APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE
PUBLIC EXAMINATION
15 -06- 2025
DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION
PRIVATE BAG X895, PRETORIA 0001

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS



GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Mrs. ZPL SHABALALA	Umalusi External Moderator		15/06/2025
Mr. GD SAMAAI	Umalusi External Moderator		15/06/2025
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These marking guidelines consist of 13 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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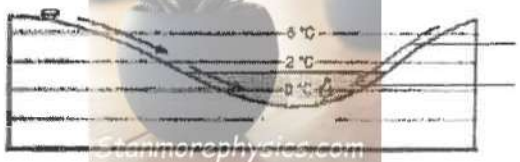
QUESTION 1

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 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: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT

1.1 1.1.1 Z (1)

1.1.2 Y (1)

1.1.3 Y (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Z (1)

1.1.7 Y (1)

1.1.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (8)

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1.2 1.2.1 C (1)

1.2.2 B (1)

1.2.3 D (1)

1.2.4 B (1)

1.2.5 B (1)

1.2.6 C (1)

1.2.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)

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1.3	1.3.1 Quote from extract	' The progress made is better than what politicians claim' (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Land restitution (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Willing-buyer-willing-seller (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4 Describe challenges associated with land redistribution principle	Sellers want exorbitant amounts of money for their land (2) Buyers/Government do not have the budgets to buy the land (accept examples) (2) It is a long and drawn-out process (accept examples) (2) Legal costs are expensive (accept examples) (2) Seller not getting a fair price for their land (2) Seller reluctant to sell their land (accept examples) (2) Corruption with regards to the process (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.5 Explain TWO social factors that delay land restitution in SA	There would be legal disputes between different groups of people (accept examples) (2) People don't have the necessary documentation (accept examples) (2) Poverty will create challenges for people (accept examples) (2) Lack of formal education (accept examples) (2) Cultural values will hamper land exchange (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.6 Suggest how land reform can provide economic security in rural areas	Landownership creates access to finance/loans (2) There will be a shift to commercial farming (accept examples) (2) Employment opportunities will be created (accept examples) (2) Improves financial stability (accept examples) (2) Reduced food prices for locals (accept examples) (2) Increase in multiplier effect/buying power (accept examples) (2) Promotes infrastructure development (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.4	1.4.1	Land in an urban area that is used for a specific purpose/function (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2 Why do different land-use zones occur?	Different land-use zones have different requirements (accept examples) (2) Not all urban functions are compatible (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.3 Give TWO factors in sketch map that influenced location of high-income area	Close to a greenbelt (1) Close to the rural-urban fringe (1) Away from the heavy industrial zone (1) Away from the CBD/transition zone (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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1.4.4 State ONE characteristic of transition zone B

(a) Located at the edge of the CBD (1)
Fragmented/irregular shape (accept examples) (1)
High land values (1)
Mixed land-use (1)
Graffiti on the walls (1)
Social ills (accept examples) (1)
Old/dilapidated buildings (1)
Influx of foreigners/illegal immigrants (1)
Influx of students (1)
Poor infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Informal traders/hawkers (1)
High level of pollution (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

Why does the transition zone not completely surround land-use zone **A**

(b) Area taken over by functions of the CBD (2)
Invasion and succession (accept examples) (2)
[**ANY ONE**] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 What is the importance of green belts in urban settlements

Urban sprawl is contained (2)
Increases oxygen levels (2)
Decreases carbon dioxide levels (2)
Reduces pollution (accept examples) (2)
Natural habitats are maintained (accept examples) (2)
Biodiversity is increased (accept examples) (2)
Creates a buffer between land-use zones (2)
Natural food chains/food webs/ecosystems are maintained (2)
Decreases the heat island effect/temperatures (2)
Increases aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (2)
Increases property value (2)
Acts as flood control (2)
Provides recreational areas (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Why is the location of low-income residential area an advantage and disadvantage for residents of this area (refer to sketch)

ADVANTAGE
Shorter distance to employment (2)
Lower transport costs (2)
Industry provides goods (2)
Employment opportunities (2)
Access to services from industrial area (accept examples) (2)
Cheap land values/cheaper housing (2)
Close to a greenbelt (accept examples) (2)
DISADVANTAGE
High levels of pollution (accept examples) (2)
A relocation threat due to expansion (of industrial area) (2)
Lack of aesthetic appeal (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO - MUST MENTION ONE ADVANTAGE AND ONE DISADVANTAGE] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5	1.5.1	83 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.2 How does traffic congestion negatively impact the economy of city of CT	Workers arrive late/decrease in production (2) Loss of jobs/reduction in salary (2) Deliveries are delayed (accept examples) (2) Decrease in available market (2) Decrease in profits (accept examples) (2) Businesses may close (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.3 Why would the improvement in public transport not benefit all commuters	It becomes more expensive/not affordable (accept examples) (2) Preference for private transport (accept examples) (2) It may not service/reach all areas (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.5.4 PARAGRAPH Suggest infrastructural developments associated with roads that the municipality of CT can put in place to reduce traffic congestion	(Construct) ring roads (2) (Construct) bypass roads (2) (Create) One-way streets (2) Synchronise traffic lights (2) Dedicated lanes (accept examples) (2) Directional lane changes (accept examples) (2) Increase the number of lanes (accept examples) (2) Efficient road maintenance (accept examples) (2) Automated sensor traffic lights (accept examples) (2) Improve / redesign intersections/traffic circles (2) (Display) electronic signage (accept examples) (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]

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QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	D (1)		
	2.1.2	A (1)		
	2.1.3	B (1)		
	2.1.4	B (1)		
	2.1.5	D (1)		
	2.1.6	C (1)		
	2.1.7	A (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.2	2.2.1	Light (1)		
	2.2.2	Market orientated (1)		
	2.2.3	Ubiquitous (1)		
	2.2.4	Heavy (1)		
	2.2.5	Raw material orientated (1)		
	2.2.6	Footloose (1)		
	2.2.7	Break- of- bulk- point (1)		
	2.2.8	Light (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.3	2.3.1	Gauteng (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2 Give a reason for the low production	Less land available (accept examples) (2) Poor grazing land (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.3 Suggest TWO human-made factors that caused a difference in the amount of beef production	Difference in commercial and subsistence farming (2) Cultural practices (accept examples) (2) Different breeding management programs (2) Amount of cattle used for production of milk (2) Difference in urban population (2) Human preference for beef (2) Difference in education/skills (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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	2.3.4 PARAGRAPH Explain the importance of the contribution of beef production to the SA economy	Contributes to the GDP (accept examples) (2) Stimulates the export trade (accept examples) (2) Enables foreign capital to flow into the country (2) Supplies the domestic market (accept examples) (2) Provides employment (accept examples) (2) Supplies raw materials (accept examples) (2) Reduces beef imports/food security (2) Stimulates the tertiary sector/multiplier effect (accept examples) (2) Stimulates the growth of rural areas (2) Develops infrastructure (accept examples) (2) New skills are developed (accept examples) (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.4	2.4.1	9,8 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 How does foreign investment increase the SW Cape's contribution to the GDP	It creates formal employment (2) Multiplier effect (2) It increases industrial development (accept examples) (2) It increases production of goods (2) Increases the amount of services (2) It increases development in infrastructure (2) Skills development/education (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.3 Why is investment in light industries common	Agricultural products are available (accept examples) (2) Availability of raw materials (accept examples) (2) Development of link industries (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.4 How does the creation of jobs in the SW Cape impact positively on the people of the region	Improves the standard of living (accept examples) (2) It relieves poverty (accept examples) (2) Allows for upskilling (2) Reduces crime (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.5 Explain the positive impact of road infrastructure and harbours on the industrial growth	**ROADS AND HARBOURS** Transportation of raw materials (2) Transportation of finished goods (2) Suitable locations for break-of-bulk-industries (2) Facilitate the bulk export/import of goods (accept examples) (2) **ROADS** Facilitate the transport of workers (2) Dense network of roads increase accessibility (2) **HARBOURS** Container facilities for storage (2) **[ANY TWO - MUST EXPLAIN A FACTOR ON THE ROAD AND THE HARBOUR]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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2.5	2.5.1	'… there are over two million informal businesses' (1) '… informal sector accounts for more than 50% of the workforce' (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Products are cheaper (in the informal sector) (2) Products are more expensive (in the formal sector) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.3 Give TWO ways in which informal trading has a positive social impact on the lives of people	Quality of life improves (accept examples) (1) Improves standard of living (1) It provides them with employment (1) Decreases poverty (1) Access to services/facilities (1) Reduces crime (1) Convenient (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.4 Why is the gov forced to use trade in the informal sector to address unemployment	They lack the capacity to create jobs (2) Unable to attract enough foreign investment (accept examples) (2) Limited budget to create formal employment (accept examples) (2) Number of people looking for jobs exceeds the availability of jobs (2) Many people lack education/skills for formal jobs (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.5 Describe the poor conditions under which informal traders work	Limited access to basic facilities (accept examples) (2) Located in high crime areas (accept examples) (2) Adverse weather conditions (accept examples) (2) Harassed by the authorities (accept examples) (2) Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.5.6 Explain the negative economic impact of the increasing number of informal traders in SA	Formal businesses would have less profits/close (accept examples) (2) Results in decreased employment opportunities (in formal businesses sector) (2) The tax base of the country would be reduced (accept examples) (2) Budgets for government sectors would decrease (2) Increased purchase of cheap/counterfeit goods (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4) **[60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2 Av gradient	VI = 209 – 204 = 5 (1) m HE = 10,3 x 100 = 1030 (1) m $\frac{5}{1030}$ (1) (correct substitution) = 1 : 206 (1)	(4 x 1)	(4)
	3.1.3	33°**55**(1)' 55"S; 22°25'**43** (1)"E (Range 40" - 45")	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.4 Area	(0,9 x 500 m) (0,8 x 500 m) 450 (1) m x 400 (1) m = 180 000 m² (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
	3.2.1	high (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2 Give evidence for high income area	It is close to the golf course (1) Close to the golf estate (accept examples) (1) Close to the recreational facilities (1) Larger plot size/few houses/low density (1) It is in the rural-urban fringe (1) Area has aesthetic appeal (1) Located away from the CBD (1) Located away from heavy industrial area (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Sewage works (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4 Give a reason why the rural-urban fringe is a suitable location for human-made feature	It is away from the built-up/residential area (accept examples) (2) Land is cheaper in this zone (2) Large open spaces (2) Gentle ground or slope (2) Located at the lowest point (2) Located close to a river (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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3.2.5 Give TWO pieces of evidence for George being a tourist destination (refer to area covered by George)	Golf courses (accept examples) (1) Holiday resort (1) Track and hiking trails (1) Parks (accept examples) (1) Woodlands (1) Sports grounds (1) Showgrounds (1) Dirt bike track (1) Recreational areas (1) Perennial/non-perennial water/perennial/non-perennial streams/marshes and vlei (1) Landing strip (1) Golf estate (1) Katrivier Nature reserve (1) Horse riding club (1) Cape Garden Route Botanical Gardens (1) Monuments (accept examples) (1) Witfontein forest (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2.6	Trees (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7 Reason for feature 10	Rough texture (2) Dark (black) tone (2) Reference is Woodland (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.8 Identify TWO factors that influenced the location of industries	Transport routes (accept examples) (1) Flat land/gentle relief (1) Labour supply (1) Power lines (1) Water supply (1) Markets (1) Available land (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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3.1	3.3.1	Raster (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	3.3.2 Reason	It is an image/photograph (2) It is made up of pixels / grid cells (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)
	3.3.3	Topography/relief (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
	3.3.4 How does layer limits dev	Difficult to build on (2) More expensive to build on (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)
	3.3.5	1 B (1) 2 A (1)	(2 x 1) (2)



TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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TOLERANCE RANGE: 2025 SC/NSC JUNE EXAMINATION

SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY	PAPER	2

QUESTION NUMBER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
MAX MARK	60	60	30										
TOLERANCE RANGE PER QUESTION *Indicate the item at which the Tolerance Range will apply*	1.3.6 OR 1.5.4	2.4.5 OR 2.5.6	3.2.2 OR 3.2.7										
	2	2	2										

OVERALL TOLERANCE RANGE FOR QUESTION PAPER	2 + 2 MARKS CAN BE APPLIED IN 2 OUT OF 3 QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS	4 MARKS 2.6%

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DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	DBE INTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI EXTERNAL MODERATOR	UMALUSI EXTERNAL MODERATOR
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DATE: 15 JUNE 2025