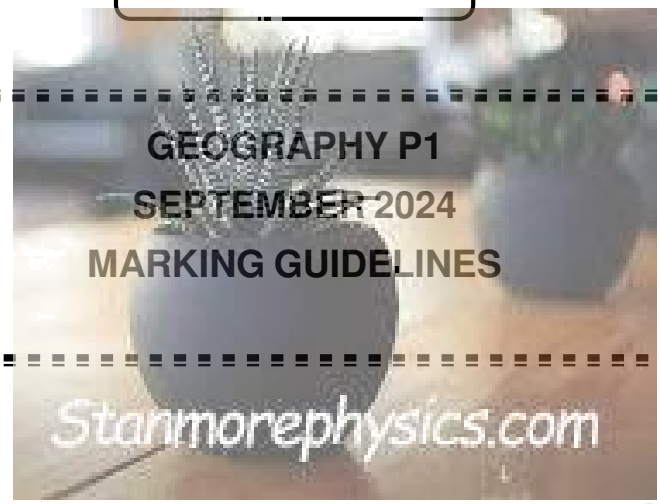
education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



GEOGRAPHY P1

SEPTEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

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PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY – PREPARATORY SEPTEMBER 2023

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking process.

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. M
- 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 question 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 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.

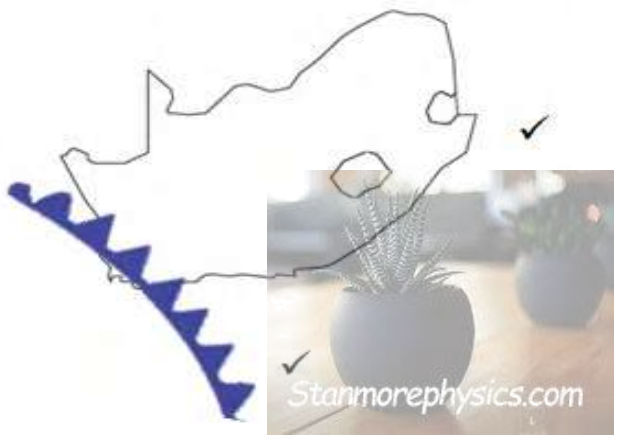
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SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	Z (1)		
	1.1.2	Z (1)		
	1.1.3	Y (1)		
	1.1.4	Y (1)		
	1.1.5	Z (1)		
	1.1.6	Z (1)		
	1.1.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	B (1)		
	1.2.2	A (1)		
	1.2.3	D (1)		
	1.2.4	C (1)		
	1.2.5	A (1)		
	1.2.6	A (1)		
	1.2.7	B (1)		
	1.2.8	D (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.3	1.3.1	Cold front (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Cold air undercuts the warm air, forcing it to rise rapidly and (very) high (2) Steep gradient of the cold front forces warm air to rise (very) high (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

1.3.3



1 x mark for the correctness
1 x mark for the correct positioning of the cold front (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Temperature will drop (2)
Possibility of rainfall (2)
There will be hail (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Cumulonimbus clouds are rain bearing clouds (2)
Cumulonimbus clouds are associated with thunderstorm activity (2)
More rainfall will be expected in the Western Cape (2)
More water will infiltrate the soil (2)
Water sources will have more water (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 North west (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 a) It was moving over the land/Mozambique (2)
It dissipated (2)
Cut-off from source of moisture (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

b) Trees will be uprooted/broken (2)
Vegetation will slant (2)
Soil will be exposed to erosion (2)
Biodiversity will be destroyed (2)
The ecosystem will be damaged (2)
The area will lose its aesthetic appeal (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3 **REASONS FOR THE ERRATIC PATH**
Heating and cooling occurs differently and this influences the path taken by the cyclone (2)
The wind blowing over the ocean changes direction from time to time and this influences the path taken by the cyclone (2)
When tropical cyclones move over the land they experience friction over landmasses and lose momentum (2)

PROBLEMS CREATED FOR THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAMS
They are unable to predict where it will hit next (2)
They don't know where cyclone will hit next (2)
They have less time to predict location of storm surges (2)
They have less time to evacuate people from high risk areas (2)
Don't have enough time to gather emergency services (2)
They are unable to plan for effective evacuation plans in advance (2)
Unable to give people advance notice to stock up on emergency food/water/medical supplies (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

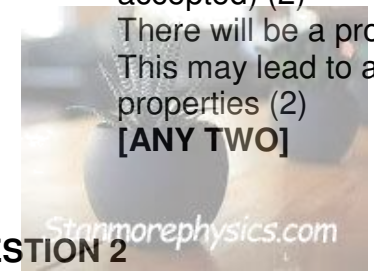
1.5 1.5.1 A layer in the atmosphere where temperature increases with altitude. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Cold weather (1)
At night (1)
No clouds (1)
In winter (1)
No wind (1)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.3 The inversion layer is closer to the surface. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Air temperature decreases with height from 50m to 500m (2)
In the inversion layer, from 500m to 550m, temperature increases with altitude (2)
Then from 550m to 900m, temperature decreases with altitude (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 People will experience respiratory illnesses. (examples accepted) (2)
There will be a problem of visibility (2)
This may lead to acid rain that may cause damage to properties (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)



QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 **Q** (1)

2.1.2 **P** (1)

2.1.3 **P** (1)

2.1.4 **Q** (1)

2.1.5 **P** (1)

2.1.6 **Q** (1)

2.1.7 **Q** (1)

2.1.8 **P** (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 B (1)

2.2.2 B (1)

2.2.3 B (1)

2.2.4 A (1)

2.2.5 B (1)

2.2.6 C (1)

2.2.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 The flat land that is found along the river. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 a) Cross/transverse profile (1) (1 x 1) (1)

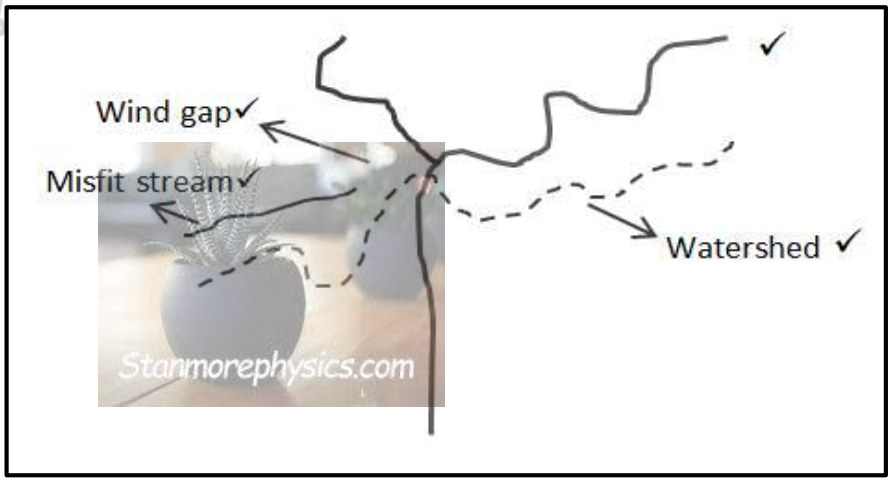
b) River erodes downwards into the landscape (1) and deepen the river valley (1)
As it gets deeper (1), the valley floor gets narrower (1)
Lateral erosion occurs (1) and widens the river valley (1)
River flanks widen (1) as a result of run-off down the valley slopes (1)
[ANY TWO – Accept 2 x 1 if not qualified]
Part marking guideline (2 x 2) (4)

c) Natural levees develop along the river channel on the banks of the river (2)
Natural levees built up by many floods (2)
Each time the river floods its banks it deposits alluvium (material carried by rivers) on the banks building it higher (2)
Thickest and coarse sediment deposited at channel edges (2)
Thin and fine sediment deposited over outer parts of the floodplain. (2)
Later on, the river builds up natural levees which reduce flooding (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 Chattooga (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 450 m (1) **Range (440 to 460 m)** (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3



(4 x 1) (4)

2.4.4 Waterfall (2)
A river falling over a hard rock/steep slope/vertical cliff (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Headward erosion (2)
The river erodes backwards towards the source (2)
The river cuts through the divide (2)
The river is eroding the divide from the south/downstream (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 301 mm (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Water stored under the earth's surface (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Afforestation is the planting of trees. (2)
Afforestation increases the plant/vegetation cover (2)
Increased plant cover promotes infiltration (2)
More infiltration increases the ground water levels (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Afforestation increases trees in the area (2)
More roots require water for plant growth (2)
More ground water is taken by the trees (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Mining pollutes ground water (2)
Waste from human settlement seeps into the soil (2)
Acid rain water infiltrates the soil (2)
Leaching of soluble agricultural chemicals (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 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Mean Annual Change = 7' west

Change in 15 years = 15 x 7' (1) west

= 105' west (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Magnetic Declination = 25° 07' W + (1) 105' W

= 25° 112' W

= 26° 52' West of TN (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 MB = TB + MD

= 63 (1) + 26° 52'W (1) Range (62° 52'W to 64° 52'W)

= 89° 52'W (1) Range (88° 52'W to 90° 52'W) (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 a) B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

b) Perennial (1) (1 x 1) (1)

c) Sandy soil (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 It is located too close to the Sundays River (2)
Located in the meander loop (2) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.3 Radial (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Water flows in different directions from an elevated source. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 a) A high lying area separating adjacent drainage basins. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

b) 3rd order (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1	Digital (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	a) Secondary data (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	b) Visit Spandaukop (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	c) It is not always accurate and reliable (2) It is distorted (2) Data may be outdated (2) Information may be biased (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
		TOTAL SECTION B:	**30**
		GRAND TOTAL:	**150**

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