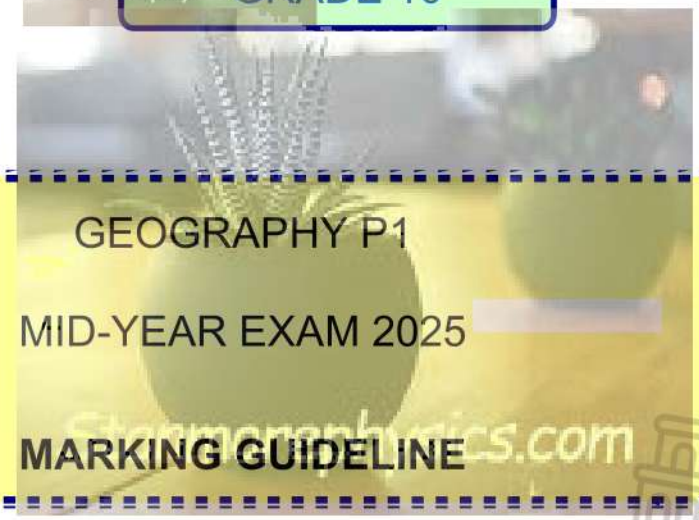
LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE



GRADE 10



GEOGRAPHY P1

MID-YEAR EXAM 2025

MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 09 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE & WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1

1.1.1 Y (1)

1.1.2 X (1)

1.1.3 X (1)

1.1.4 X (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Y (1)

1.1.7 Y (1) (7x1) (7)



1.2

1.2.1 C

1.2.2 A

1.2.3 B

1.2.4 D

1.2.5 D

1.2.6 B

1.2.7 A

1.2.8 B (8x1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 Winter (1) (1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Date on a map/ 01.06.2012 (2)

Cold front influencing weather of Cape Town (2)

High pressure system migrated northwards (2)

Low pressure cell over the interior (2)

` Low temperature (2)

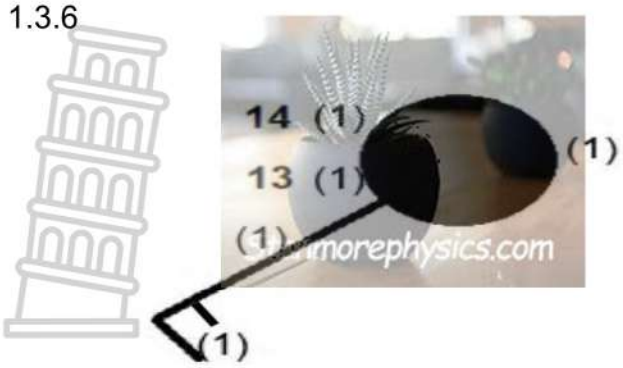
ANY TWO (2x2) (4)

1.3.3 Isobars (2) (1x2) (2)

1.3.4 **4** hpa (millibars) (2) (1x2) (2)

1.3.5 Cold front (1) (1x1) (1)

1.3.6



(5x1) (5)

/15/

1.4.



1.4.1. Orographic/relief (1) (1x1) (1)

1.4.2. Windward (1) (1x1) (1)

1.4.3. The windward side of the mountain receives the most rain. (1)

(1x1) (1)

1.4.4. Warm moist Air rises from the ocean when the warm air reaches a mountain, the mountain forces the air upwards (2)
This causes the air to cool as it rises and condensation starts, leading to rain. (2) (2x2) (4)

1.4.5 Heavy rainfall can lead to soil erosion (2)
Landslides damaging the natural vegetation (2)
Biodiversity can be destroyed because of landslides (2)
Loss of habitats (2)
Food chains/food webs destroyed. (2)
Mudslides due to heavy rain can destroy the environment. (2)
Rockfalls can damage the environment. (2) (4x2) (8)

/15/

1.5

1.5.1 The increase in average temperature of the earth's atmosphere that causes corresponding changes in climate (2) (1x2) (2)

1.5.2 Industries (1)

Cars/ motor vehicle (1) (1x1) (2)

1.5.3 Latitude (1), Altitude (1), Ocean currents (1) Distance from ocean (1).

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

1.5.4 Higher temperatures (2)

More severe storms (2)

Increased drought (2)

Increased air pollution (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

1.5.5 Planting trees (2)

Recycling (2)

Managing energy consumption (2)

Using less hot water (2)

Using less heat and air condition (2)

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

/15/

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1

2.1.1. Mantle (1)

2.1.2. Crust (1)

2.1.3. Inner core (1)

2.1.4 Outer core (1)

2.1.5. Crust (1)

2.1.6 Mantle (1)

2.1.7. Crust (1) (7x1) (7)

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2.2.

2.2.1. C (1)

2.2.2. D (1)

2.2.3. E (1)

2.2.4. F (1)

2.2.5. B (1)

2.2.6. H (1)

2.2.7. A (1)

2.2.8. G (1) (8x1) (8)

2.3

2.3.1 The theory that argues that continents were once part of a single super continent and have since drifted to their current positions on the earth's surface.
[CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)

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2.3.2 South America (1)

South Africa. (1)

Antarctica (1)

Australasia (1)

[NOT INDIA AND AUSTRALIA]

[ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

2.3.3 Rotation of the earth around its own axis. (1x1) (1)

2.3.4 Two tectonic plates move away from each other.(2)
Molten rock from the mantle solidify to create new oceanic crust (2)
[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

2.3.5 The east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa match well (2)

Rock formations match up across the coastlines of South America and South Africa (2)

Identical deposits have been found in South America and Africa. (2)

The discovery of fossils in both South America and Africa (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

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2.3.6 Continental drift states that the world was made up of a single continent (2)

The theory of plate-tectonics states that the earth surface is broken into numbers of shifting plates. (2) (2x2) (4)

/15/

2.4

2.4.1 A volcano that erupts on a regular basis (2) (1x2) (2)

2.4.2 Composite volcano (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.3 Alternating layers of ash and lava (2)

Steep sided conical peak. (2) (2x1) (2)

2.4.4 Lava solidifies in the main vent causing it to block. (2)

The molten lava in the chamber finds a new exit on the side of the cone. (2) (2x2) (4)

2.4.5 Volcanic soils are fertile and allow intensive agriculture to take place. (2)
Higher yields lead to more exports. (2)

Volcanic areas attract tourist, this can create more jobs in the tourist industry. (2)
Hot springs can be used for heating houses and attract tourist.

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

/15/

2.5

2.5.1 The vibration or shaking of the earth's crust (2) (1x2) (2)

2.5.2 7.2 magnitude (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.3 Churches (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.4 Ritcher scale (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.5 Buildings were built with poor quality materials (2)

Lack of disaster management plan (2)
Lack of early warning system (2)

Lack of funds to provide the people affected with water, food and shelter (2)

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

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2.5.6 Measures that can be put in place to reduce the impact of earthquakes

Early warning system can be done through the use of an instrument called seismograph which helps in detection of earthquake beforehand (2)

Seismologists are able to observe the earthquake, and also to detect earthquakes beforehand so that people can be evacuated (2)

Disaster management plan (2)

Evacuating people to safe areas (2)

Buffering of areas that are threatened by earthquake/Tsunami (2)

Provide food, clean water and temporary shelter to the victims (relief efforts) (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

3.1

3.1.1. C (1) (1x1) (1)

3.1.2. D (1) (1x1) (1)

3.1.3. L=4.2 (1) cm x 0.5= 2.1 (1) km Range: 4.1- 4.3)

B=3.7 (1) cm x 0.5= 1.85 (1) km Range: 3.6- 3.8)

A= 2.1km x 1.85km= 3.89km² (1) Range: 3.69km² - 4.09km² (5x1) (5)

3.1.4. The scale of the topographic map is 5 times smaller than the scale of the orthophoto map (1x2) (2)

3.1.5 Vertical aerial photograph. (1x1) (1)

/10/

3.2. **MAP INTERPRETATION**

3.2.1. B (1) (1x1) (1)

3.2.2. D (1) (1x1) (1)

3.2.3. A slope that is formed when contour lines are closely spaced. (1x2) (2)

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3.2.4.

One Negative effect	One positive effect
Noise pollution (2) Air pollution (2)	Job opportunities (2) Improves access to transport (2)

(2x2) (4)

3.2.5. Non perennial rivers (1)

Dams (1)

Reservoir (1)

Furrow (1) (4x1) (4)

/12/

3.3. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

3.3.1. Computer system which captures, stores, analyses, manipulate and display geographical data. 1x2) (2)

3.3.2. B (1) (1x1) (1)

3.3.3. Arterial route. (1)

Contour line (1)

Non-perennial river (1)

Track and hiking trail (1)

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

3.3.4.

(a) Capturing data about the earth from a distance using satellites (2x1) (2)

(b) Satellite (1x1) (1)

(c) Solar energy/the sun (1x1) (1)

/8/

SECTION B TOTAL: 30

GRAND TOTAL: 150

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