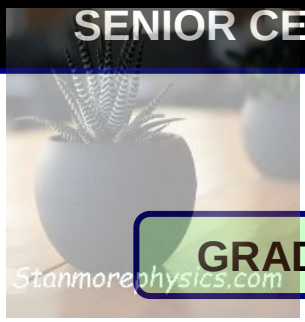
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE



GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKING GUIDELINES

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 15 pages.

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2024 AND SC 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

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**

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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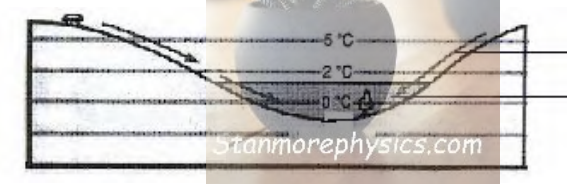
QUESTION 1

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. Rainfall occurs regularly ✓ R ✗

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. M **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 Z (1)

1.1.2 Z (1)

1.1.3 Y (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Y (1)

1.1.7 Y (1)

1.1.8 Y/Z (1) (8 x 1) (8)



1.2 1.2.1 C (1)

1.2.2 D (1)

1.2.3 B (1)

1.2.4 A (1)

1.2.5 B (1)

1.2.6 C (1)

1.2.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3 1.3.1 Define rural-urban migration

Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Movement of people from rural areas (1)

1.3.2 rural (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 How has unemployment contributed to the trend in poverty levels?

People earn no/low salaries (2)
They are not able to afford basic services (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 How does the movement of young adults to urban areas have a negative social impact on the rural community ?

Birth rate declines (2)
Ageing population (2)
Disruption to family units (accept examples) (2)
Increase in poverty (2)
Increase in unemployment (2)
Decrease in (access to) services (accept examples) (2)
Standard of living decreases (accept examples) (2)
Older/younger community members vulnerable to social ills (accept examples) (2)
Gender structure changes (2)
Quality of life decreases (accept examples) (2)
Brain drain as skilled people leave rural area (2)
Loss of community identity (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Suggest strategies in rural areas to reduce the movement of young adults to urban areas

Create opportunities for investments (accept examples) (2)
Increase employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Skills development programmes (accept examples) (2)
Promote entrepreneurship (2)
Develop community projects (2)
Make services more accessible (accept examples) (2)
Improve the quality of services (accept examples) (2)
Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Increase recreational/cultural activities (accept examples) (2)
Promote tourism (accept examples) (2)
Subsidising education (2)
Land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Young farmers receive financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
Provide market-related salaries/bonuses (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Define urban profile

Side view of an urban area (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Side view (1)

1.4.2 Comment on height of buildings in CBD in comparison to rural-urban fringe

Height of buildings decreases (1)
Height of buildings increases towards the CBD (1)
Buildings are taller in the CBD/lower in the rural-urban fringe (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 How has demand for land has influenced building density

Resulted in a high building density (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Why are both the transition zone and rural-urban fringe zones of change?

Characterised by mixed land use (2)
Invasion and succession (accept examples) (2)
Urban renewal occurs (2)
Urban expansion/urban sprawl occurs (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Suggest economic reasons why the rural-urban fringe would be attractive location for commercial activities.

Land is cheaper (2)
Available land (2)
Accessible market (2)
Reduced transport costs (accept examples) (2)
Accessible transport infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Less costs incurred due to less crime (accept examples) (2)
Access to raw materials (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 1.5.1 Define Informal settlement

Building of structures on land that people occupy with no legal claim (2)
(Accept shacks that are erected from different building materials on vacant land/ temporary /unplanned settlements/no basic services) (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 State ONE factor from extract that has negative impact on health

Lack of basic services (1)
Pollution (1)
Overcrowding (1)
Poor waste management (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Explain TWO economic reasons for the increase in informal settlements

Municipal budgets cannot keep up with the increasing demand (2)
High levels of unemployment/lower wages (2)
High levels of poverty (2)
Unaffordable formal housing/rent (2)
Difficulty in obtaining financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
High interest rates (2)
Cheaper to rent/build (accept examples) (2)
Closer proximity to work (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.5.4
PARAGRAPH
Explain how the upgrading of informal settlements would have a positive social impact for people in settlements F+Q

Improved services (accept examples) improve quality of life (2)
More facilities (accept examples) built for greater convenience (2)
Improved transport infrastructure will link surrounding areas to allow for accessibility (accept examples) (2)
Upgraded infrastructure (accept examples) improves quality of life (2)
Better access to recreational facilities (accept examples) to improve quality of life (2)
Community networks (accept examples) are preserved lowering levels of crime (2)
Aesthetics/healthier environment (accept examples) improves life expectancy (2)
Building social capital will create a sense of community belonging (2)
Teach locals new skills (accept examples) that could ensure employment (2)
Appointment of local people creates job opportunities (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Improved services (accept examples) (1)
More facilities (accept examples) (1)
Improved transport infrastructure (accept examples)(1)
Upgraded infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Better access to recreational facilities (accept examples) (1)
Community networks (accept examples) are preserved (1)
Aesthetics/healthier environment (accept examples) (1)
Building social capital (1)
Locals will learn new skills (accept examples) (1)
Appointment of local people (1)
[MAXIMUM OF FOUR MARKS]

[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	A (1)		
	2.1.2	D (1)		
	2.1.3	D (1)		
	2.1.4	B (1)		
	2.1.5	A (1)		
	2.1.6	C (1)		
	2.1.7	C (1)		
	2.1.8	B (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Y (1)		
	2.2.2	Y (1)		
	2.2.3	Z (1)		
	2.2.4	Y (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	(R)250 (billion) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2 Trend	There is an upward/increasing/positive trend (1) (Accept figures that indicate an increase in exports) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	Between 2021 and 2022 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.4 Give ONE reason for the small number of employees	Depletion of coal (2) Economic recession (accept examples) (2) Impact of illness/pandemics (accept examples) (2) Possible strikes/uprisings (accept examples)(2) Increase in mechanisation (2) Threats of nationalisation (accept examples)(2) Use of environmentally friendly energy sources/ reduced demand of coal (accept examples) (2) Load-shedding (2) Mine accidents (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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2.3.5
Explain the negative impact of decreasing high-quality coal reserves for the future supply of energy

There would be more frequent load-shedding/load reduction (2)
There would be a greater demand than supply (2)
The cost of electricity would increase (accept examples) (2)
Invest in alternate sources of renewable energy (2)
Lower quality coal will have to be used (2)
Leads to shut downs/maintenance of power stations (2)
Expensive to invest in alternative energy sources(accept examples) (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6
Explain why
The coal mining industry is important to the economy
F+Q

It creates employment opportunities thus reducing dependency on government/ increasing the buying power of people (2)
Multiplier effect stimulates other industries growing the economy (2)
Coal mining contributes to the GDP that stimulates the economy (2)
Coal is our main source of power that all sectors of our economy are dependent on (2)
Export of coal will earn foreign exchange (2)
Taxes from coal mining industry contribute to the GDP/GNP (2)
The use of coal as a raw material to manufacture other products (2)
Promotes the development/upgrading of infrastructure (accept examples) that benefits other sectors of the economy (2)

[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
It creates employment opportunities (1)
Multiplier effect stimulates other industries (1)
Coal mining contributes to the GDP (1)
Coal is our main source of power (1)
Export of coal (1)
Taxes from coal mining (1)
The use of coal as a raw material (1)
Promotes the development/upgrading of infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
[MAXIMUM OF THREE MARKS]

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2.4	2.4.1	38 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 Quote: from extract: why 31% of SA labour is found in Gauteng PWV	'sector employing over half a million people' (2) 'There are about 10 000 businesses involved in the province's manufacturing' (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.3 Explain the role of <u>major roads</u> in supporting industrial dev in Gauteng PWV	Allows for effective transportation of goods/raw materials/labour (accept examples) (2) Creates accessibility to major markets (2) The dense network of roads creates greater accessibility (2) The shortest possible distance to the towns/cities is available, making it cost effective (2) Effective road network will attract investors (2) Decreases traffic congestion/rapid delivery of products (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.4 Explain TWO challenges faced by Gauteng PWV	Load-shedding/load reduction reduces production (2) Traffic congestion slows movement of goods/people (2) Shortage of water resources/water shedding (2) Gauteng has limited land available for further expansion (2) High petrol prices increase transport costs (2) Deterioration of rail transport (2) Increased dependency on road transport (2) Labour strikes/unrest decrease production (2) Increased operating costs (wage negotiations) (2) Distance from harbours increases transport costs (2) Reduced access to raw materials (2) High crime rate (2) Increase in pollution (2) Lack of skills (2) Lack of maintenance of transport infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Competition from counterfeit (fake) cheap products against originals (2) Political issues affect business confidence (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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	2.4.5 Suggest ONE advantage and ONE disadvan-tage of industries moving towards high-value added production	**ADVANTAGES**: Higher profits (2) Efficient production process (2) Upskilling of people (accept examples) (2) Increased investment (2) Increased foreign income (2) Access to a larger market (2) Diversifies production (2) Provides opportunities in specialised sectors (2) **DISADVANTAGES**: Less job opportunities for unskilled workers (2) Skilled labour will be sourced from other countries/regions (2) Buyers will have to pay more for goods (2) Businesses in low value production will be negatively affected (2) High cost for skills development (accept examples) (2) Production losses due to load-shedding (2) Requires a large capital outlay (2) Existing infrastructure struggles to meet demands (2) High maintenance cost (2) **[ANY TWO - MUST GIVE ONE ADVANTAGE AND ONE DISADVANTAGE]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5	2.5.1	30 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2 Quote	'exposes them to criminal activity' (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3 Busiest time	16:00 to 18:00 (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.4 Suggest TWO reasons for the rapid growth of the informal sector in Jhb	High unemployment rate/retrenchments (2) Low paying jobs (2) The high number of illegal immigrants (2) Increase in the urban population (accept examples) (2) Lack of skills/education (2) Economic recession/Slump in the economy (accept examples) (2) Increase in poverty (2) Lower start-up costs (accept examples) (2) Fewer regulations (accept examples) (2) Lack of access to finance / loans (2) Formal businesses sub-contract from the informal sector (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

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2.5.5
PARAGRAPH

Explain measures that the municipality can put in place to assist traders to operate under more favourable conditions

Regulate the informal sector (accept examples) (2)
Allocate space near markets (2)
Provide them with stalls (accept examples) (2)
Access to storage facilities (accept examples) (2)
Access to basic services (accept examples) (2)
Access to financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
Provide skills training/learnership opportunities (2)
Create partnerships with the formal sector/private businesses (2)
Effective policing/increase security (2)
Public awareness/by-laws to improve the perception of the informal sector (accept examples) (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[60]



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1	topographical map (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.2	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.4	316° (1) [range 315° - 317°]	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.5 Average gradient	VI= 1455,6 m – 1358 m = 97,6 (1) m HE = 7,8 cm x 500 = 3 900 (1) m = 97,6 (1 mark for substitution) 3 900 = 1 : 39,96 (1) (accept 1: 40)	(4 x 1)	(4)
3.1.6	Gentle (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.7 Why would gradient an advantage for road construction?	Cheaper to build (accept examples) (1) Easier to build (1) Safer to build (1) No need for tunnels/pass (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.2 Evidence suggests suburb undergoing development	(a) Roads under construction/ incomplete roads (1) Vacant plots/ (1) Construction moving away from original settlement (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
Explain the negative impact that development could have on farming	(b) Urban expansion could reduce size of farms (2) Construction will create pollution (accept examples) (2) Increase in traffic congestion around farms (2) Construction will silt up dams (2) Increased flooding (2) Decrease in fertile soil for farming (2) Water scarcity for farms (2) Increased land prices (2) Increase in crime (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

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3.2.3 (a) Easier to layout (1)
Land is flat/gently sloping (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

Explain ONE economic advantage that residents in the residential area 9 will experience as a result of its location

(b) Shorter distance to shopping centre/ employment decreases transport costs (2)
Close proximity to roads for accessibility (2)
Rental/land will be cheaper (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 (a) Agriculture (1) (accept farming/cultivation) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
Primary

Why is primary activity practised on a large scale?

(b) Water supply (accept examples) (1)
Availability of large tracts of land (1)
Access to market (1)
Close to transport networks (1)
The slope is gentle (1)
Fertile soil/arable land (1)
Availability of storage (silos) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

Identify TWO strategies (A1/A2+ B1/B2) to ensure regular water supply

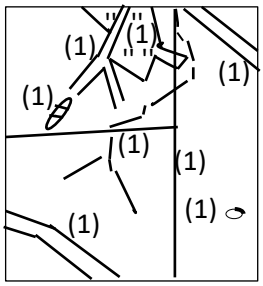
(c) Construction of dams (1)
Construction of furrows (1)
Reservoir (1)
Wind pump (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Data was converted from images/raster data to symbols/vector data (accept examples) (2)
Explain how data converted from vert photo to topo map
Changed the scale (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3



(2 x 1) (2)

Redraw A3: Human-made line/ Human - made polygon

(a) Road (1)
Track and footpath (1)
Dam wall (1)
Original farms (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

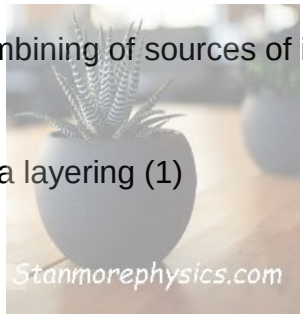
(b) Excavation (1)
Cultivated land (1)
Dam (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Define data integration

Combining of sources of information/data layers (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Name the data integration method

Data layering (1) (1 x 1) (1)



[30]

TOTAL: 150

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