education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKING GUIDELINES

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150



This marking guidelines consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT, RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 1: DEVELOPMENT

1.1 1.1.1 Z
1.1.2 Y
1.1.3 Y
1.1.4 Y
1.1.5 Z
1.1.6 Z
1.1.7 Y (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 A
1.2.2 A
1.2.3 B
1.2.4 B
1.2.5 A
1.2.6 B
1.2.7 D
1.2.8 A (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 Gini-coefficient is as social indicator that looks at the distribution of wealth. (2)
[Concept]

1.3.2 Gini score is 0,63 (1)

1.3.3 Our challenges, with poverty, inequality and unemployment are far from over. (2) (2)

1.3.4 Unequal access to quality education (2)
Tax policies such as regressive taxation can disproportionately burden low income earners. (2)
Unequal access to resources. (2)
Legacy of colonialism, slavery and past injustices can continue to impact marginalized communities. (2)
Unequal representations in policy making and biasness in officials and corruption. (2)
[ANY TWO] (4)

1.3.5 Enhancing access to quality education and vocational training can empower individuals to acquire skills necessary for higher paying jobs. (2)
Implementing a progressive tax system can help redistribute wealth by imposing higher tax rates for high income earners. (2)
Establishing and enforcing a fair minimum wage can provide a baseline income for low income earners (2)
Encouraging entrepreneurship and small business development. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[15]

1.4 1.4.1 Systems linking all countries of the world together/Economic, social,



political and cultural activities of countries across the world are interconnected (2) (2)
[CONCEPT]

1.4.2 (a) Developed nations. (1)
(b) Multi-National Corporations increase access to new markets, resources and cheap labor. (2)
Investors from developed nations diversify their investment opportunities, potentially higher returns. (2)
[ANY ONE] (3)

1.4.3 Environmental degradation: Increased trade and consumption can result in environmental harm. (2)
Exploitation of cheap labour, globalization can perpetuate sweatshop labour and poor working conditions. (2)
Loss of local industries: Global competition can lead to the decline of local businesses and industries. (2)
Brain drain: Globalization can lead to the emigration of skilled workers from developing countries. (2)
(4)

[ANY TWO]

1.4.4 Procurement policies should prioritize local purchasing for government contracts and projects.(2)
Offer tax breaks or reductions for local businesses and startups. (2)
Provide financial support for local entrepreneurs and small businesses. (2)
Establish programs that offer resources, mentorship, and infrastructure for local startups. (2)
Enact legislation that favors local businesses in government contracting. (2)
Public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of shopping locally through public awareness initiatives. (2)
Simplify licensing and permitting processes for local businesses. (2)
Facilitate access to loans, credit, and investment for local entrepreneurs. (2)
Create online platforms that showcase local businesses and products. (2)
Foster partnerships between local businesses, organizations, and institutions. (2)
Provide training and education programs that support local workforce needs. (2)
Invest in local infrastructure that supports business growth and development.(2)
Encourage mixed-use development and local business-friendly zoning. (2)
Implement local currency initiatives that encourage local spending. (2)
Organize events and festivals that promote local businesses and products. (2)



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

1.5 1.5.1 Humanitarian aid refers to the assistance provided to the people affected by a crisis. (2) [concept] (2)

1.5.2 More Economical Developed Countries (MEDCs) (1) (1)

1.5.3 He is the one offering humanitarian aid. (2) (2)

1.5.4 Recipient communities may become reliant on external assistance rather than developing their own capacity for self-sufficient. (2)
Aid programs may impose external values and practices disregarding local customs and cultural norms. (2)
Corruption by officials, where people who needed aid the most may be compromised. (2) (2)

[ANY ONE]

1.5.5 Humanitarian aid helps address hunger and malnutrition by providing food, cash vouchers, or support for agricultural production. (2)

Humanitarian aid and support help combat diseases, improve healthcare systems, and enhance access to healthcare services. (2)

It helps rebuild or provide temporary shelter, repair critical infrastructure, and restore basic services like water and sanitation. (2)

Humanitarian aid can help stimulate local economies by providing cash assistance, supporting livelihoods, and promoting economic recovery. (2)

Aid helps protect vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and refugees, from exploitation and abuse. (2)

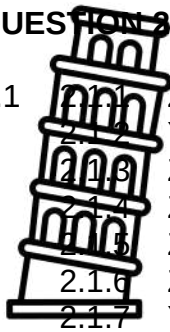
Humanitarian aid can strengthen local capacities and resilience by providing training, technical assistance, and support for disaster preparedness. (2)

Humanitarian aid can contribute to peacebuilding efforts by addressing root causes of conflicts, supporting reconciliation, and fostering social cohesion. (2) (8)

[ANY FOUR]

[60]

QUESTION 2 RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY



2.1 2.1.1 Z
2.1.2 Y
2.1.3 Z
2.1.4 Z
2.1.5 Z
2.1.6 Z
2.1.7 Y
2.1.8 Z

(8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 Crude oil
2.2.2 Water resources
2.2.3 Forest resources
2.2.4 Metals & Minerals
2.2.5 Solar energy
2.2.6 Natural Gas
2.2.7 Animal resources (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 A dense grey radioactive metal used as a fuel in nuclear. (2)

2.3.2 Conventional (1)

(1)

2.3.3 This energy source is reliant on non-renewable resources (2) (2)

2.3.4 Koeberg is rated at 1 860 MW (1)
Its average annual production is 13 668 Gwh (1) (2)

2.3.5 Lower long-term maintenance costs at the plant (2)
Fewer costly clean-up operations because of less pollution during energy generation (2)
Nuclear power's output is much higher, therefore less energy needed than other energy sources (2)
Maintenance of the plant creates sustainable employment opportunities.(2)
Nuclear power plants create employment opportunities. (2)
Nuclear energy provides stable long term electricity prices.(2)
Nuclear energy can boost local economy through infrastructural development. (2)



(8)

2.4 2.4.1 The loss or removal of fertile topsoil at greater rate than it can form again (2) **[CONCEPT]**

2.4.2 5th December. (1)

2.4.3 Plant more trees in order to keep soil intact. (2)
Rotate crops to improve soil structure, organic matter and moisture. (2)
Create gentle slopping plots to reduce run-0ff and soil loss. (2)
Plant windbreaks to reduce wind speed, soil drying and erosion. (2)
Managed watersheds to reduce surface runoff. (2)
Public awareness campaigns to caution the people about soil erosion. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.4 Healthy soil management prevents soil erosion; therefore, soil stays fertile for longer (2) Healthy soil biota *(living organisms present in a particular ecosystem or environment)* facilitates efficient nutrient uptake and recycling. (2)
Healthy soil management ensures agricultural productivity and ecosystem resilience. (2) Healthy soil filters and retains pollutants, protecting water resources. (2) Healthy soil biota helps supress soil borne pathogens. (2)
Well managed soils absorb and retains water, reducing runoff and minimising irrigation needs. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 2.5.1 Energy management refers to the process of monitoring, controlling and optimising energy use. (2) **[CONCEPT]**

2.5.2 Just Energy Transition is all about guiding the country away from reliance on coal fired power towards renewable energy alternatives by 2027. (2)

2.5.3 Wind energy (1)
Solar energy (1)
[ANY ONE]

2.5.4 The energy transition must also create new employment opportunities. (2)
It must set up an energy future where power is reliable and not disrupted. (2)
Cleaner energy sources must not come at the expense of marginalised communities or make socio-economic inequality worse. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (4)



2.5.5 It would cause unemployment of people employed in the mining industry as the demand of coal decreases (2)
Coal mining towns would suffer a decline in their economy and cause a decrease in population numbers (2)
Businesses will suffer because of a reduction in power output (2)
Reskilling and training of workers have financial implications (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

3.1 3.1.1 B (1) (1)
3.1.2 C (1) (1)

3.1.3 a) VS = 30m x 100 (1) = 3000cm = 1: 3000 (1)

b) HS = 1: 10 000 (1)

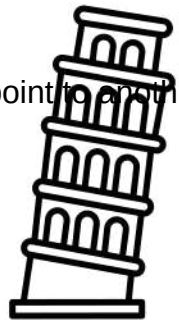
c) VE = $\frac{\text{1: 3000}}{\text{1: 10 000}}$ (1)

$= \frac{1}{3000} \div \frac{1}{10\,000}$

$= \frac{1}{3000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1}$

$= \frac{10\,000}{3000}$

= 3.33 times (1) (5 x 1)



3.1.4 Intervisibility refers to the ability to see from one point to another point. (2) (2)

3.1.5 No (1) (1)

[10]

3.2 3.2.1 Incorrect farming methods are causing soil erosion in this area. (2) (2)

3.2.2 There will be food insecurity due to loss of crops. (2)
Loss of infrastructure due to landslides (mass movement) (2)
The flooding will also increase. (2)
Decrease in economy due to less production. (2) (4)
[ANY TWO]

3.2.3 Land is flat/gentle slope which makes easy to cultivate. (2)
There is water nearby for irrigation. (2)
There is a road near the area, for easy transportation. (2)
There is row of trees which act as wind break, protecting crops from strong winds. (2) (4)

[ANY TWO]

3.2.3 Spot heights (1)
Contour lines (1)
Trigonometrical Station (1)
[ANY TWO] (2)

[12]

3.3 3.3.1 Remote sensing refers to the capturing of data on objects from a distance without physical contact. (2) (2)

3.3.2 Soil erosion can be monitored over time and management strategies be implemented. (2)
Public awareness/education can on taking care of the landscapes.
Farmers can be trained on good farming methods. (2) (4)

[ANY TWO]

3.3.3 Track and hiking trail (1)
Roads (1)
Rivers (1)
[ANY TWO] (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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