basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2025 AND SC/NSC JUNE 2026

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**

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 have 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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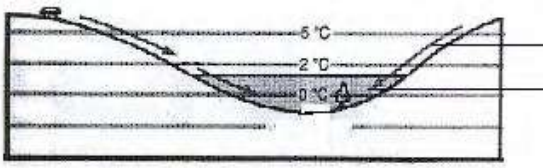
QUESTION 1

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	Y (1)		
	1.1.2	Y (1)		
	1.1.3	Z (1)		
	1.1.4	Z (1)		
	1.1.5	Z (1)		
	1.1.6	Y (1)		
	1.1.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	C (1)		
	1.2.2	C (1)		
	1.2.3	D (1)		
	1.2.4	B (1)		
	1.2.5	C (1)		
	1.2.6	D (1)		
	1.2.7	A (1)		
	1.2.8	B (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)

1.3	1.3.1	31,18 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2 Trend	Downward (Decreases) (1) (Accept: from 34.66 to 31.18) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3 Social impact that trend will have on the rural community	Decrease in employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) Lack of facilities (accept examples) (2) Lack of services (accept examples) (2) Quality of life/ standard of living will deteriorate (accept examples) (2) It will increase poverty (accept examples) (2) Infrastructure will deteriorate (accept examples) (2) Increase in crime/social ills (accept examples) (2) Population imbalance (accept examples) (2) Family ties are broken (accept examples) (2) Less social interaction (2) Loss of community identity (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.4 Land restitution	Returning the land to its rightful owners (2) Compensation for people for land forcefully taken away (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.5	They opted to take their land back (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.6 Suggest strategies that can be implemented after land restitution to reduce rural depopulation	Facilitate skills training/education (accept examples) (2) Provide technical support (accept examples) (2) Provide financial training (2) Promote commercial farming (2) Create employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) Form business partnerships (accept examples) (2) Involve all stakeholders in decision making (accept examples) (2) Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Improve services (accept examples) (2) Making financial subsidies available (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1 Land use zone	Land that has been zoned for a specific function (in an urban settlement) (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2 Name TWO land-use zones where commercial functions are mainly found	Central Business District (CBD) (1) Transition (zone) (1) Residential (zone) (1) Rural-urban fringe (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

1.4.3(a) Give evidence that land-use zone B2 is high income

Close to the rural-urban fringe (1)
Large plots (1)
Low density of buildings/ large houses (1)
Far away from the (heavy) industries (1)
Architecture of buildings (1)
Residents own cars (garages) (1)
Wide roads/streets (1)
Gardens and trees/Aesthetically appealing (1)
Away from the CBD (1)
High security walls (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3(b) Heavy (industry) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 Explain TWO economic reasons why this land-use is located on the outskirts

Availability of cheaper land (2)
It is cheaper to build on flat land (2)
Less expensive to combat pollution (2)
Close to bulk transport (2)
Close to labour force (2)
Lower fuel costs (2)
Close to raw materials (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Why is the land-use at B2 not located close to land use at A?

Two land uses are incompatible (2)
Preserves the aesthetics of the land use (accept examples) (2)
Maintains high value of land/property (2)
To reduce the impact of pollution (accept examples) (2)
Alleviates traffic congestion (2)
Reduces health risks (accept examples) (2)

<u>Accept responses from A (heavy industries)</u>
Two land uses are incompatible (2)
Decreases aesthetic appeal (2)
Decreases the value of land/property (2)
Increases the impact of pollution (accept examples) (2)
More traffic congestion (2)
Increases health risks (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.1 Evidence of urban blight/decay

Buildings are neglected/dilapidated (accept examples) (1)
Broken windows (1)
Graffiti on the walls (accept examples) (1)
Litter / rubbish in the streets (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

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1.5.2 State TWO social causes of urban blight and decay

Unemployment (1)
Poverty (accept examples) (1)
Lack of affordable housing (1)
Abandoned buildings (accept examples) (1)
Illegal occupation (accept examples) (1)
Lack of interest of landlords to upgrade (1)
Poor service delivery (accept examples) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Suggest reasons why the municipality of CT has not attended to the issue

Lack of finances (2)
Mismanagement of funds (accept examples) (2)
People fail to pay municipality bills (2)
Municipality has other urgent priorities (accept examples) (2)
Lack of skills/capacity (accept examples) (2)
Illegal occupation of buildings (2)
Buildings are privately owned (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 PARAGRAPH

Explain the positive impact of urban renewal on the economy of Wynberg

Attracts more businesses/investors (accept examples) (2)
Attracts more customers (accept examples) (2)
Attracts more tourists (2)
Influences the multiplier effect (accept examples) (2)
Creates more job opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Upskills workers (2)
Increases the value of properties (2)
Improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	B (1)		
	2.1.2	B (1)		
	2.1.3	C (1)		
	2.1.4	C (1)		
	2.1.5	D (1)		
	2.1.6	A (1)		
	2.1.7	B (1)		
	2.1.8	B (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	Y (1)		
	2.2.6	Z (1)		
	2.2.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3	2.3.1	The condition of not having <u>access</u> to sufficient <u>nutritious</u> food (2) **[CONCEPT]** Accept: Do not have (sufficient) <u>nutritious</u> food (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.2	25,8 (1) %	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3 From photo on large-scale farming-suggest positive impact on food prod	Large tracts of land are cultivated (2) Use of machinery/tractor/technology (accept examples) (2) Scientific methods are used (accept examples) (2) Use of pesticides (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4 Identify TWO <u>economic</u> challenges for small-scale farmers-graph	Access to farming equipment/technology (1) Access to finance (1) Access to arable land (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

2.3.5 PARAGRAPH

Explain how these economic challenges can have a negative impact on food production

F+Q

ACCESS TO FARMING EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY
Lack of machinery will reduce efficiency/productivity (2)
Limited cultivation of land hence less food is produced (2)
Manual labour is less efficient leading to lower crop yields (2)
Delays in planting/harvesting, impacts crop quality/market access (2)
Crop diversity is reduced resulting in less nutritious options (2)
Lack of hybrid seeds/genetically modified seeds/ expose crops to negative elements of weather (2)
Limited use of pesticides will make crops vulnerable to insects/pests (2)
Lack of vaccination/dipping tanks expose livestock to diseases (2)
Ineffective farming methods reduce crop production (2)
Lack of transport/ storage will cause produce to spoil (2)

ACCESS TO FINANCE
Financial institutions will not grant loans, so they will not be able to purchase seeds/equipment (2)
Farmers will not generate finance and therefore not provide sufficient food to sell (2)
Cannot afford labour costs results less food production (2)
Limited access to finance reduces sustainability of farms (accept examples) (2)

ACCESS TO ARABLE LAND
Less arable land reduces food production (2)
Crop diversity is hampered by limited arable land (2)
Limited opportunity for expansion due to lack of arable land (2)
Overgrazing of land due to lack of arable land (2)
[ANY FOUR- MINIMUM OF TWO CHALLENGES] **(**4 x 2) (8)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

ACCESS TO FARMING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
Lack of machinery (1)
Limited cultivation of land (1)
Manual labour is less efficient (1)
Delays in planting/harvesting (1)
Crop diversity is reduced (1)
Lack of hybrid seeds/genetically modified seeds (1)
Limited use of pesticides (1)
Lack of vaccination/dipping tanks (1)
Ineffective farming methods (1)
Lack of transport/storage (1)

ACCESS TO FINANCE
Financial institutions will not grant loans to small scale farming (1)
Small-scale farmers will not be able to provide enough food (1)
They would not afford labour costs (1)
Limited access to finance (1)

ACCESS TO ARABLE LAND
Less arable land (1)
Crop diversity is hampered (1)
Limited opportunity for expansion (1)
Overgrazing of land (1)
[MAXIMUM FOUR MARKS]

2.4 2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 QUOTE
'The automotive industry would join the electronic, high value manufacturing food processing, and fibre optics sectors' (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Why is Dube Trade Port an IDZ?
Direct links to airport/harbour (2)
(Foreign) investment (2)
Creates jobs (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 How did the proximity to the airport and harbour favour the location of automotive plants in Dube trade port
Lower transport costs (2)
Airport/ harbour is easily accessible (accept examples) (2)
Access to international markets (2)
Reduces costs for exports/imports (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Explain how the variety of manufacturing industries in the Dube trade port will have a positive impact on the economy in the province
Upskilling of local communities will provide a variety of employment opportunities (2)
Upskilling would result in higher income and greater buying power (2)
The multiplier effect will lead to more employment opportunities (2)
Different types of industries in one area will attract investors (2)
Improved infrastructure will attract more businesses (2)
More link industries increasing employment opportunities (2)
Export of these products would increase port tariffs (2)
Foreign investments contributes to the GGP- (Gross Geographic Product) (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Upskilling of local communities (1)
The multiplier effect (1)
Different types of industries in one area (1)
Improved infrastructure (1)
More link industries (1)
Export of these products (1)
Foreign investments (1)

2.5 2.5.1 What is the informal sector?
Businesses that are not registered and do not pay income tax (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Businesses that are not registered (1)
They do not pay income tax (1)

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2.5.2 Why is the trader found on the main road?	More accessible to potential customers (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.3 State TWO challenges that this informal trader is likely to experience with type of goods	No proper storage facilities (accept examples) (1) Goods can rot (accept examples) (1) Goods are stolen (accept examples) (1) Insects/Pests (accept examples) (1) Harsh weather conditions (accept examples) (1) Market competition (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.5.4 Table Account for the large number of informal traders in Dec	Holiday season increases shoppers (2) More tourists hence more potential customers (2) Buying power of locals increase due to extra income/bonuses (2) People have additional income (during festive season) (accept examples) (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.5.5 How will municipality of RB benefit by issuing permits to informal traders	They would be able to regulate the sector (accept examples) (2) This information can be used to set up ideal locations for informal traders (accept examples) (2) It would increase their revenue base (2) Monitor the quality of goods being sold (accept examples) (2) Monitor health and safety conditions (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5.6 What can the municipality of RB provide to the informal traders with the money collected from permits	Designate areas for trade (2) Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Provide storage facilities (accept examples) (2) Effective policing (accept examples) (2) Facilitate partnerships with formal/private sector (accept examples) (2) Upskilling entrepreneurial programmes (accept examples) (2) Access to funding (accept examples) (2) Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
			[60]
		TOTAL SECTION A:	**120**

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Area = (3,5(1) cm x 100) (1,8 cm x 100) (Range 3,4 cm - 3,6 cm)
= 350(1) m x 180(1) m (Range 340 m - 360 m)
= 63 000 m² (1) (Range 61 200 m^2 – 64 800 m²)
(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Scale of topographical map is (5x) smaller (1)
Scale of orthophoto map is (5x) larger (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Total annual change: 11 x 5' = 55' (1) westwards
MD for 2025: 18°19' + (1) 55' = 18°74'
19°14' west of true north (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 To determine the correct position of the true north (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) B (1)
(b) A (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 Explain how street pattern will create challenges for commuters
It has many intersections which will delay commuters (2)
Increased time on the road will result in wastage of petrol (2)
Many intersections result in car-jackings (2)
Increased time on road results in road-rage/stress (2)
Traffic congestion results in accidents (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
It has many intersections (1)
Increased time on the road (1)
Traffic congestion (1)
[MAXIMUM ONE MARK]

3.2.3 Rural-urban fringe (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Why is this land-use zone suitable location for a cemetery
Space is available (2)
The land is cheap (2)
Land is flat (2)
Accessible to the rural and urban communities (2)
Peaceful/quiet area (2)
Aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

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3.2.5 Railway line (1)
(Other) road (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Coal (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Flat land (1)
Available land (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x1) (1)

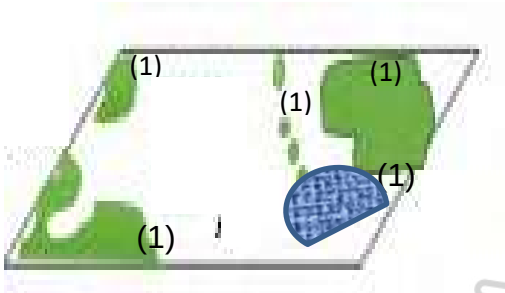
3.2.8 Economic advantages to the local community
Provide employment opportunities (2)
Increases buying power/multiplier effect (2)
Upskilling of people in the local community (2)
Access to goods (2)
Access to improved infrastructure (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Layers of information that are placed on top of one another (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Drainage (layer) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Redraw layer C in the sketch above. Apply the data layers of A and B to the sketch



Instruction for marking:
1 mark for row of trees
1 mark for woodland
1 mark for non-perennial water (3 x 1) (3)

3.3.4 Name TWO pieces of evidence that supports the need for buffering
Sinkholes (1)
Subsiding ground (1)
Non-perennial water (1)
Woodlands (conservation) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
TOTAL SECTION B: 150

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