basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Mrs. ZPL SHABALALA	Umalusi External Moderator		3.06.2023
Mr. GD SAMAAI	Umalusi External Moderator		3.06.2023
Ms. T MAGSON	DBE Internal Moderator		3.06.2023
Mr. R DAVECHAND	DBE Internal Moderator		3.06.2023

Stanmorephysics

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PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001
2023 -06- 03
APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE
PUBLIC EXAMINATION

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

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MARKING PRINCIPLES FOR GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2022 AND NSC/SC JUNE 2023

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ×
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

M

For the following action words, ONE word answers are acceptable: **list**, **name**, **state**, **identify**
For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe**, **explain**, **evaluate**, **analyse**, **suggest**, **differentiate**, **distinguish**, **define**, **discuss**, **why**, **how**
The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE-word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide**, **what**, **tabulate** and **give**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited
- Spelling errors if recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer- award marks.
- There will be additional guidelines for the marking of certain questions.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
  - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals
  - Sub-section totals to be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
  - Sub-totals must be written legibly
  - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left-hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

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QUESTION 1

1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓
1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓
1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗ **2**

1.2.1 Melting snow ✓
1.2.2 Mouth ✗
1.2.3 Third order ✓ **2**

1.3.1 Katabatic ✗
1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion



Air flows downslope ✓✓ **6**

1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗
Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder ✓✓ than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than ✓✓ warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. **7**

1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗

(b) The river channel is wide ✗

(c) Regularity ✓✓ of rainfall and the soil type ✓✓ over which the streams flow.

1.5.2 Gauteng ✓ and the Eastern Cape ✗

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase at it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals ✓ to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this ✓ will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water ✓ for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro-electricity. **13**

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SECTION A:

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1 1.1.1 C (1)

1.1.2 B (1)

1.1.3 C (1)

1.1.4 D (1)

1.1.5 A (1)

1.1.6 A (1)

1.1.7 C (1)

1.1.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1 function (1)

1.2.2 metropolis (1)

1.2.3 town (1)

1.2.4 village (1)

1.2.5 city (1)

1.2.6 conurbation (1)

1.2.7 decreases (1) (7 x 1) (7)

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1.3. 1.3.1 DEFINITION OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Rural-urban migration is the **movement of people** from the **rural** area to the **urban** area. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
Rural-urban migration is the **movement of people (1)**

1.3.2 ONE SOCIAL PUSH FACTOR IN A

Farm killings (1)
Poverty (1)
Lack of job opportunities (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 STATE TWO BASIC SERVICES MORE ACCESSIBLE IN URBAN AREAS

Piped/Potable water (1)
Electricity (1)
Sanitation (1)
Refuse and waste removal (1)
Health care (accept examples) (1)
Social welfare (1)
Housing (1)
Education (1)
Safety and security (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 HOW CAN RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION CREATE CHALLENGES RE HOUSING IN U

The demand for housing cannot be met (2)
There is a shortage of suitable land (2)
Limited municipal budgets (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 THREE INTER-VENTION STRATEGIES TO DECREASE RURAL-URABN MIGRATION

Create more/better employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Promote commercial farming (2)
Develop/upskill workers (accept examples) (2)
Provide credit facilities/loans/subsidies to farmers (2)
Effective land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Decentralising industries/ businesses (2)
Developing ecotourism (accept examples) (2)
Organise festivals/recreational activities (accept examples) (2)
Advertising/marketing of the area (2)
Providing basic services (accept examples) (2)
Improvement of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Create incentives to encourage people to limit rural-urban migration (accept examples) (2)
Resettlement of people in agriculturally suitable areas (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Outskirts (Periphery) of the urban area (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 STATE TWO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (PHOTO)

Agriculture/Farming (1)
Industries/Manufacturing (1)
(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 HOW DOES THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT B BENEFIT FROM LOCATION IN RURAL-URBAN FRINGE

Cheaper land values (2)
Enough vacant land for expansion (2)
Access to infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Raw materials from farms (2)
Close to labour force (2)
Access to flat land (2)
Access to water (2)
Access to nearby markets (2)
Less traffic congestion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4.4 WHAT POSITIVE IMPACT DOES ACTIVITY B HAVE ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Provides employment opportunities (2)
Upskilling of local labour force (accept examples) (2)
Social upliftment programmes (2)
Infrastructural improvements (accept examples) (2)
Improved services (accept examples) (2)
Prevent people moving out the area (2)
Increase standard of living (2)
Closer to work (2)
Availability of finished goods (2)
Improves buying power (2)
Multiplier effect (accept examples) (2)
Lowers prices of goods (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 HOW HAS RECENT EXPANSION OF LARGE CITIES CHANGED THE RURAL-URBAN FRINGE

Decreases land used for farming (accept examples) (2)
Urban functions dominate (2)
Change in variety/type of urban functions (2)
Increase the value of land (2)
Increase in the number of people (2)
Increase in crime (2)
Services will be under pressure (2)
More buildings (accept examples) (2)
Urban sprawl (2)
It increases traffic (2)
Increased levels of pollution (accept examples) (2)
Aesthetic beauty of the land-use zone is diminished (2)
Destruction of biodiversity/ecosystems (2)
Increased soil erosion (2)
Less fertile soil (2)
Increased run-off (2)
Water table lowered (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 IDENTIFY ONE CHARACTERISTIC VISIBLE IN THE PHOTO

Limited infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Prefabricated materials (accept examples) (1)
High building density (1)
Limited space (1)
Small houses (1)
Lack of planning (1)
Lack of basic services (accept examples) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 STATE TWO NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS IN THE EXTRACT

Tiny spaces (lack of privacy) (1)
Overcrowding (1)
Overlapping structures (fire hazard) (1)
Diseases (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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1.5.3 GIVE TWO ECONOMIC REASONS FOR RAPID GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Increased unemployment (2)
Increased poverty (2)
High inflation rate (2)
High price/rent of houses (2)
People cannot afford houses (2)
Salary cuts (2)
Budget constraints (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 PARAGRAPH EXPLAIN WHY GOV FAILED TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

They did not provide low cost housing because of a shortage of available land/ budget constraints (2)
No basic services/amenities (accept examples) were supplied due to budget shortfalls (2)
No basic infrastructure (accept examples) due to a lack of skilled personnel (2)
Did not create enough job opportunities because of a lack of investment (2)
Inadequate policing to combat crime due to poor planning (2)
Did not allocate finance for improving conditions of people living in informal settlements due to budget constraints (2)
Corruption which lead to a misappropriation of finances/budget shortfalls (2)
Unqualified people managing these projects (which are delayed) as a result of nepotism/cronyism (2)
Limited programmes for upskilling/training of communities due to budget constraints(2)
People are forced to remain in informal settlements due to land tenure issues (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM OF FOUR

They did not provide low cost housing (1)
No basic services/amenities were supplied (1)
No basic infrastructure (1)
Did not create enough job opportunities (1)
Inadequate policing (1)
Did not allocate finance (1)
Corruption (1)
Nepotism/Cronyism (1)
Limited programmes for upskilling (1)
Land tenure issues (1)

[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	B (1)		
	2.1.2	A (1)		
	2.1.3	C (1)		
	2.1.4	B (1)		
	2.1.5	C (1)		
	2.1.6	D (1)		
	2.1.7	B (1)		
	2.1.8	D (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Y (1)		
	2.2.2	Z (1)		
	2.2.3	Z (1)		
	2.2.4	Y (1)		
	2.2.5	Y (1)		
	2.2.6	Z (1)		
	2.2.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3.	2.3.1	60% (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	Kwazulu-Natal (1) Mpumalanga (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.3 STATE TWO PHYSICAL FACTORS THAT PROMOTE SUGAR CANE	Subtropical climate conditions (1) High temperatures (1) High rainfall (1) Frost-free area (1) Well-drained /fertile soils (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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2.3.4 WHY IS SUGAR CANE IMPORTANT TO SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL VILLAGES

It provides employment (farms/sugar mills) (2)
Multiplier effect /stimulates economy (accept examples) (2)
Provides income for small- scale farmers (2)
Raw materials for secondary activities (accept examples) (2)
Improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Small towns/rural villages partly/entirely dependent on sugar cane farming (2)
Improved standard of living/quality of life (accept examples) (2)
It creates access to markets (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 EXPLAIN THREE ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

Sugar tax has decreased the demand for sugar (2)
Fluctuating prices limits investment (2)
Increase in cost of exports (2)
Demand for sugar cane in Southern Africa has decreased (accept examples) (2)
Higher production costs (accept examples) (2)
Load shedding decreases production (2)
Lack of subsidies in South Africa (2)
Labour strikes decrease production (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1

Mozambique (1)
(Accept Swaziland) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 EXTRACT

To rebuild their economies and restore trade and investment ties (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Gauteng/PWV core industrial region (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 HOW WILL THE MCSPI CREATE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDER-DEVELOPED COMMUNITIES

Improved infrastructural development (accept examples) (2)
Increased volumes of traffic (2)
The route becomes safer (2)
It will promote entrepreneurial opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Increased skills of local people (2)
Multiplier effect (increased buying power) (accept examples) (2)
Job creation (2)
It promotes trade (accepts examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4.5 PARAGRAPH EXPLAIN HOW THE UPGRADING OF DIFF TYPES OF INFRA-STRUCTURE POSITIVELY IMPACTS ON TRADE

Improved railways result in cheaper transport of goods (2)
Improved roads will facilitate rapid transport of goods (2)
Expanding the port encourages the export/import of bulky goods (2)
Improving port facilities will increase the export of goods (2)
More accessibility by ports/roads/rail improving trade (accept examples) (2)
Improved power supply will improve production (2)
Improved communication networks improve trade relations (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM FOUR
Improved railways (1)
Improved roads (1)
Expanding the port (1)
Improving port facilities (1)
More accessibility by ports/roads/rail (1)
Improved power supply (1)
Improved communication networks (1)

2.5 2.5.1 Shadow economy (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 She cannot afford it (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 QUOTE
'regular raids' (1)
'goods are seized' (1)
'fines are issued' (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 They do not pay taxes to SARS (2)
Unregistered businesses (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 HOW DOES THE ECONOMY BENEFIT FROM THE INFORMAL SECTOR

It creates jobs (2)
Reduces dependence on the state (accept examples) (2)
Goods are cheaper (2)
Services are affordable (accept examples) (2)
They buy goods/merchandise from formal businesses (2)
Creation of new skills (accept examples) (2)
They pay VAT (2)
Reduces crime (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5.6 SUGGEST THREE INCENTIVES THAT GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE TO REGULATE THE INFORMAL SECTOR

They could reduce taxes (2)
Affordable/free registration fees (2)
Provide access to capital/loans (2)
Skills training (accept examples) (2)
Allow informal businesses to operate from home (2)
Effective policing/no harassment (2)
Offer affordable rentals on premises (2)
Employment benefits to workers in the informal sector (2)
Partnerships between formal and informal sectors (2)
Provision of facilities (accept examples) (2)
Provide services (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 (3,7 cm x 0,5) x (3,3 (1) cm x 0,5) (Range 3,2 cm – 3,4 cm)
(1,85 (1) km x (1,65 (1) km) (Range1,6 km -1,7 km)
3,05 km² (1) (Range 2,96 – 3,15 km²) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 161° (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Total change: 3 x 10' = 30' (1)
Magnetic Declination for 2023: 21° 09'W + (1) 30'
21° 39' W of true north (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 161° + 21° 39' = 182° 39' (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) rural-urban fringe (1) (1 x 1) (1)

IMPACT OF LOCATION (b) Distance between the two places (minimises the effects of the environmental injustices) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 (a) mining (1) (1 x 1) (1)

EVIDENCE FOR MINING (b) Conveyor belt (2)
Shafts (2)
Excavations (2)
Mine dump (2)
Slimes dams (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

TRANSPORT INFRA-STRUCTURE FOR MINING (c) Road (1)
Rail/service line (1)
Conveyer belt (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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3.2.3 (a) Grid iron (1) (1 x 1) (1)

STREET PATTERN

TRAFFIC CONGESTION (b) There are many intersections/traffic lights (2) (1 x 2) (2)

TOPOGRAPHY (c) (Flat land) made it easier to construct (2) (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 (a) Spatial (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) 27°53'S (1) 26°42'E (1) (2 x 1) (2)

(c) It tells you what type/s of road it is (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Remote sensing (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 ADVANTAGE OF REMOTE SENSING
It is safer (2)
(During a mining disaster) the inaccessible areas can be monitored (2)
More information can be accessed (accept examples) (2)
Regular updates (2)
It is cheaper (2)
Large areas can be captured (2)
A faster method of collecting data (2)
More accurate information collected (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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