KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING GUIDELINES

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

MARCH 2026

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MARKS: 60

This marking guideline consists of 4 pages.

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1.1

1.1.1 D (polar). (1)
1.1.2 B (wave). (1)
1.1.3 A (the low pressure intensifies at the apex of the two fronts and the stormiest weather begins). (1)
1.1.4 B (coldest air found behind the cold front). (1)
1.1.5 C ((i) and (iii). (1)
1.1.6 A (torrential thunderstorms with hail). (1)
(6x1)(6)

1.2

1.2.1 East to west (westwards / westerly direction). (1)

1.2.2 Presence of an extremely low pressure system/convergence of air.
Presence of (strong) Coriolis force.
Sea surface temperatures of 26.5°C or more.
Calm conditions over the ocean.
Unstable atmospheric conditions
High rates of evaporation/high moisture content/high humidity.
Release of latent heat.
Upper air divergence.
Low wind shear for number of days
[ANY ONE] (1)

1.2.3 Might have moved over the land where there is more friction.
Might have moved over the land where there is less moisture (supply).
Less latent heat.
Sudden wind shear.
Might have moved over cold ocean waters.
In the (active) path of an approaching cold front.
Moved to the temperate latitudes/high latitude.
[ANY ONE] (2)

1.2.4 Strong winds or heavy rainfall may result in coastal erosion.
Strong winds or heavy rainfall may result in damage to property.
Loss of income in the fishing industry/Damage to fishing industry, boats will be destroyed and harbours damaged, disrupting livelihoods
Disruption of biodiversity/ ecosystems.
Aesthetic beauty of the area will be disturbed.
Disruption of infrastructure on the coast (Accept examples).
Costly to repair damages / medical and insurance claims.
Causes injury or death to people or animals.
Loss of income on the agricultural community. Accept examples).
Sea water floods farmland and reduce soil fertility.
Powerful wave and storm surge will cause severe coastal flooding in low-lying areas thus reshaping the coastline.
Heavy rainfall would trigger flash-floods and landslides, damaging roads and settlements.
Coral reefs, wetlands and mangroves may be damaged.
Displacement of people as a result of floods.
Water contamination/ water-borne diseases.
Storm surges can damage fishing vessels.
Strong winds results in storm surges (coastal flooding).
Decline in the tourism industry.
[ANY FOUR] **(4x2)(8)**

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1.3

1.3.1 The direction the slope faces in relation to the sun rays. (2)
[CONCEPT]

1.3.2 Warmer. (1)

1.3.3 Southern (hemisphere). (1)

1.3.4 The north-facing slope is warmer/North facing slope receives direct insolation.
South facing slope is colder/South facing slope receives oblique insolation. (2)

1.3.5 The slope is facing away from the sun (shadow zone) resulting in
(lower temperatures), therefore less evaporation. (2)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
ONE MARK for the factor ONLY.

1.3.6 Cultivate crops that require higher temperature on the warmer slope.
(Accept examples)
North facing slopes are better for grazing.
Plant trees on the cooler (colder) slope.
Cooler slopes are more prone to frost in winter, sensitive crops may be damaged.
Warm slopes – soil dries faster
South facing slopes livestock may need shelter or supplementary feed in cooler months. (2x2)(4)

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QUESTION TWO

2.1

2.1.1 Z (river system). (1)

2.1.2 Z (interfluve). (1)

2.1.3 Y (catchment area). (1)

2.1.4 Z (infiltration). (1)

2.1.5 Y (confluence). (1)

2.1.6 Z (river mouth). (1)
(6x1) (6)

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2.2

2.2.1 Arrangement of streams on a drainage basin.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Radial. (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.3 Underlying rock strata
Geology
Tectonic forces
Slope (gradient)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.4 It looks like a tree with several) branches/ resembles the branches of the tree. Tributaries join the mainstream at acute/small angles.

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

2.2.5 Tributaries cover a wider area ensuring availability of water for

irrigation. (It spreads water across the land like tree roots ensuring availability of water for irrigation).
Has uniform resistance to erosion. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.6 **Rectangular**
They occur in rocks with faults and joints, water flows along those cracks. (2)

Trellis
Streams follow valleys carved in softer rocks while tributaries cut along ridges to meet the mainstream. (2) (2 x 2) (4)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
ONE MARK for the factor ONLY.

2.3

2.3.1 Longitudinal profile. (1)
2.3.2 The slope is steep (hilly and mountainous). (1)
2.3.3 The river has temporal base levels. (Accept examples). (2)
The river has obstacles/irregularities.
2.3.4 The lake temporarily prevents the river from further vertical erosion.
The river can erode further after the lake. (2)
Rivers deposit sediments when they reach the lake.
[ANY ONE]

2.3.5 In the upper course increased downward erosion makes the slope very steep.
Vertical erosion remove temporal base levels such as rapids.
Head ward erosion remove temporal base level such as waterfalls.

In the middle course eroded sediments are transported downstream increasing the river's stream carrying capacity.
Lateral erosion takes place in the middle course

In the lower course deposition takes place and the river fill up with sediments until the lake disappears and the profile becomes smooth and continuous.
Increased deposition in the lower course to make the slope very gentle.

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

TOTAL MARKS: 60

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