basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P1

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2024 AND SC/NSC JUNE 2025

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.
- Where a correct fact has been mentioned more than once in a specific response
- 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

R

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) ×

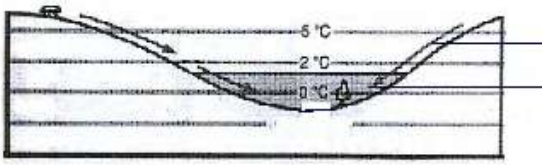
2

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 M 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.

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SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	A (1)		
	1.1.2	C (1)		
	1.1.3	C (1)		
	1.1.4	A (1)		
	1.1.5	D (1)		
	1.1.6	C (1)		
	1.1.7	D (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	Y (1)		
	1.2.5	Y (1)		
	1.2.6	Z (1)		
	1.2.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)

1.3 1.3.1 Eastwards (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Why in this direction
The mid-latitude cyclone is steered by the westerlies (2)
This cyclone occurs in the westerly wind belt (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Account for heavy rainfall at **A** as cold front approaches
The cold air undercuts the warm air (2)
The warm air is rapidly uplifted (along the cold front) (2)
Results in rapid cooling of air (2)
(Vertical) condensation takes place (2)
Formation of cumulonimbus clouds (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Paragraph Explain how different weather conditions associated with a cold front have a negative impact on tourists in the W Cape F+Q

WEATHER CONDITIONS
Heavy rainfall/thunderstorms
Strong/gusty winds
Snow
Low temperatures
Lightning
Overcast conditions
Frontal fog/mist
Hail
[MUST BE LINKED TO AN IMPACT]

NEGATIVE IMPACT
Outdoor activities being cancelled (accept examples) (2)
Tourist destinations inaccessible (accept examples) (2)
Prevent marine craft going out to sea suspending tourist activities (accept examples) (2)
Flooding of tourist attractions/coastal areas (accept examples) (2)
Suspend flights leading to tourists suffering financial losses (2)
Transport routes to tourist destinations dangerous (accept examples) (2)
Outdoor activities dangerous for tourists (accept examples) (2)
Tourists get sick (2)
Poor visibility increases accidents for tourists (2)
Mass movements (accept examples) will be dangerous for tourists (2)
Power outages may affect accommodation facilities(accept examples) (2) (8)
[ANY FOUR- WEATHER CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS] (4 x 2)
[IF ONLY QUALIFIERS ARE MENTIONED NO MARKS ARE AWARDED]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Heavy rainfall/thunderstorms (1)
Strong/gusty winds (1)
Snow (1)
Low temperatures (1)
Lightning (1)
Overcast conditions (1)
Frontal fog/mist (1)
Hail (1)
[MAXIMUM OF FOUR MARKS]

1.4	1.4.1	Clockwise circulation (of air around the eye) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.2	Eye (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.3 Why does air subside in area A	(Upper air) Convergence/accumulation of air above the eye (2) A pressure gradient is created (higher pressure above the eye) (2) Air above the eye is cold and dense (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.4	 (1) [**ROTATION MUST BE CLOCKWISE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.5 Explain the formation of high-density clouds at B	Rapid evaporation/upliftment of warm air over warm oceans (2) Intense updrafts/convection currents/strong pressure gradient occurs at B (2) Rapid cooling of air (2) This will favour rapid (vertical) condensation (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.4.6 Describe the natural (physical) environ-mental damage associated with torrential rainfall as it moves over land	Coastal erosion (accept examples) would take place (2) Soil erosion would occur on the land (2) Mass movements (accept examples) change the landscape (2) Reshaping of the coastline (2) Habitats would be destroyed (accept examples) (2) Food chains/Food webs are destroyed (accept examples) (2) Biodiversity would be diminished (accept examples) (2) Contamination of water sources (accept examples) (2) Silting up of rivers (2) Increased leaching of nutrients (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
	1.5.1 What are berg winds	Hot dry winds that blows from the interior (down the escarpment) to the coast (2) **[CONCEPT]** **ACCEPT** Hot, dry winds (1) Blows from the interior (down the escarpment) to the coast (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.2 State TWO	(Kalahari) High-pressure cell (1) Coastal low- pressure cell (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.5.3 Why does temp increase from Jhb-Durban	It undergoes heating caused by the adiabatic process (1) It heats up by approximately 1 °C per 100 metres as it descends (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)

1.5.4 35 °C (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Why is the threat of wildfires greater in the day with berg winds?

Higher air temperatures (2)
Greater amount of evaporation/dries out vegetation (2)
Low relative humidity (dry air) increases the possibility of fires (2)
More human activities (accept examples) occur that can start a fire (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 Explain why berg winds are associated with lower agricultural productivity on farms F+Q

Dry (windy) conditions damage crops/pastural land (2)
Dry (windy) conditions cause soil erosion (2)
High temperatures cause livestock/crops to wither/die (2)
Strong winds fan fires that destroy farm land/infrastructure (2)
Wildfires associated with berg winds kill livestock/damage crops (2)
High temperatures cause heat stress which reduces workers productivity (2)
Increased evaporation reduces soil moisture content (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

[IF ONLY QUALIFIERS ARE MENTIONED NO MARKS ARE AWARDED]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Dry (windy) conditions (1)
High temperatures (1)
Strong winds (1)
Development of wildfires (1)
Increased evaporation (1) **[60]**
[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	A (1)		
	2.1.2	C (1)		
	2.1.3	B (1)		
	2.1.4	A (1)		
	2.1.5	A (1)		
	2.1.6	C/D (1)		
	2.1.7	C (1)		
	2.1.8	C (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Z (1)		
	2.2.2	Z (1)		
	2.2.3	Y (1)		
	2.2.4	Z (1)		
	2.2.5	Z (1)		
	2.2.6	Y (1)		
	2.2.7	Z (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3	2.3.1	Deposition (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2 State ONE physical similarity between braided streams and deltas	Both branch off into smaller channels (2) Both have sand islands (2) Velocity of the river is low (2) Shallow stream channel (2) Both have a wide river channel (2) Both rivers experience laminar flow (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.3 Give TWO reasons why braided streams are common in the lower course	The gradient is gentle (2) Speed of the river decreases (2) Lower carrying capacity of the water (2) (Increased) deposition/bedload (2) Laminar flow dominates (2) Wider stream channel (2) Shallow stream channels (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.3.4 Why do deltas not form in all rivers
Less silt/sediment deposited (2)
Strong ocean currents/tidal action (2)
Some rivers have a steep gradient at the mouth (2)
Deep continental shelf (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Explain why deltas are suitable for agriculture F+Q
They provide fertile soil for crop farming (2)
Flat land allows for use of machinery (2)
Access to water supply from the distributaries for irrigation (2)
Distributaries create transport routes for farming products (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[IF ONLY QUALIFIERS ARE MENTIONED NO MARKS ARE AWARDED]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Fertile soil (1)
Flat land (1)
Water supply (1)
Transport routes (1)
[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]

2.4 2.4.1 Headward erosion
River cutting/eroding backwards through the watershed (2)
Erosion towards the source (2)
River lengthening from the source (2)
[CONCEPT- ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 ONE factor to promote headward erosion
The steeper gradient (1)
Flowing at a lower level (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 It has captured the headwaters of stream B (2) (1 x 2) (2)

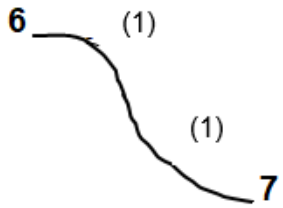
2.4.4 River gravels in wind gap
After the elbow of capture there is less water flowing/reduced carrying capacity (2)
Sediment is deposited (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain how the fluvial processes change in stream A after river capture
Erosion will increase (2)
Vertical erosion will increase (2)
Lateral erosion will increase (2)
Transportation will increase (2)
Deposition will decrease (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.5	2.5.1 TWO ways in which mines pollute	Mining chemicals (accept examples from the extract) (1) Mining waste (1) Mine dumps (1) Surface runoff (1) Seepage from mine dumps (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.2 Quote	'stomach illnesses' (1) 'increased cancer risk' (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3 Explain the negative impact of mining on the river system	It (river system) could become polluted (2) The pH level could change/acid/poisonous (accept examples) (2) Eutrophication occurs/More algae in the water (2) Water quality will decrease (2) Reduces river's carrying capacity (2) Biodiversity is diminished (2) Food chains/food webs are destroyed (2) Habitats are destroyed (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.5.4 PARAGRAPH Suggest measures that mining companies can implement to manage the impact of water pollution on rivers and humans	Employ environmental officers (2) Improved waste management (accept examples) (2) Maintain/improve mining infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Implement monitoring/testing (2) Develop treatment technologies (accept examples) (2) Neutralise the acidic water (2) Use of biodegradable (less harmful) chemicals (2) Rehabilitate mine dumps (accept examples) (2) Buffer areas to protect rivers (accept examples) (2) Access to medical assistance (2) Educate workers/community (accept examples) (2) Awareness campaigns (accept examples) (2) Build slimes dam to pump water in (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]
			TOTAL SECTION A:	**120**

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3 length of dam wall (m)	**Actual distance = Map distance x Map scale** 0,6 (1) cm x 500 (Range 0,5 - 0,7) cm = 300 m (1) (Range 250m – 350m)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.4 Magnetic declination	24 x 9' = 216 '/3º 36' (1) 21º 43' + (1) 3º 36' 25º 19' West of True North (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
	3.1.5 Rough cross-section from 6 to 7 on the orthophoto map	 1 mark for convex slope 1 mark for concave slope	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.6 No Intervisi-bility	There is a convex slope (1) (Accept: there is an obstruction/crest) (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	Katabatic (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	Cold air sinks downslope (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.3	(a) 8 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	Give evidence for the low rate of evaporation in this area	(b) It is a built-up area (2) It is made up of artificial surfaces/less vegetation (accept examples) (2) Drainage (infrastructure) channels water away (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.4	It was declared a nature reserve (2) It was declared a protected area/ buffering of area (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

3.2.5	(a) Meander (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b) Inner (bank) (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	(c) Deposition takes place (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3 3.3.1 Data layering	Different data layers of information (with specific themes) placed on top of one another (2) **[CONCEPT]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.2 TWO infra-structural layers	Transport/Roads/Bridge (1) Buildings (1) Dam wall (accept perennial water/dam) (1) Communication Tower (1) **[ANY TWO]**		(2 x 1)	(2)
3.3.3 Define remote sensing	Collection of information of the earth from a (vertical) distance (without any contact with the earth) (2) **[CONCEPT]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4 How would remote sensing assist the towns emergency personnel in the event of the Bushman's river flooding	Able to source information from inaccessible areas (accept examples) (2) Rescue efforts will be prompt (accept examples) (2) Emergency personnel would be able to take less risks (2) Continual monitoring would lead to effective action (2) Information will be updated regularly (2) Identify areas at high risk of flooding (2) Put in place early warning system (2) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 2)	(2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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