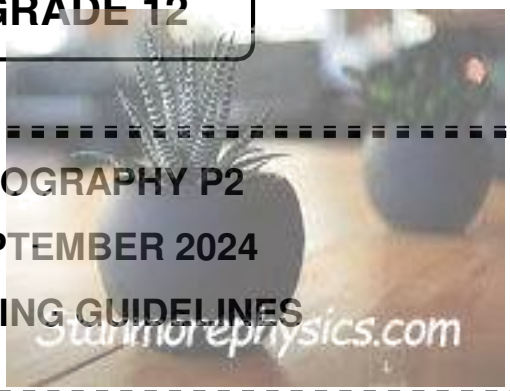
education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



GEOGRAPHY P2

SEPTEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 8 pages.

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SECTION A
QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Z
1.1.2 Z
1.1.3 Y
1.1.4 Z
1.1.5 Y
1.1.6 Z
1.1.7 Y
1.1.8 Z (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1 Specialised town
1.2.2 Junction town
1.2.3 Break-of-bulk
1.2.4 Central towns
1.2.5 Resort towns
1.2.6 Gap town
1.2.7 Industrial town (7 x 1) (7)



1.3 1.3.1 A process of redressing the injustices of displacement and forced removal that took place during apartheid (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Land has multiple uses other than production. (1)
Small rural farmers aren't purely economic actors who are self-reliant. (1)
Family and community obligations create financial pressures that can force small rural farmers to stop production and fall into poverty. (1)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.3 To promote economic growth of those who were disadvantaged (2)
Create self-sufficient farmers (2)
To redress injustices/imbalances from the past (2)
The legacy of apartheid predominated over unfair distribution of land and land reform sets out to correct this injustice (2)
National reconciliation (2)
To improve food production in the previously marginalized sectors of the population (2)
Will help people to have access to land (2)
To alleviate poverty as most communities during apartheid lived on communal land (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 It is a very costly process (2)
The willing seller/buyer causes delays in negotiating prices (2)
Takes time to resolve disputes (2)
The gray areas in the land reform policies (2)
Lack of training and support for new owners (2)
Disagreement between government and traditional leaders (2)
South Africa's land reform programme is misguided (2)
It is designed for a socio-economic context that doesn't exist (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Revising land reform policies (2)
Measures to ensure redistributed land is used productively (2)
Inclusion of local communities to establish needs through consultation (2)
Establishing educational centers for upskilling the communities (2)
Training and development in modern farming methods/ mentorship to new farmers (2)
Monitoring and evaluation processes must be reliable (2)
Monitoring and evaluation of allocation of resources must be reliable (2)
Create market areas for trading (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 1.4.1 It is the Uncontrolled growth of cities (2) (1 x 2) (2)

[CONCEPT]

1.4.2 A = CBD (1)
B = Greenbelt (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.3 Overcrowding at area A (2)
Lack of service provision in A (2)
It is expensive to make profit in A (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 It is to prevent the formless (uncontrollable) expansion of cities (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Create a pleasing environment/ wind breaker (1)
Controls greenhouse gasses (1)
Reduces the urban heat island (1)
Reduce city noise (1)
Controls urban sprawl (1)
Aesthetic beauty (1)

[ANY THREE] (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.6 These towns develop outside the main city to help overcome the problems associated with uncontrolled growth (2)
These towns can be planned (2)
Can supply necessary services (2)
Can supply necessary infrastructure (2)
Reduce city problems (accept examples) (overcrowding/pollution/ congestion) (2)

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

1.5 1.5.1 It is illegally built settlements by the poor who cannot afford proper housing (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Shocked by electricity (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 8 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Sanitation services (1)
Electricity (1)
Running water (1) (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.5 People can be relocated (2)
Provide stronger building material to construct houses (2)
Build low-cost houses (2)
Adequate basic services (accept examples) (2)
Provide them with legal ownership of land they are living on (2)
Access to emergency services (2)
Better infrastructure (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

QUESTION 2 : ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1	2.1.1	B (1)		
	2.1.2	B (1)		
	2.1.3	B (1)		
	2.1.4	A (1)		
	2.1.5	B (1)		
	2.1.6	B (1)		
	2.1.7	B / A (1)		
	2.1.8	A (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Heavy (1)		
	2.2.2	Raw Material (1)		
	2.2.3	Footloose industries (1)		
	2.2.4	Light (1)		
	2.2.5	Market (1)		
	2.2.6	Bridge (1)		
	2.2.7	Ubiquitous (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3	2.3.1	Mpumalanga (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	Beef master (1) Karan Beef (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.3	The more beef that is produced results to lower amounts of beef imports (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	Cow dung release high levels of methane gas into the atmosphere (2) Overgrazing results to soil erosion (Soil compaction) (2) Cows contribute to global warming (2) Cause damage to natural vegetation (2) Cows influence the quality of water (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.3.5	Beef contribute to food security (2) Beef can be sold to local communities (2) Transportation of cows provides an income (2) Provides employment opportunities (2) Multiplier effect (accept examples) (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)

2.4	2.4.1	Industrial Development zone (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2	Nuclear power (1) Wind power (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.3	It has rich reserves of oil and gas (2) It is located along the West Coast and enables trade relations with North and South America (2) Saldanha Bay has potential for development in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing (2) Harbour that has expanded due to availability of iron ore (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.4	Electricity is expensive as it is located far away from the coal fields (2) Water shortages due to periodic drought (2) Few mineral resources in the area (2) Limited land for expansion (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.4.5	Relieves pressure on infrastructure (2) Less pressure on services /prevents over-utilisation of resources (2) Less pollution (2) Less traffic congestion (2) Reduce rural–urban migration (2) Reduces overcrowding (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
2.5	2.5.1	Business activities that are unregistered (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.2	Street vendors (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	Fruit (1) Food (1) Water (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.4	Scarcity of spots to sell goods may limit opportunities (1) Infrastructure may be lacking (1) Ablution facilities (1) Storage (1) Access to electricity (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

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	2.5.5	Long working hours with low pay (2) Exposed to pollution (accept examples) (2) Theft from passersby (2) Lack of storage facilities (2) No sanitation facilities (2) Harassment from the authorities (2) Limited access to basic services (accept examples) (2) Destruction of stock by adverse weather conditions (2) No access to funding (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]
3.1	3.1.1	Mpumalanga (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	2530DB (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.3	VI 674 m – 651,5 = 22,5 m (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.4	HE 2,8(1) cm x 500 = 1400 m (1) Range (2.6 to 3 cm) Range (1300 m to 1500 m)	(2 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.5	Gradient $\frac{VI}{HE}$ $\frac{22,5\text{ m}}{1400\text{ m}}$ (1) substitution 1 **:** 62,22 (1) Range (1 **:** 57,77 to 1 **:** 66,66)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.6	Gentle (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.7	Contours are far apart (1) For every 1 meter vertical change there are 62.22 horizontal change **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	Heavy (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	Power lines to provide electricity (2) Near the river for access to water (2) Near roads to transport goods (2) Near railways to transport goods (2) Located on flat land (2) Land is cheap (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

3.2.3	Nucleated (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.4	Improved security (1) Sharing of ideas (1) Sharing of equipment (1)		(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2.5	Slope aspect (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.6	The space between the contours at **A** are closer than at **B** (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3 3.3.1	To gather information over a distance without being in contact with the surface of the earth (2) **[CONCEPT]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.2	Can research inaccessible areas (1) Broad image of the research area (1) Safety concerns are minimized (1) Quick access to information (1) **[ANY TWO]**		(2 x 1)	(2)
3.3.3	Pre-arranged universal way of classifying map symbols (2) **[CONCEPT]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.4	To have a uniform classification of map symbols globally (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
				[30]
		TOTAL:		**150**

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