basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2021 AND SC JUNE 2022

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. This concession remains until June 2022.

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

30

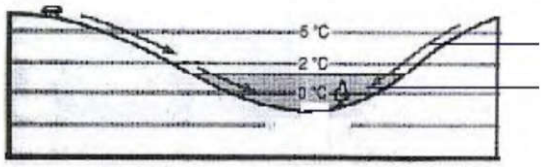
QUESTION 1

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. M There will be less clean water to generate hydro- electricity. **13**

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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	A (1)	
	1.1.5	C (1)	
	1.1.6	B (1)	
	1.1.7	A (1)	
	1.1.8	C (1)	(8 x 1) (8)
1.2	1.2.1	Z (1)	
	1.2.2	Y (1)	
	1.2.3	Y (1)	
	1.2.4	Z (1)	
	1.2.5	Z (1)	
	1.2.6	Y (1)	
	1.2.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1) (7)
1.3	1.3.1	Decrease in the population living in rural areas (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2) (2)
	1.3.2 GIVE EVIDENCE FROM THE SKETCH FOR RURAL DEPOP	(Village shop) closing down sale (1) KR Car Sales for sale (1) (Work shop) services cancelled (1) No people evident (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1) (1)
	1.3.3 EVIDENCE FROM TABLE **2017-2020**	Population is decreasing (2) Accept answer given in figures from the table (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)



1.3.4 WHAT IS THE **SOCIAL IMPORTANCE** OF DISCOURAGING RURAL DEPOP?

Maintaining a cohesive rural community (2)
Preserve family ties or units (2)
Maintaining safety and security (2)
Balance of rural population age/sex structure (2)
Improved well-being of people (accept examples) (2)
Facilities will be developed/ not close down (accept examples) (2)
Services will be developed/ not close down (accept examples) (2)
There will be development/maintenance of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
More employment opportunities (2)
Better salaries resulting in a better standard of living (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 **PARAGRAPH** **SUGGEST** FOUR **SUSTAINABLE** STRATEGIES TO CREATE MORE **EMPLOYMENT**

Decentralise industries to rural areas (2)
Development of Infrastructure (2)
Increase subsidies for services (2)
More tax relief for potential investors (2)
Increase incentives to start-ups that generate employment opportunities (2)
Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)
Increase employment of local people in rural projects (2)
Access to loans for farmers (2)
Encourage small-scale commercial farming (2)
Increased use of drought resistant crops to be able to have production (2)
More facilities for agriculture extensions and research (2)
Increase agricultural planning (2)
Implement land reform programmes (2)
Provide training to improve skills (2)
Provide necessary tools and technology (2)
Promote (eco-)tourism (2)
Encourage local crafts/cultural activities (accept examples) (2)
Provide special incentives for non-farming activities (2)
Encourage local markets (accept examples) (2)
Boosting exports can create jobs (2)
Encourage women empowerment in job creation (2)
Coordination of wastepreneurs (waste recyclers) (2)
Encourage development of new industries (2)
Lobby against the building of bypasses (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 1.4.1 Low income (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 GIVE **EVIDENCE** FROM THE PHOTO TO SUPPORT ANSWER



Space between houses is limited/high density (2)
Small plots (stands) (2)
Size of the houses are small/ Low cost housing (accept examples) (2)
Similar style/design of houses (2)
Limited infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Houses appear in rows (2)
Lack of vegetation (accept examples) (2)
Little or no recreational facilities (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 WHY IS THIS TYPE OF RES AREA LOCATED CLOSE TO INDUSTRIAL AREA?

Employment opportunities (2)
Saves travel time (2)
Easy access to the place of employment (2)
Lower traveling costs (2)
Land is affordable/cheaper (2)
Unskilled/semi-skilled labour (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 GIVE TWO SOCIAL INJUSTICES

Air pollution (accept examples) (2)
Noise pollution (accept examples) (2)
Water pollution (accept examples) (2)
Health related problems (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 **EXPLAIN** TWO MEASURES IMPLEMENTED **BY INDUSTRIES AT B** TO REDUCE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INJUSTICES

Install filters on chimneys to reduce air pollution (2)
Increase the height of chimneys to disperse air pollution (2)
Implement legislation to control the amount of pollution associated with the industries (accept examples) (2)
Conduct research to determine the effect of their activities on the people or the environment (2)
Regular maintenance of infrastructure related to the industries (2)
Employ environmental officers to monitor pollution levels (2)
Introduce noise reduction methods to limit noise pollution (2)
Develop greenbelts / buffer zones around industries (accept examples) to control air pollution (2)
Encourage the use of green energy to reduce pollution levels (2)
Compensate the community for health care as a result of air pollution (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Increase (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 GIVE TWO REASONS FOR THE TREND

More people can afford/use vehicles (accept examples) (2)
More forms of public transport evident (accept examples) (2)
Distance between place of work and residence (2)
Increase in the number of people (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.3 HOW DOES TRAFFIC CONGESTION IMPACT THE **DAILY TRAVELLER**

Takes longer to reach destination (2)
Higher occurrence of road rage/stress/anxiety (2)
Increased fuel costs (2)
Increased health issues (accept examples) (2)
Late for meetings/work (2)
At risk of losing employment (2)
Possibility of accidents (2)
Smash and grab/ car hijackings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

Stanmore Physics

1.5.4 SUGGEST **THREE STRATEGIES** TO REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Encourage use of public transport (2)
Improved/safer public transport systems (2)
Efficient/reliable public transport systems (2)
More efficient rail services (2)
Increase the number of lanes (2)
Specialised lanes (accept examples) (2)
Encourage the use of scooters/bicycles (2)
Motorised barriers (to increase number of lanes) (2)
Lift clubs/car-pooling (2)
Increase parking tariffs in the CBD (2)
Park and ride facilities (2)
Use of tollgates (2)
Synchronised traffic lights (2)
Decentralise commercial functions (2)
Staggered starting times (2)
Ring roads and by-passes (2)
By-laws to reduce number of private vehicles on the road (2)
One way streets (2)
Proper road maintenance (2)
Encourage people to work from home (2)
Broadcast traffic accidents and congested routes (2)
Enforce existing road traffic laws (2)
CCTV to monitor road conditions (2)
Introduction of drones for delivery services (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 2.1.1 D (1)

2.1.2 B (1)

2.1.3 C (1)

2.1.4 C (1)

2.1.5 D (1)

2.1.6 B (1)

2.1.7 C (1)

2.1.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 B (1)

2.2.2 E (1)

2.2.3 D (1)

2.2.4 A (1)

2.2.5 F (1)

2.2.6 H (1)

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

2.3 2.3.1 15% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 WHY IS BEEF PROD IMPORTANT TO SA?

Important source of food (protein) (2)
Food security for the country (2)
Great demand for beef (2)
Stimulates the growth of the rural economy (2)
Creates employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Provides raw materials for the secondary sector (accept examples) (2)
Promotes economic growth in other sectors (accept examples) (2)
Export of beef brings in foreign exchange (2)
Contributes to the GDP (2)
Develops infrastructure (2)
Cattle are kept as a measure of wealth (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 SUGGEST **TWO PHYSICAL FACTORS** THAT HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON BEEF PROD

Infertile soil/desertification (2)
Soil erosion (2)
Limited grazing land (2)
Unreliable/low rainfall/droughts (2)
Floods (2)
Temperature extremes (2)
Pests and diseases (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 **PARAGRAPH** SUGGEST HOW **SMALL-SCALE BEEF FARMERS** CAN BE ASSISTED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Government can provide subsidies and grants (2)
Access funding from banks (2)
Educate and up-skilling farmers (2)
Agricultural officers to assist and advise new- and small-scale farmers (2)
Making more land available so that farmers can expand their farms (2)
Assist cattle farmers in times of drought with feed and water for the animals so that production of beef is not affected (2)
Provide farmers with better breeds for improved meat quality (2)
Vaccination program for cattle (2)
More research to improve production (accept examples) (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 35 % (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 GIVE TWO **MAIN INDUSTRIES** IN REGION

Iron and steel (1)
Chemical (1)
Motor car assembly (1)
Construction (1)
Machinery (1)
Explosive industry (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Almost half of all the country's factories are found in Gauteng (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 ADVANTAGE OF HIGH POP CON

Abundance of labour (2)
Large local market (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 EXPLAIN **THREE FACTORS** THAT FAVOURED THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Well-developed network of roads and railways to transport goods (2)
Efficient transport network that links it to the harbours (2)
Abundant raw materials in close proximity to industries (2)
Relatively cheap electricity as power is transmitted over short distances (2)
Land is generally cheaper which is required for large industries (2)
Land is generally flat making it easier for construction (2)
Closest core industrial region to the rest of Africa (2)
The local market increases the demand for manufactured goods (2)
Abundance of (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) labour (2)
Access to a reliable water supply for manufacturing (accept examples) (2)
Many tertiary institutions for upskilling of workforce (2)
Presence of link industries will assist with production (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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2.5 2.5.1 WHY DO CAR GUARDS FALL WITHIN THE INFORMAL SECTOR?

Do not pay (income) tax (2)
They are not registered (2)
Poverty/high unemployment rate (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Low income (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 INCOME VS HOURS WORKED

The more hours they work the more money they can potentially earn (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 GIVE REASONS WHY THE NUMBER OF CAR GUARDS INCREASED OVER LAST FEW YEARS

More people are retrenched because of the declining economy (2)
More people became unemployed (2)
Covid-19 resulted in many businesses closing down (2)
Foreigners come to SA to seek a better life but struggle to find employment (2)
Increased car theft results in a high demand for car guards (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 WHAT CAN BE DONE BY THE LOCAL GOV TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS FOR SA AND FOREIGNERS IN THE **INFORMAL SECTOR?**

Arrange skills training (2)
Provide ablution facilities (2)
Policing of area (2)
Facilitate partnerships with private sector (2)
Financial support (2)
Improve relationships between locals and foreigners (2)
Provide them with infrastructure/facilities/support services (2)
Make it a law to regulate the informal sector (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

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

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

3.1.3 **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale**
Actual Distance = 4,0 (1) cm x 0,1 km (Range 3,9 cm–4,1 cm)
= 0,4 km (1) (Range 0,39 km–0,41km) (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 310º (1) (Range 309º–311º) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.7 Total change: 9 years x 3' = 27' (1) W
Magnetic declination for 2022: 18º29' +(1) 27' = 18º56' west of true north (1)
(3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Roads intersect at right angles (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 HOW DOES THE STREET PATTERN CREATE A PROBLEM FOR PARENTS'
There are many stops/ intersections that hinder the flow of traffic (2)
Parents can arrive late for work (2)
Increased money spent on fuel (2)
Increase in stress/road rage (2)
Can result in accidents (2)
Smash and grab (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 GIVE TWO PIECES OF EVIDENCE IN **A5** AND **B5** TO SUPPORT ABOVE STATEMENT
Occupy a large space (2)
Buildings are large (size) (2)
Located near the railway line (2)
Located near the national freeway/arterial road/roads (2)
Buildings are elongated and single storied (2)
Land is generally flat (2)
Availability of water (river) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.6 N3 CREATING **ACCESSIBILITY** AT H
The N3 provides a quick/shorter transportation route for both raw materials and finished products (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Raster data (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 It has pixels (grid cells) (1)
It is an image/photograph (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

GIVE A REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER

3.3.3 Describes the road (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 The demarcation of an area around a feature (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 To avoid flooding by the marsh and vlei (2)
The soil could become saturated and could be hazardous to build in this area)
To protect the destruction/pollution of the natural habitat (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

WHY IS BUFFERING NW OF UNION IN **C5** NECESSARY?

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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