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LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

# GEOGRAPHY

## MARKING GUIDELINE

**JUNE 2023**

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MARKS : 150

DURATION : 3 hours.

**This Marking guideline consists of 12 pages.**

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**SECTION A**
**QUESTION 1: ATMOSPHERE**

1.1
1.1.1 B (1)
1.1.2 B (1)
1.1.3 A (1)
1.1.4 B (1)
1.1.5 A (1)
1.1.6 B (1)
1.1.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2.

1.2.1. A to B (1)

1.2.2. Pressure gradient force (1)

1.2.3. Coriolis (1)

1.2.4. Left (1)

1.2.5. Geostrophic (1)

1.2.6. Low (1)

1.2.7. High (1)

1.2.8. Gentle (1) (8x1) (8)

1.3.

1.3.1. Berg winds (1)
1.3.2. Windward (2)
1.3.3. On the windward side of the mountains condensation occurs and moisture is released in the form or precipitation (2)

As the wind rises and moves over the mountain more moisture is released and eventually becomes drier (2)

On the leeward side, descending air causes the last available moisture to evaporate as it heats up (2)

With descending air on the leeward side, there is no condensation (2)

**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

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1.3.4. The warm air melts the snow during winter , which reduces the number of tourists who are interested in snow related activities(2)

It also causes more pleasant working conditions during the colder months (2)

Melting snow may also cause floods , which wash away crops (2)

The physical dehydration of people influences production negatively (2)

Droughts dry up agricultural lands (2)

Veld fires destroys agricultural land (2)

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

1.4.

1.4.1. Date (2013-05-29) (1)

South Indian and South Atlantic high are northwards/close to the land (1)
Presence of mid-latitude cyclone/ cold front (1)
Clear conditions over most of the interior (1)
Presence of a coastal low (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2. 4hpa/mb (1)

1.4.3. South Atlantic high Pressure Cell (1)

1.4.4. Causes stable conditions on the West coast (2)
Can ridge in behind the front (2)
Causes the cold front to move across the land (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 X 2) (4)

1.4.5. There will be little/ no rain as pressure cell B is close to the land (2)
Less moisture is carried over the sea to the coastal area (2)
High pressure cell has ridged over land causing descending air (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6. The western side of the country would experience much lower temperatures because of the influence of the cold Benguela current that brings cold air. (2)

The eastern side of the country would experience moderate temperatures because of the influence of the warm Mozambique current that brings warm air in winter (2) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5.

1.5.1. Overpopulation (1)
Over-farming (1)
Deforestation (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2. Area between Saharan desert and Sudanian savannah (1)/
Sahel region (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3. They are subsistence farmers (1)
Dependent on fertile soil as a source for food (1)
Farming is a source of income (1)
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4. Reduced crop production, therefore less food production/ food security (2)
People would die of starvation/malnutrition (2)
A wide spread of poverty, due to job losses (2)
It would lead to rural-urban migration (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5. People from Senegal migrate to other countries to use their resources/making a living (2)
This puts a strain on the land and less food is produced (2)
Local citizens are unable to feed themselves and depend on government and foreign donations (2)
Conflicts between locals and immigrants comes at a great economic cost (2)
Locals and immigrants move to the urban areas which puts more strain on the host country's economy (2)

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Immigrants add no value to the GDP of the host countries (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6. There should be afforestation Programmes(2)
Effective soil management that should include organic fertilizers, crop rotation and contour ploughing (2)
Allowing the land to be fallowed for a period of time to renew itself (2)
Supporting local farmers with education and training (2)
Programmes on rainfall unreliability and planting drought resistant crops (2)
Natural action plans that could oversee land ownership and encourage sustainable management of land (2)
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

**QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY**

2.1.

2.1.1. C (Homoclinal shifting) (1)

2.1.2. D (Butte) (1)
2.1.3. E (Undercutting) (1)
2.1.4. F (Basalt) (1)
2.1.5. A (Lava) (1)
2.1.6. B (Scarp retreat) (1)
2.1.7. I (Karoo landscapes) (1)
2.1.8. G (Weathering) (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2.
2.2.1. A
2.2.2. A
2.2.3. B
2.2.4. A
2.2.5. B
2.2.6. A
2.2.7. B (7x1) (7)

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2.3.

2.3.1. Intrusive igneous rocks occurs when magma solidifies beneath the earth's surface (1) and extrusive igneous rock occurs when magma solidifies above the earth's surface (1)

2.3.2. X- Dyke (1)

Y –Laccolith (1)

2.3.3 Lava cuts vertically through open spaces between the rock (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Occurs at great depths beneath the earth's surface (1)

Is a large mass of rock, without layers (1)
It does not have a floor (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.5

(a) Granite (1)

(b)Extrusive (1)

( c) Exfoliation (1)

(d) Mass magma forces rock layers upwards (2)

When overlaying sedimentary rocks are eroded, the intrusion is exposed as a dome on the surface (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.

2.4.1. A-Pediment (1)

B-Talus (1)

C-cliff (1)

D-Crest (1)

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**2.4.2. Slope element D-crest**

Soil creep occur (2)

Slope is convex and gentle (2) (ANY ONE) (2)

**Slope element B -Talus**

It is uniform slope at the base of the cliff (2)

Falling material are deposited (2)

The angle of the slope remains the same (2) (ANY ONE) (2)

2.4.3. Pediment (A) (1)

**Reasons:**

The slope is flat//gentle (2)

Ideal for the use of machinery (2)

The construction of infrastructure is easy and cheap (2) (ANY ONE) (2)

2.4.4. Slopes are tourist attractions (2)

It weathers away to form fertile soil (2)

Recreational activities occur (2)

Forestry is practiced on the steeper slopes (2)

Flat areas are suitable for farming (2)

**(ANY TWO)**

2.5.

2.5.1. Movement of debris down the slope under the influence of gravity (2)

2.5.2. Rock fall (1)

2.5.3. Rocks (fallen rocks) are lying on the road (2)

Fallen rocks break further (2)

**(ANY ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4. Can cause death to people / accidents (2) / block the traffic (2)

Destruction of property/infrastructure (2)

**(ANY ONE)** (1 x 2) (2)

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2.5.5. Using wire to hold the rocks in place

Building gabions at the base of the slope

Spraying concrete on the side of the slope to stabilize the rock

Drilling bolts into the side of the hill slope

Covering slopes with nets

Using early signs to detect movement of rocks

Avoid development along unstable slopes.

**(ANY FOUR)** (4x2) (8)

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**SECTION B: ERMELO**

**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

3.1.

3.1.1. C (5 meters) (1)

3.1.2. D (1763,8) (1)

3.1.3. 0.3 ✓X 500 = 150m ✓ (2)

3.1.4. VS= 1cm: 20x100= 2000m ✓

VS= 1: 2000 ✓

HS= 1: 50 000 ✓

VE= $\frac{1}{2000} \div \frac{1}{50000}$ ✓

= $\frac{1}{2000}$X $\frac{50000}{1}$= 25 times ✓ (5x1) (1)

3.1.5. South-west (1)

3.2.

3.2.1. C (1)

3.2.2. C (1)

3.2.3. (a) Perennial (1)

(b) North / North west (1)

(c) Dam wall on north of the river (2)

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3.2.4. (a) gentle (1)

(b) Open cast mining (1)

(c) wind pumps (1)

Dams (1)

3.2.5. N17 (2)

**3.3. GIS**

3.3.1. Raster (1)

3.3.2. Shows graphics as rows and column of tiny rectangular pixel to form a grid. (2)

3.3.3.

(a) Is the gathering of information about the earth without physical contact? (2)

(b) It provides an easy collection of data which cover a variety of scales and resolutions.

(1)

(c) Photographs (1)

maps (1)

satellite images (1)

**(ANY TWO)** **(2)**

OR

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3. GRAFF-REINETT

3.1.

3.1.1. C (eastern cape) (1)

3.1.2. D (valley) (1)

3.1.3. 1 ✓X 500 = 500m ✓ (2)

3.1.4. VS= 1cm: 20x100= 2000m ✓

VS= 1: 2000 ✓

HS= 1: 50 000 ✓

VE= $\frac{1}{2000} \div \frac{1}{50000}$ ✓

= $\frac{1}{2000}$X $\frac{50000}{1}$= 25 times ✓ (5x1) (1)

3.1.5. North west (NW) (1)

3.2. Map interpretation

3.2.1. C (1)

3.2.2. C (1)

3.2.3. (a) Non-perennial (1)

(b) South west (1)

(c) Dam wall on south-west of the river (2)

3.2.4. (a) Steep (1)

(b) excavation (1)

(c) wind pumps (1)

Dams (1)

Reservoir (1) **(ANY TWO) (2)**

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3.2.5. N9 (2)

**3.3. GIS**

3.3.1. Raster (1)

3.3.2. Shows graphics as rows and column of tiny rectangular pixel to form a grid. (2)

3.3.3.

(a) Is the gathering of information about the earth without physical contact? (2)

(b) It provides an easy collection of data which cover a variety of scales and resolutions.

(1)

(c) Photographs (1)

Maps (1)

satellite images (1)

**(ANY TWO** ) (1 X 2) (2)

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