KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FINAL

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKING GUIDELINES

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2023

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 D ✓

1.1.2 A ✓

1.1.3 C✓

1.1.4 B ✓

1.1.5 D ✓

1.1.6 C ✓

1.1.7 A ✓

1.1.8 C ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 Y ✓

1.2.2 Z✓

1.2.3 Z✓

1.2.4 Z✓

1.2.5 Y✓

1.2.6 Y✓

1.2.7 Z✓ (7 x 1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 Push factor forces people away from rural areas and Pull factor attract people to urban areas.✓
(Both Push and Pull factors must be explained) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Conditions are not always as great as expected in the urban area✓✓
Rural migrants often have to contend with a host of challenges in urban areas✓✓
(Accept examples: crowded living conditions, informal housing, inadequate sanitation, exposure to crime and violence, lack of employment)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

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1.3.3 Increased cost of living because goods/services are more expensive.✓✓
Mechanisation has resulted in people losing their jobs / unemployment ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Basic services such as shops and schools close due to decreasing numbers and this affects the economy of the area ✓✓
More old people and fewer labourers results in production decrease also affecting the economy ✓✓
Buildings and farms are abandoned giving rise to 'ghost' settlements ✓✓
Family units are broken, e.g., when parents leave children with the grandparents to work in urban areas ✓✓
Brain drain has left people behind who are least educated and this close economic growth ✓✓
Resources become under-utilised ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 meet the basic needs / RDP ✓✓
provide quality services eg schools, hospitals ✓✓
upgrade infrastructure to improve accessibility ✓✓
industrial development to create more employment ✓✓
tourism and special events ✓✓
improve salaries ✓✓
government grant / support ✓✓
uplift farming communities/skills training ✓✓
improve access to capital for farmers ✓✓
Constant monitoring and prioritise the implementation of land reform policies ✓✓
Use of scientific methods to monitor environmental/ natural disasters✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 transition zone ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Outlying business district ✓
Regional shopping centre ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 high rentals have forced businesses to relocate to other commercial areas with lower/greater variety of rentals ✓✓
Limited space in the CBD (parking and building space). ✓✓
The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages customers. ✓✓
The large number of informal traders is unattractive for business. ✓✓
Traffic /pedestrian congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and decreases business. ✓✓
Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution which creates an unpleasant/ unhealthy environment. ✓✓
Unlawfull occupation of buildings make businesses move away from the CBD/urban blight✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4.4 Availability of large amount of land for industries to be established. ✓✓
Land is cheaper which makes it more affordable for industries. ✓✓
Accessibility to bulk transport routes for transportation of raw material and finished products. ✓✓
Availability of (skilled and unskilled) labour for industries. ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Controls greenhouse gases ✓✓
Reduces the effect of urban heat island/lowers temperatures✓✓
Cleans the air/purifies by absorbing carbon dioxide/reduces air pollution✓✓
Carbon sink by releasing oxygen. ✓✓
Reduces run-off✓✓
Absorbs/reduces city noises and traffic sounds /buffers noise/ filters noise✓✓
Creates a habitat for other living organisms✓✓
Creates a pleasing natural environment for recreational purposes. ✓✓
Improve the aesthetics of the urban environment✓✓
Greater biodiversity. ✓✓
Reduces urban sprawl✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5

1.5.1 Houses very close together / high building density✓
Houses made from variety of materials ✓
No formal roads/mostly footpaths ✓
Lack of services evident ✓ (accept examples)
(ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 People are not able to afford formal housing ✓✓
People don't have jobs to earn an income ✓✓
Demand for formal housing is greater than supply ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 No regular garbage removal which can result in rubbish scattered around the settlement✓✓
No formal roads for accessibility of public transport. ✓✓
Lack of piped water in individual dwellings results in people having to use communal taps✓✓
Lack of proper sanitation/use of communal toilets can lead to spread of disease and water contamination✓✓
Flooding of the river could lead to loss of lives and damage to property. ✓✓
Lack of electricity which results in illegal cables or having to use paraffin stoves to cook or candles for light ✓✓
Possible risk of fires breaking out due to paraffin stoves or candles falling over✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 Develop formal houses/RDP houses /provide land for housing ✓✓
Install solar panels/pre-paid electricity boxes✓✓
Install proper toilets in houses✓✓
Provide taps in houses✓✓
Provide dust bins for rubbish and waste ✓✓
Regular collection of waste ✓✓
Develop tarred roads ✓✓
Set up mobile clinics ✓✓
Develop recreational areas/parks✓✓
Open creches/libraries/schools/ youth centers ✓✓
(ANY FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1 Z ✓

2.1.2 Y ✓

2.1.3 Y ✓

2.1.4 Y ✓

2.1.5 Z ✓

2.1.6 Y ✓

2.1.7 Z ✓

2.1.8 Y ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

2.2

2.2.1 Footloose industries✓

2.2.2 Ubiquitous✓

2.2.3 Market orientated industries✓

2.2.4 Raw- material orientated industries✓

2.2.5 Light industries✓

2.2.6 Bridge industries✓

2.2.7 Industrial centralisation✓ (7 x 1) (7)

2.3

2.3.1 80% of world's supply✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Gauteng✓, Limpopo✓, Mpumalanga✓, North West ✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 18 metric tons✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Labour strikes✓✓
HIV/AIDS✓✓
Disputes between unions and mine workers✓✓
Covid 19 pandemic ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 South Africa has the worlds largest platinum reserves making platinum mining a viable economic contributor for a long time✓✓
Large global market for export hence earn billions of rands in revenue✓✓
The platinum mining sector could add as much value to investment, exports and gross domestic product thus boosting the economy of the country✓✓
Aims to provide employment to over one millions people by 2050, therefore reducing the unemployment rate and porverty✓✓
Contributes millions of rands to royalties thereby strengthening the platinum mining indutry in South Africa✓✓
Potential to create R8.2 Trillion to South Africas economy by 2050 to sustain and strengthen the South African economy✓✓
Platinum is used in many industrial applications supporting allied industry in South Africa✓✓
Platinum is used in many medical and dental applications assisting the health sector in South Africa✓✓
Has great appeal in jewellery manufacture thereby increasing the variety of consumer choices of precious metals✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
(ANY FOUR)
Candidates must qualify their responses and not merely lift from the extact.

2.4

2.4.1 Eastern Cape✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 (a) **Primary**: aquaculture✓

(b) Secondary: agro-processing✓
Automotive✓ (2 x 1) (2)
(ANY ONE)

2.4.3 Will lead to advanced socio-economic development in the area✓✓
Will lead to skills development in the local community✓✓
Will make possible technology transfer in the area✓✓
Will create job opportunities for the local people✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.4 Abundant flat land the for expansion of existing business✓✓
Available land for development of new businesses✓✓
Close proximity to harbor facilities for international trade✓✓
Good road infrastructure linking the rest of the country✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 **Economy** Boost in the economy, as increase in electricty will favour development of more industries✓✓

Environmemt Produces comparatively little pollution which means a much cleaner environment ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 Street vendor/hawking/shisanyama✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 They are unemployed and have no alternative source of income✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 it's a cultural experience braai, meet and make friends in an informal setting✓✓
have become increasingly popular tourist destinations /popular places for people living outside of townships to visit ✓✓
demand for unique food experiences✓✓
offers a profitable market opportunity✓✓
Provide job opportunities for local people✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Lack of education e.g. entrepreneurial skill limit the improvement of their businesses✓✓
They don't receive much support from the local governments✓✓
Limited access to finance from banks etc✓✓
Limited access to infrastructure and services eg trading facilities✓✓
Lack of storage facilities✓✓
Low and irregular income✓✓
Vulnerable to crime ✓✓
Exposure to harsh weather conditions possing health risk✓✓
Loss of income when perishable products are no longer able to be sold✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2)(4)

2.5.5 Issue trading permits to regulate the business✓✓

Allocate the businesses specific areas for trading✓✓
Encourage partnership between private sector and the informal trader✓✓
Provide infrastructure (hawker stall/carts) in areas zoned for informal trading✓✓
Assist small businesses to play an active role in providing training✓✓
Provide easier access to bank loans✓✓
Secure insurance covers✓✓
Provide storage facilities✓✓
Contribute to the income of the city by paying taxes✓✓
Provide ablution facilities✓✓
Ensure clean/hygienic facilities✓✓
Statistical analysis for planning✓✓
Prevention of harassment by city officials/ law enforcement officials ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 161 – 132 = 29m ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 B ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Actual Distance = 4,5✓cm x 0,5
= 2,25km✓Range : 2,2 – 2,3 (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 VI = 98 – 68 = 30m✓
HE = 3,6 ✓x 100 = 360m✓ Range: 350m – 370m
G = 30/360 ✓
= 1/12
= 1:12 ✓ Range : 11,67 – 12,33 (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) Nucleated ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
(b) Flat land – contours are far apart ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 (a) Irregular/Planned Irregular ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Smooth flow of traffic ✓✓
Saves fuel and time ✓✓
Less accidents ✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 (a) Heavy ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Elongated Flat roof of buildings ✓
Flat land – Contours are far apart ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

(c) Large flat land for expansion✓✓
Away from the CBD to prevent pollution and traffic congestion✓✓
Close to transport networks for the distribution of manufactured goods✓✓
Close to the Mdloti river for the discharge of treated waste water✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Exposure to noise and air pollution✓✓
(1 x 2) (2)

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3.3

3.3.1 (a) Buffering involves the creation of a restriction zone of a specified width around a point, line or polygonal area. ✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Prevents the Hazelmere township from spreading too close to the dam. ✓✓
Reduces impact of pollution of the dam. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
(Any ONE)

3.3.2 (a) road/other road ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) dam/hazelmere dam✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 The Hazelmere dam provides water for irrigation of fruits and crops in the area ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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