot of noise pollution which does not suit high income residential zones ✓✓
Air pollution from industrial areas repels (push away) high-income residential zones ✓✓
Unpleasant odours from industrial areas is not attractive to high-income residential zones ✓✓
Heavy industries are not aesthetically pleasing for people in high-income residential areas ✓✓
Influx of traffic congestion near heavy manufacturing land-use zones does not suit high income residential zones ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 There is a clear separation between high, middle and low income residential areas ✓✓
Separation between suburbs and the workplace ✓✓
Sharply defined land-use zones ✓✓
Tall buildings/high building density in the CBD of both ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

TOTAL: [60]

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QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Mpumalanga ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)

Length = 4,2 x 0,5 Range: (4,1 – 4,3 cm)
= 2,1 km ✓ (2,05 – 2,15 km)

Breadth = 3,8 x 0,5 Range: (3,7 – 3,9 cm)
= 1,9 km ✓ (1,85 – 1,95 km)

Area = 2,1 x 1,9 km ✓
= 3,99 km^2 ✓ Range: (3,79 – 4,19 km^2) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.4 493,1 – 397,1 = 96 m ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 34° ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
Range : (33° -35°)

3.1.6 MB = TB + MD

= 34° + 16°12'

= 50°12' ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
Range : (49° -51°) ✓

3.1.7 Quesion removed due to technical error (1 x 1) (1)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 B ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.2 C ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.3 (a) rural ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

(b) nucleated ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

(c) **Advantage**
Greater sense of security because of larger numbers✓✓
Can share ideas on farming ✓✓
Community activities(social gatherings)
(Any ONE)

Disadvantage
Lack of privacy ✓✓
Few services ✓✓
Conflict between farm workers ✓✓
Diseases can spread easily ✓✓
(Any ONE) (2 x 2)(4)

3.2.4 A ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.5 Rocks that have uniform / equal resistance to erosion. ✓
Horizontal rock structure ✓
Massive resistant rock ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1)(1)

3.2.6 Planned Irregular/ irregular ✓
(1 x 1)(1)

3.2.7 Saves time and fuel ✓
Free flow of traffic ✓
Not monotonous✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1)(1)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)

3.3.1 Taking data from different sources and combining it. ✓ [Concept] (1 x1) (1)

3.3.2 (a) Track / Hiking trail ✓
Dam wall ✓
Reservoir ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1)(1)



(b) (Non-perennial) River ✓
Dam / perennial water ✓
Reservoir ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1)(1)

3.3.3 **Spatial data**: the location (and shape) of a feature. ✓
[Concept]

Attribute data: Refers to the description / characteristics (further information) of the location (and shape) of a feature (spatial data). ✓
[Concept] (2 x 1)(2)

3.3.4 Attribute data ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

3.3.5 It gives descriptions / characteristics (further information) regarding the type of road. ✓✓
It gives the description / characteristics (further information) about the road being tarred. ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2)(2)

TOTAL: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: 150

NB The learner mark must be divided by 142 and mutiplied by 150
e.g. $\frac{\text{(learner mark×150)}}{142}$

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