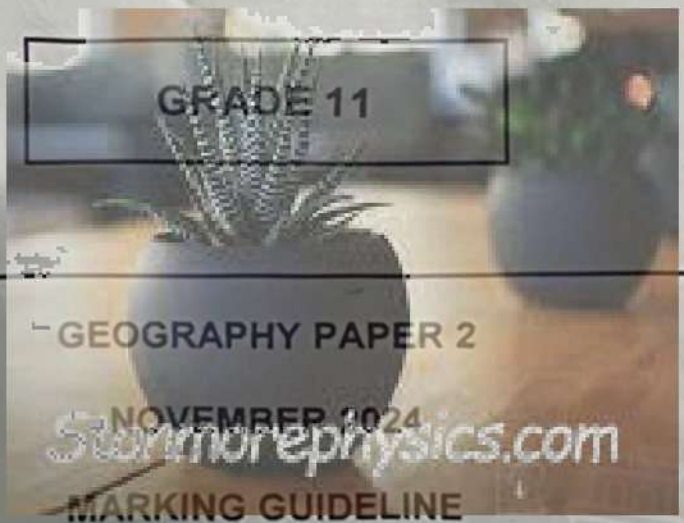
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education
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FURTHER EDUACTION AND TRAINING



GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

NOVEMBER 2024

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MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 1:

1.1

1.1.1 B (1)

1.1.2 A (1)

1.1.3 A (1)

1.1.4 A (1)

1.1.5 B (1)

1.1.6 B (1)

1.1.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2.

1.2.1 I (1)

1.2.2 G (1)

1.2.3 H (1)

1.2.4 A (1)

1.2.5 D (1)

1.2.6 C (1)

1.2.7 E (1)

1.2.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 Systems linking all the countries of the world closer together.
[CONCEPT] (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Water (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 The poor is disadvantaged by globalisation (2)
The rich are advantaged by globalisation (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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1.3.4 People lose their cultures and traditions. (2)
Leads to cultural uniformity. (2)
Loss of family ties (2)
Diseases are easier to spread (2)
Increase in poverty as some locals lose their jobs (2)
Allow people to migrate all over the world/Travel and see the world. (2)
People have access to a bigger variety of products/service. (2)
Can improve the quality of living of people. (2)
Improve social interactions through various social media platforms. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 A lot of people in South Africa loses their jobs. (2)
South African businesses cannot compete with online retailers such as Temu and Shein as they don't have such a big workforce. (2)
Less South African products are exported. (2)
South African businesses have to close down due to less customers. (2)
Businesses have to keep their profit margins low to keep their doors open and have a smaller economic growth. (2)
Less investments in local businesses. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4

1.4.1 The use of natural resources and technology to improve the quality of life in a country. **[CONCEPT]** (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Air pollution (1)
Natural vegetation is removed (1)
Water resource has dried up (1)
Soil erosion (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 A study that is done to determine the impact of a development project on the environment. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 To make space for manmade structures (accept examples). (2)
Some projects don't consider the environment as part of development. (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

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1.4.5 **ENVIRONMENT**
Coal mine will remove a lot of the natural vegetation (2)
Soil erosion will increase in the area (2)
Water resources will be polluted (2)
A lot of water will be used that will affect aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity (2)
Ecosystem/biodiversity/food chains will be affected (2)
Dust/noise pollution will affect animal species (2)

SOCIAL
Lodges around the Kruger National Park might lose income as less guest will visit the area (2)
Aesthetic appeal of the area will decrease and less people would visit the area (2)
Job creation for the local communities (2)
Standard of living will improve (2)
Communities around the mine will become more accessible as infrastructure will be developed (2)

[ANY FOUR – MUST REFER TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL]
(4 x 2) (8)

1.5

1.5.1 The assistance of foreign countries or organisations to support countries in need. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Mali (1)
Lebanon (1)
Somalia (1)
Syria (1)
Iraq (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 400 000 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Development aid is effective when linked to the delivery of public services. (1)
Financial assistance can help governments absorb the effects of economic shocks. (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.5 Humanitarian aid focus on the people in the country and not the country itself. (2)
Humanitarian aid focus on providing food, water, clothing, medical supplies, housing etc. to the people (2) (1 x 2) (2)

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1.5.6 MEDC's receives natural resources from LEDC's at a lower price (2)
Multinational corporations grow their business profits at the expense of developing countries (2)
Products manufactured in MEDC's are sold to LEDC's at a higher cost (2)
Corruption can cause politicians to gain rather than the people in the country (2)
Poor people are exploited – low wages and long working hours. (2)
Financial loans can cause countries to have a high interest rate that they must repay (2)
LEDC's get dependent on MEDC's (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1

2.1.1 B (1)

2.1.2 D (1)

2.1.3 A (1)

2.1.4 C (1)

2.1.5 D (1)

2.1.6 A (1)

2.1.7 B (1)

2.1.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2

2.2.1 D (1)

2.2.2 E (1)

2.2.3 A (1)

2.2.4 B (1)

2.2.5 C (1)

2.2.6 A (1)

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2.2.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

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2.3

2.3.1 Removal of the top layer of the soil. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Healthy soil (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Clearing of vegetation (1)
Soil tillage (1)
Overgrazing (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.4 South Africa is dependent on farming to provide food for the people in the country (2)
South Africa is dependent on agricultural products to export for an income (2)
South Africa has limited soil available for farming (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Conserve natural vegetation/Afforestation programmes can be implemented. (2)
Practise sustainable agriculture that includes crop rotation, contour ploughing and leaving grass walls between crop fields. (2)
Use compost and groundcover plants to reserve the soil structure. (2)
Regulate the number of livestock on a piece of land. (2)
Educate subsistence farmers about soil erosion. (2)
Use fertilisers to increase the amount of nutrients in the soil. (2)
Limit irrigation in areas where it is warm and dry (less drying out of soil due to evaporation). (2)
Fill up dongas and gullies (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4

2.4.1 An interruption in the electricity supply to reduce the load on the national grid. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

INSRTUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING:
An interruption in the electricity supply (1)

2.4.2 It implies that the economy is improving (1)
It implies that the patient is getting better (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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2.4.3 South Africa lacks the knowledge about the installation and don't have policies in place to install renewable resources (2)
South Africa doesn't have enough space to install large windfarms/solar farms (2)
South Africa's government doesn't have the funds to invest in renewable resources (2)
Wind can be unpredictable and unreliable therefore makes wind energy a risky investment (2)
South Africa receives a lot of investments and foreign income from coal mining and therefore won't be able to stop coal mining (2)
Large number of people are employed at thermal power stations (2)
International companies invest a lot in Eskom and the government will lose these investments if they switch to renewable energy (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.4 Teachers/Learners might arrive late at school due to traffic congestions leading to loss in teaching time (2)
Study material cannot be photocopied and learners are disadvantaged as they don't have something to study from (2)
Schools that make use of technology like smartboards cannot teach and have to make other arrangements to catch up on lessons (2)
Schools have to spend money to buy petrol for generators to ensure that exams/lessons can take place to prevent loss time (2)
Schools where practicals must be conducted on equipment cannot conduct practicals and this leads to learners not completing their practical tasks (2)
Learners cannot study at home and this leads to lower grades (2)
Learners cannot complete task or homework and they get in trouble at school or lower grades (2) (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING: MAXIMUM THREE MARKS:
Teachers/Learners might arrive late at school (1)
Study material cannot be photocopied (1)
Schools that make use of technology like smartboards cannot teach (1)
Schools have to spend money to buy petrol for generators (1)
Schools where practicals must be conducted on equipment cannot conduct practicals (1)
Learners cannot study at home (1)
Learners cannot complete task or homework (1)

2.5

2.5.1 Renewable energy source (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Large piece of land (1)
Flat land (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 Northern Cape (2)
Western Cape (2)
Eastern Cape (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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2.5.4 **NEGATIVE**
When there is no wind available, the turbines cannot generate electricity. (2)
Spoil the beauty of the natural environment (2)
Expensive to construct and install (2)
Wind turbines can be noisy (2)
Birds and bats can get killed by the blades of the turbines (2)
Ecosystems are destroyed as large areas have to be cleared to make space for wind farms. (2)
Limited areas are suitable for wind farms (2)

POSITIVE
No coal or water is needed (2)
No release of carbon or sulphur in the air (2)
No dangerous waste products are produced (2)
The supply is the best in the winter when the demand is higher (2)
The soil underneath the turbines can be used for cultivation or livestock farming (2)
Farmers can receive rent from windfarm companies (2)
[ANY FOUR-MUST REFER TO BOTH NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE]
(4 x 2) (8)

60

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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QUESTION 3

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS (10 MARKS)

3.1.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Area = Length (L) x Breath (B)
Area = (3,5 x 500) x (3 x 500)
Area = 1750 **(1)** x 1500 **(1)**
Area = 2625000 m² **(1)** (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 Horizontal scale: 1:50000 **(1)**
Vertical exaggeration = $\frac{1:2000}{1:50\,000}$ **(1)** substitution

Vertical exaggeration = 25 times **(1)** (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 232° **(1)** (231° - 233°) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 The orthophoto map is 5 times larger than the topographic map (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION (12 MARKS)

3.2.1 (a) Soil erosion (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Afforestation (2)
Add trees to the area that can act as a windbreak (2)
Fill up dongas in the area (2)
Retain soil cover (2)
Create a buffer zone around the area (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 Morning (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 The shadows are eastwards (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Reservoir (1)
Non perennial rivers (1)
Presence of dams (1)
Wind pumps present (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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3.2.5 The road makes it easier to deliver services/ get access to goods (2)
More business will open due to more tourism in the area (2)
Improve the quality of the life of people/ Skills development in the area (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (8 MARKS)

3.3.1 secondary data (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 The image has been manipulated (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Prevent people from getting injured on the landing strip (2)
To reduce noise pollution (2)
Safety reasons (2)
To ensure that aircrafts have enough space (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
30

TOTAL:150