basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P1

MAY/JUNE 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2023 AND SC JUNE 2024

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

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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.
- 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 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

30

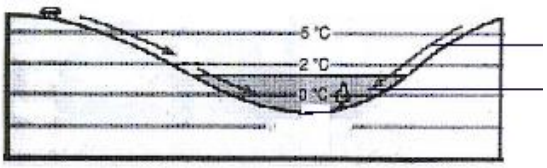
QUESTION 1

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.

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. **13**

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SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	D (1)		
	1.1.2	B (1)		
	1.1.3	C (1)		
	1.1.4	D (1)		
	1.1.5	A (1)		
	1.1.6	C (1)		
	1.1.7	A (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	Y (1)		
	1.2.2	Z (1)		
	1.2.3	Y (1)		
	1.2.4	Y (1)		
	1.2.5	Z (1)		
	1.2.6	Y (1)		
	1.2.7	Z (1)		
	1.2.8	Z (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)

1.3	1.3.1	low (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2 Give evidence from the satellite image	Clockwise circulation (indicated by the clouds) (2) In the centre of mid-latitude cyclone (2) Presence of the cold and warm fronts (2) Condensation/cloud formation (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3 Describe the rainfall-warm front	Light (continuous) rainfall (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4 Give a reason why interior exp clear skies	(Well-developed) Kalahari high pressure system (2) The interior is dominated by sinking air from the Kalahari HP (2) Strong subsidence of air (2) The area is in the warm sector of the mid latitude cyclone (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.5 (P) Explain how cold front changes the cloud cover and wind at B F+Q	**Cloud cover** Results in rapid upliftment of warm moist air (2) Rising warm moist air will cool and condense (2) Increase in condensation will result in an increase in cloud cover/overcast/ cumulonimbus clouds. (2) **Winds** Steep pressure gradient will cause stronger/gusty winds (2) The clockwise circulation will influence the wind direction (2) Backing of winds due to the change in position of the system (2) **[ANY FOUR- MUST REFER TO BOTH CLOUD COVER AND WINDS]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING **Cloud cover** Results in rapid upliftment (1) Rising warm moist air (1) Increase in condensation (1) **Winds** Steep pressure gradient (1) The clockwise circulation (1) Backing of winds (1) **[MAXIMUM OF FOUR MARKS-BOTH MUST BE MENTIONED]**		
1.4	1.4.1	21 February (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.2 Why was the impact more severe in Mozambique	Mozambique was affected twice by tropical cyclone Freddy/ Freddy hit Mozambique on the 24th of Feb and 11th of March (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)

1.4.3
Give TWO reasons for it changing from a tropical cyclone to a tropical depression

It moved over land (accept Madagascar) (2)
Reduced moisture content/cut off from its source of moisture (2)
Frictional drag (slowed wind speed) (2)
Reduction in latent heat (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4
Why is the NW path unusual

Tropical cyclones generally move from east to west/ south westerly direction (2)
Tropical cyclones usually turn in an easterly direction (2)
Driven by the easterly winds (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5
How did the Mozambique channel influence the increase in the intensity of TC

There will be increase in evaporation (2)
It will increase the latent heat (2)
Less friction over the water surface (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6
Explain how Damage to infrastructure could have a negative impact on people
F + Q

Damage to power lines will result in no electricity supply (2)
Damage to water systems will result in no water supply (2)
Damage to transport infrastructure will decrease accessibility (2)
Damage to building infrastructure will leave people stranded /destitute (2)
Damage to telecommunications systems will decrease channels of communication (2)
Damage to sewage infrastructure will result in water becoming contaminated (2)
Excessive dam silting will decrease water accessibility (2)
Breaking of dam walls resulting in floods which destroy homes (2)
[ANY TWO- ACCEPT EXAMPLES] (2 x 2) (4)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING
Damage to power lines (1)
Damage to water systems (1)
Damage to transport infrastructure (1)
Damage to building infrastructure (1)
Damage to telecommunications systems (1)
Damage to sewage infrastructure (1)
Excessive dam silting (1)
Breaking of dam walls (1)
[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]

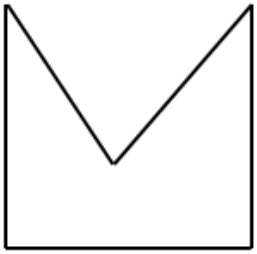
1.5	1.5.1	Moisture front (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.2	**B** North-east (1) **C** South-west (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.5.3	**B** Moist air (1) **C** Dry air (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.5.4 Explain the formation of line thunderstorms over the interior	Warm moist and cold dry air to converge over the interior (2) A moisture front (trough) develops (2) Cold air forces warm air to rise parallel to the moisture front (2) Rising moist air cools condenses (2) Cumulonimbus clouds form (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(2) (3 x 2)	 (6)
	1.5.5 Positive impact of heavy rainfall associated with line thunderstorms on the physical environment	Water supply for natural vegetation (2) Replenish the soil fertility (nitrogen fixing) (2) Sufficient water for wildlife (2) Level of water table will be higher (accept examples) (2) Biodiversity increases (accept examples)(2) Habitats are restored (accept examples) (2) Ecosystems have sufficient water (2) Replenish/ purify natural water systems (accept examples) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	 (2 x 2)	 (4) **[60]**

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	Z (1)		
	2.1.2	Z (1)		
	2.1.3	Z (1)		
	2.1.4	Y (1)		
	2.1.5	Z (1)		
	2.1.6	Z (1)		
	2.1.7	Y (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)

2.2	2.2.1	B (1)		
	2.2.2	B (1)		
	2.2.3	B (1)		
	2.2.4	D (1)		
	2.2.5	B (1)		
	2.2.6	C (1)		
	2.2.7	A (1)		
	2.2.8	C (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.3	2.3.1 Longitudinal profile	The side view of the river from source to mouth (2) **[CONCEPT]** **SUGGESTION FOR PART MAKING** The side view of a river (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.2	Permanent (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	Waterfall (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.4	Y (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.5 Give a reason for your answer	It has a smooth (concave) shape. (2) All temporary base levels are removed (accept examples) (2) Rate of erosion and deposition is in equilibrium (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.6 Explain how The profile developed F+Q	Vertical erosion eroded the knickpoint (accept examples) (2) Headward erosion removed knickpoint (accept examples) (2) Lateral erosion widens the river (2) Debris is deposited in the lower course (accept examples) (2) A state of equilibrium between erosion and deposition (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING Vertical erosion (1) Headward erosion (1) Lateral erosion (1) Debris is deposited (1) A state of equilibrium (1) **[MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]**		

2.3.7 Draw a rough cross-profile of river valley B



steep slopes (1)
shape of the valley (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

2.3.8 Give a reason for the shape

Vertical/Downward erosion (2)
It's in the upper course of river (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 2.4.1 Meander (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give ONE characteristic of the river in the lower course

Flat (accept gentle/gradual) (1)
Slow stream flow (1)
Flooding (1)
Deposition (1)
Laminar flow (1)
Meandering (1)
Ox-bow lakes (1)
Levees (1)
Deltas (1)
Distributaries (1)
Braided streams (1)
River mouth (1)
Lateral erosion (1)
Wider river valley (1)
Shallow river channel (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 <u>Explain how</u> gradient influenced the dev of the fluvial landform

Gentle gradient caused the river to flow slower (2)
River started to bend and lateral erosion occurred (2)
Erosion on the outer bank and deposition on the inner bank (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Identify slope A and B

A: Slip off (accept convex) (1)
B: Undercut slope (accept concave) (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 Y (1) (1 x 1) (1)

	2.4.6 Explain the processes involved in the formation of slopes A and B	**SLOPE A** Slow flowing water (2) Results in deposition (2) Creating a slip-off slope (2) **SLOPE B** Fast flowing water (2) Resulting in undercutting/erosion (2) Continuous undercutting takes place (2) Causes the bank to collapse forming a river cliff/undercut slope (2) **[ANY THREE- MUST MENTION BOTH SLOPE A AND B]** (3 x 2)		(6)
2.5	2.5.1	Gauteng (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Settlement growth without proper planning for supply and maintenance of water resources/sanitation (2) **INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING** Settlement growth without proper planning (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.5.3 Give TWO consequences of unplanned development	People struggling with water (1) Sanitation issues (1) Water infrastructure in a state of disrepair (poor condition) (1) Frequent leaks (1) Disruptions in the water supply (1) Water declared unfit for human consumption (1) Inaccessibility of water for a week. (1) Water is 'brown and slimy' (1) Shutting down of Temba Waste Plant (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.4 How did Apies river become polluted	Failure of the Rooiwal water treatment plant to treat the waste water (1) Dumping of raw/semi-treated waste water by Rooiwal water into the river (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)

2.5.5 (P) Suggest strategies the local municipality can implement to reduce pollution of Apies river

Hold the Rooiwal treatment plant accountable (2)
Implement legislation (2)
Impose fines (2)
Plan/control developments in the area (2)
Limit deforestation (2)
Promote afforestation (2)
Buffering of the Apies river catchment area (2)
Manage dumping of industrial waste (accept examples) (2)
Patrollers monitor the rivers (2)
Repair/upgrade/equip water supply network (2)
Maintain/service the Rooiwal water treatment plant (2)
Relocate encroached settlements away from the Apies river (2)
Provide incentives (accept examples) (2)
Create awareness of maintaining the water quality (2)
Educate the community (2)
Ensure stormwater management (2)
Ensure conservation of wetlands (2)
Proper land use planning (accept examples) (2)
Regular environmental impact assessment studies (EIA) (2)
Place sufficient refuse bins in the area (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	(a) 1645m-1642m = 3m (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) Gentle (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	State how	(c) Cultivation/(crop) farming (is possible) (1) Construction of roads (is easier) (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.4	(a) 55º (1) (Range: 54º-56º)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	TWO OPTIONS	(b) 22º42' +(1)44' 22º86' = 23º26' WTN (1) **OR** 22º24' +(1)44' 22º68' = 23º 08' WTN (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(c) 55º + 23º26' = 78º 26' (1) (Range: 77º26'-79º26') **OR** 55º + 23º08' = 78º 08' (1) (Range: 77º08'-79º08')	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2 Seasonal rain	Non perennial rivers (1) Presence of a reservoirs (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Morning (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4	The shadows fall to the south-west (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.5 Row of trees	Windbreak (1) Reduces soil erosion (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.6	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.7	South-westerly (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

	3.2.8 Give a reason for your answer	The height decreases in a south-westerly direction (2) The acute angle formed by the joining of the tributaries points in a south-westerly direction (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.9 How has the stream at G made cultivation possible	Water is available (2) Irrigation is possible (2) Deposition of silt (fertile soil) (2) Valley has been widened (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1	3.3.1	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.2	Satellite (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.3	High (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.4 Give a reason for your answer	Features can be clearly seen (2) Has large number of pixels (2) It has smaller pixels (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.5	More (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.6 Give a reason for your answer	The gradient is steep (2) Contour lines are close together (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
			TOTAL SECTION B:	**30**
			GRAND TOTAL:	**150**